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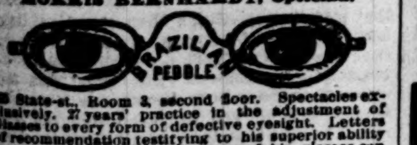

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☞ *Persons unable to purchase copies of* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

LIGHT rains and partly cloudy weather and slight changes in temperature for this region to-day.

EX-SENATOR HOWE spoke in the Monetary Conference yesterday in favor of bimetallism, and Herr Vrolik, one of the Dutch delegates, followed in advocacy of the same doctrine.

AT a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, Mr. Dunne, from a special committee appointed some time ago to inquire into the matter, reported in favor of the introduction of instruction in sewing in the public schools.

AT 9 o'clock last evening Mrs. Garfield's physician announced that his patient was in a much more favorable condition than at any time since Sunday. She suffered less from fever and delerium, and on the whole she passed a comparatively comfortable day yesterday.

THE Senate confirmed Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia yesterday, notwithstanding the opposition of Ben Hill and a number of irreconcilable, unteachable, and intolerant Bourbon Democrats. These persons will never be able to get over their antipathy to the colored race.

THE English Court of Appeals rendered a very important decision yesterday, holding that a contract between ship-owners and shippers for carrying cattle on the deck of a vessel is illegal, and that a shipper has no remedy under such a contract against a ship-owner for cattle thrown overboard when the ship is imperiled.

MR. JOHN WALRUFF, a prominent brewer of Kansas, has secured the backing of the National Brewers' Association to the extent of $75,000 for the purpose of making a fight on the new Prohibitory law which has just gone into effect in that State. Walruff will have himself arrested and tried for running his brewery in violation of the law.

THE plague which broke out some time ago in Mesopotamia is committing frightful ravages. Since May 2 there have been twenty-six deaths per day, and the inhabitants have been obliged to leave the cities and camp in the open plains in order to escape the dreaded pestilence. The health authorities are doing all in their power to check the ravages of the plague.

IT is stated in Philadelphia that a syndicate of prominent capitalists representing £150,000,000 has been formed in London with a view to sustaining Franklin B. Gowen in the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It is further stated that a member of the British Cabinet—probably Mr. Childers—is concerned in the scheme. The story lacks confirmation.

ANTI-JEWISH outbreaks are still the order of the day in Southern Russia. Yesterday there were revolts at Smela, Kieff, and Odessa. At the latter place the houses of several Hebrew residents were wrecked, and at Tartovo a Jew was thrown into the flames of a burning building. The authorities seem to be utterly unable to suppress these outrages. Perhaps they do not try very hard.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, which caused the destruction of half a million dollars' worth of property, and for a time threatened the destruction of the whole city. The Noel House, the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a large number of warehouses, about half of four blocks in all, were reduced to ashes. The losses are only partially covered by insurance.

UP to last evening holders of $116,970,150 worth of the 5 per cent bonds had notified the Treasury Department that they wished their bonds renewed at 3½ per cent. The European holders of $200,000 worth of the bonds are among those desirous of renewal. From present indications it is quite probable that application for the renewal of the full $250,000,000 worth of bonds, the amount determined on, will be made before the end of this week.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee reported yesterday in favor of the confirmation of Judge Robertson, and the nomination will be acted on and confirmed to-day in all probability. The same Committee reported in favor of the confirmation of Gen. Badeau as Minister to Denmark, and of Gen. Merritt as Consul-General to London. The resignation of Conkling and Platt have not had the effect intended by those gentlemen.

STANLEY MATTHEWS was sworn in as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court yesterday. Chief-Justice Waite ordered his commission to be issued immediately, and assigned him to duty in the Sixth Circuit, relieving Judge Bradley from duty therein. The district includes Northern and Southern Ohio, Eastern and Western Michigan, Kentucky, Eastern, Middle, and Western Tennessee, and is the district in which Justice Swayne officiated.

THREE battalions of troops, commanded by the aide-de-camp of the Sultan, surrounded the palace of Midhat Pasha in Smyrna yesterday, with the intention of arresting that gentleman on the charge of complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz, but he managed to escape, and took refuge in the quarters of the French Consul, from which he issued an appeal to the other foreign Consuls for protection. The Consuls applied to the Ambassadors for insructtion in the matter.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society last evening resolutions in memory of the late Mr. Charles Hitchcock were adopted, and the Hon. William Bross delivered a memorial address on the late Col. James H. Bowen, which was a graceful and eloquent tribute to the memory of one of Chicago's best benefactors. The Hon. E. B. Washburne delivered his lecture on the French Revolution before the same body.

JOHN REA, an attorney of Belfast, Ireland, and one of the most picturesque and racy characters that ever flourished in the Green Isle, committed suicide yesterday. Mr. Rea was well versed in the law, but he so delighted in the national pastime that he hardly ever entered a court which he left without creating a row. He regarded England and Rome as the two thieves between whom Ireland was crucified, and delighted in the name of the Orange-Fenian-'Prentice boy. The last sensation he made was in a Sligo police court on the occasion of the preliminary trial of Davitt, Killen, and Daly, after the arrest of these gentlemen in 1879.

ANOTHER defeat awaits Bismarck in the German Reichstag. He intends, it is said, to introduce his Tobacco-Monopoly bill at an early day, and, as a majority of the members are opposed to the measure, it is almost certain that it will be defeated. The Reichstag is showing considerable backbone in defending its privileges and constitutional rights, and Bismarck is exhibiting considerable bad temper and bad judgment in courting defeat at its hands so frequently and so needlessly.

MR. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, introduced a series of resolutions in the Senate yesterday in reference to the evasion by the Central Pacific Road of the Sinking-Fund law of 1878, which provides that 25 per cent of the net earnings of the road be applied to paying off its indebtedness to the National Government, and calling on the Senate Judiciary Committee to report at the next regular session of the Senate what is necessary to protect the interest of the United States in reference to the Central Pacific and other roads.

PLOTS and rumors of plots continue to frighten the Czar and his protégés and supporters. Yesterday a mine containing thirty-seven pounds of gunpowder was discovered under a stone bridge leading to a steamboat-landing. Two Lieutenants of the navy suspected of Nihilistic proclivities were arrested at Cronstadt on the charge of stealing dynamite from the Government stores; and, finally, the Nihilists have issued a proclamation declaring war to the bitter end on the Czar. The prospect is not pleasant for the Russian monarch and his friends.

THE Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, who is a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, pronounces the alleged cablegram of a morning contemporary in regard to the changes made by the Committee as entirely erroneous, misleading, and fraudulent. The pretended extracts have been picked up here and there from various newspapers, and, in fact, he says the whole telegram is "hard lying from beginning to end." The chief lie, however, was the pretense that the whole affair had been cabled by one of the editors from Europe.

THE Dutch States-General, or Parliament, has adopted by a vote of 60 to 11 a bill to regulate and in some measure to restrict the sale of alcoholic liquors. This bill provides that the number of saloons in a place shall be based on the population. The purport of this is to prevent the accumulation of drinking-places, and therefore to render it more easy for the Government to supervise their conduct. Another part of the measure provides that persons found drunk in public places shall be punished by imprisonment. The measure is such a one as has been frequently urged for adoption in many State Legislatures in this country.

IT is proposed to hold a number of meetings in New York State to indorse the course of the Administration, and to denounce the action of Senators Conkling and Platt in their efforts to disrupt the Republican party. At Buffalo Monday night 100 guns were fired in honor of the Administration, and the Republican Central Club of New York City, of which Judge Dittenhoefer is the head, proposes to fire off 100 guns as soon as Robertson is confirmed. Already the indications are that the independent Republican members of the New York Legislature cannot be whipped into line to vote for the reëlection or Conkling or Platt.

MR. GLADSTONE became seriously ill after his great speech on the Irish Land bill in the House of Commons Monday night. During the delivery of his oration he gave unmistakable signs of suffering, but his great will-power and enthusiastic energy carried him through to the end. He sat down amid thunderous applause. He was obliged to leave the House soon after, and was driven to his residence, where he was completely prostrated. A marked improvement in his condition was reported last evening. Since his illness last summer Mr. Gladstone has not been in robust health, and because of his advanced age and the political worry to which he has been subjected during the past year his friends have become quite anxious in his regard.

THE *Journal des Debats* has an article on the commercial relations between France and England which will doubtless give much satisfaction to English manufacturers. It says that negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the two countries should start out on the basis of no increase in duties. The French journal even goes so far as to say that the duties on essential articles, such as iron and machinery, should be reduced. If the present *ad valorem* duties should be changed into specific duties, the change should be effected by an International Commission. The *Journal* concludes by recommending the prolongation of the existing tariff until April of next year. How much more happy the British manufacturer would feel if this article had appeared in the *Republique Francais*.

MR. CONKLING, in his letter of resignation, tried to make it appear that Secretary Blaine had treated Mr. Nicholas Fish, "son of a former distinguished Secretary of State," discourteously, and in a manner in which he ought not to be treated, in view of his father's services, by accepting, too readily, his resignation as Minister to Switzerland. Now for the facts in the case. Mr. Fish wrote to Secretary Evarts under date Feb. 13, saying that he declined to remain longer at his post, and inclosing his resignation. On the 7th of March, Mr. Fish wrote to Secretary Blaine, asking to be relieved from duty; Mr. Blaine accepted the resignation, and then and there sent him a note in acknowledgment of his faithful services. Some time thereafter Mr. Blaine learned that Mr. Fish, though unwilling to remain in Switzerland, would like a position in the diplomatic service elsewhere, and Mr. Blaine then tendered him the mission to Denmark, which Gen. Badeau had declined some time previously. This post Mr. Fish declined on the ground that it was not in the line of promotion. As to the appointment of Mr. Cramer to Switzerland, it was done at the request of Gen. Grant, who wished his brother-in-law appointed to a Capital where the climate is warmer and consequently more congenial to his health. From these facts it will appear that Mr. Conkling's charges against the Administration and Mr. Blaine in reference to these appointments are as baseless and silly as are his other charges.

THE RENEGADES.

A General Storm of Indignation in the Republican Party.

Senators on Every Side Disclaiming Any Sympathy with Conkling.

Some of the "306" Among the Most Outspoken in Their Criticism.

The Readjusters Thrown into Dismay by His Surrender to the Bourbons.

Conkling Had Made Arrangements to Swap Terms with Poor Mr. Platt.

Re-election to the Empty Places Not So Easy as Had Been Supposed.

Conkling's Friends Declare that He Has the Grit to Retire to Private Life.

Mr. Robertson Will Be Confirmed Either To-Day or on Thursday.

Further Declarations from the President in Regard to the Resignations.

Important Movements at Albany—Sentiment at New York and Through the Country.

THE SUN ROSE

REGARDLESLY, INSOLENTLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The sun rose as usual this morning, contrary to the general expectation of the adherents of Conkling. The President began his National labors, and at the usual hour the Departments opened, the clerks assembled, the Senate met at noon, and the Great Republic still existed. The friends of the great Mr. Conkling were not pleased with the few indications which the morning papers contained of the reception which the country had given the act of yesterday. When the Eastern papers arrived with telegraphic extracts from the editorials of all classes of papers, from every quarter of the country, his surprise is reported to have been extreme, for the reason that the large majority of those papers have treated his action as boy's play.

PUBLIC MEN HAVE HAD ANOTHER LAUGH

at Conkling's expense, based upon his letter to Gov. Cornell. The laugh is over Senator Conkling's masquerading in the rôle of a defender and supporter of Civil-Service reform, and there is no feature of his position which has not called forth ridicule from the majority, and the number or those who defend him to any extent is very small. Indeed, Senators, when questioned, as a general rule attempted to maintain their gravity, and to refrain from saying anything which should be discourteous to their late but evidently unlamented associate, Mr. Conkling. The fault which Mr. Conkling finds with the President in his letter, for what he charges as a reward of a political friend, is a branch of the subject which it must have been extremely difficult for Mr. Conkling to have treated with anything approaching gravity, in view of

HIS LIFE-LONG MANIPULATION OF PATRONAGE.

This campaign of resignation, as now appears, was long carefully planned. Proceedings in the Senate and in the caucus were delayed until proper arrangements could be made for work at Albany. In the meantime, certain friends of Mr. Conkling were very active in spreading the false charges against and erroneous version of the dealings with the President before the public, for the purpose of exciting sympathy for Mr. Conkling and prejudice against the President. It was arranged, as was supposed, that the resignations should reach Albany in time to be laid before the Legislature last night, so that the election could take place a week from to-day. The adjournment of the Senate before the Governor's message reached that body caused this important part of the campaign to prove a failure, and dispatches from Albany, which have arrived to-day, have caused some apprehension among the Conklingites that matters may not move as smoothly in the pending contest for the election of the Senators as was confidently expected when the plan was laid.

EXECUTIVE STATEMENT.

STILL ANOTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—A gentleman very near to the President, who enjoys his utmost confidence, says that the following statement accurately represents the views of the Administration on the Conkling resignation: "So far as Conkling's letter touches on Civil-Service reform as affected by Robertson's nomination, it is said that the New York Collectorship is notoriously one of National and political importance. The President must have the power to appoint a man to this office in sympathy with the general policy of the Administration, and it is absurd to consider it as a prize in the line of Civil-Service promotion, or as an office which a man aspires to when he enters as a weigher or gauger. Just as President Hayes insisted on having a man of his choice in the place, in spite of Conkling's unrelenting opposition, so Garfield has merely insisted that he shall exercise the same right of selection. In Conkling's letter

HE BOASTS THAT HE HAS THE INDORSEMENT

of sixty out of eighty-one legislators. This shows the absurdity of his appeal to a body so constituted. An indorsement from such a body will be the emptiest kind of boast. Under the circumstances, even a struggle or opposition at Albany will be a moral defeat. The Administration expects Conkling and Platt to be reëlected, but says that this means no more than it would be for the head of a department to get the strong indorsements of all the clerks under him. No doubt the merchants of New York regard Collector Merritt as an efficient officer. So does the President. The fact that he was given the greatest place in the Consular Service sufficiently shows this.

CONKLING CANNOT, HOWEVER,

get the indorsement of the leading business-men of New York on his present course, which is quite another matter than their business indorsement of the merits of Collector Merritt. It is noticed that

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

has not resigned, and it is undoubtedly said that it is perhaps because there was no blanket stretched to catch him. No intimation has been received by members of the Administration as to the probable course of the Republican Senators at Albany, but congratulatory dispatches are coming in from all parts of the country, urging them to stand firm, and assuring them of the support of influential newspapers and politicians everywhere."

JAMES.

HIS EXPLANATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Postmaster-General James has written a letter explaining the appearance of his signature with those of Conkling, Platt, and Arthur to the remonstrance which Conkling prints in his letter to Cornell. Mr. James will say that the declaration in it that the President had assured the signers only two days before that he did not intend to make a change in the New York Custom-House is not correct, so far as he (Mr. James) is concerned, and that the President gave him no such assurance. Mr. James says he signed the letter presented to him without understanding that that declaration was in it.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

WILL HE STAY IN PRIVATE LIFE?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—A friend of Conkling, who had a long talk with him this evening, says: "If it was the unexpected which happened yesterday, something not less unexpected may happen in the next two weeks. Mr. Conkling may surprise the country still further by going before the New York Legislature and stating that they can settle their quarrels among themselves. He is not a candidate for reëlection. That position he will take, provided it shall become apparent that he is to lose the moral effect of a triumphant victory. If his opponents make such a vigorous contest that he is not certain to be reëlected by a large vote, Conkling, I think, will decline the contest. He said to-day that he could no see that he was under any obligations of personal honor or party loyalty longer to support a party which had done so little for him, and whose leading men were constantly placing themselves in antagonism to him. He added that he was

A COMPARATIVELY POOR MAN;

that, if he had given five years of his life to the law, as he had given twenty to public life, he might have had a sufficient competence; that he had passed the middle age, and would soon be an old man, and that it might yet be his duty to abandon public life altogether, and to care for his own." It is said that a cipher dispatch was sent from here yesterday by a prominent Republican to Senator Woodin at Albany, as the consequence of which the New York Senate adjourned without receiving notice of the resignations. Conkling's plan is said to be to have his campaign open at Albany Monday by the introduction of a resolution asking him not to resign and commending his course.

CONKLING'S INSINCERITY.

INSTANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—A gentleman who knows the history of the appointment of Robertson, and who is informed as to the secrets of the Administration, makes the following statement as to some of the assertions of Mr. Conkling's letter of resignation: "The assumption of championship of the cause of four Federal officials is perhaps the most grotesque feature of the whole business. He assumes to be indignant because the President proposes to remove Gen. Merritt, when he could not have forgotten that he himself sought most strenuously to influence the President, through his colleague, Senator Platt, to remove Gen. Merritt and appoint in his place Mr. John F. Smythe, of Albany. Remembering this, as he must have done, his assumed and gratuitous indignation falls little short of falsehood. Then,

IN THE CASE OF MR. FISH,

Mr. Conkling has either deliberately distorted the facts to suit his purposes, or he knows nothing of the thing he is talking about. Before the present Administration came into power, Mr. Fish sent his resignation to Secretary Evarts. He certainly did not intimate his willingness to remain at his post, if permitted to do so. During the first week of Gen. Garfield's Administration a letter was received from Mr. Fish inclosing a copy of his resignation, and renewing it. He only asked that he be informed by cable, as early as possible, of his recall, so that he might have time to make preparations for leaving.

GEN. GRANT

had asked as a personal favor that Mr. Cramer be transferred to a more southern point than Denmark, and Secretary Blaine telegraphed Mr. Fish asking if the mission to Denmark would be acceptable to him. His immediate reply was: 'No. I want promotion.' Shortly afterwards Mr. Fish telegraphed the State Department, asking to be appointed to Berlin. In the case of Gen. Badeau, who has been in office for many years, there will not be found much latitude for sympathy."

SENSIBLE TALK

BY A REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The following remarks by a prominent Republican have some points of interest: "Senator, what do you think of the resignation of the New York Senator?"

"I think it a silly and ridiculous piece of business in the main, but I have no doubt that the senior ex-Senator had certain objects in view, some of which have failed already, and others of which may fail or not, it is too early to decide."

"What do you suppose Mr. Conkling's object to have been?"

"His first hope was, I have no doubt, to demoralize and stampede the Senate. He foolishly imagined that his sudden and unexpected resignation would produce pity for him in some quarters and dread of him in others, and that the Republican Senators would not venture to act on the Robertson nomination, but would hastily adjourn the Senate, and let Robertson go over unacted on until December. That hope of the Senator was

UTTERLY DISAPPOINTED.

Robertson has more votes to-day than he had last Friday, and he will be confirmed. I have no doubt that the ex-Senator means and expects to be reëlected, but he means more than this. The ex-Senator holds the short term, and his colleague Platt held the long term. Conkling was to go out in 1885, Platt in 1887. Conkling was to be reëlected by a Legislature to be chosen in 1884,—the year of the Presidential election, you see. Now, what you will see if the present Legislature reëlects Conkling and Platt is this: You will see Conkling taking the long term and putting poor Platt off with the short term. It will not be a nice spectacle; but, as Napoleon said: 'You can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs,' and Mr. Platt will be lucky if he gets elected at all. I should not wonder if the ex-Senator would

DROP PLATT,

who has been too conciliatory, too desirous of peace and a good understanding to please the great man. In any case, you will see that Mr. Conkling will turn up for the long term of the Senatorship, and to secure that, and thus take his own personal interests out of the Presidential canvass in 1884, is one of the main objects, in my belief, of this silly exhibition. Then, being secure himself in the Senate, he can sulk or not in the Presidential campaign as he may choose. The ex-Senator means war upon and against the Administration. He expects a reëlection, and he intends this to furnish him with an additional weapon against the President and the Administration. When he returns, in December, he will roar louder than ever, and carry on a contest more bitter than this one against the Administration. That, I hear, is his meaning, and that, of course, is the logical inference from his letter. Secure of his own seat until 1887,

HE WILL DISORGANIZE THE PARTY

all he can, keep in a tumult, and compel the Administration to waste strength and time in protecting itself against him, which otherwise it might give to managing the country and making strength for the party among the people. The Administration wants peace and harmony naturally, but no Administration can allow a single Senator to run over it. Mr. Conkling is capable of disorganizing the party in New York, and, by doing this, he may put a Democrat in the Presidency in 1885. But I do not believe he will be able to do this. If the Republicans of New York want to keep possession of their State, the instinct of self-preservation ought to make them refuse the ex-Senator a reëlection.

EVEN HIS OWN ADHERENTS

ought to see that this is their wise course. So long as he is in the Senate he will keep them in hot water. He excluded them from all the proper benefits of friendly relations with the Administration during the four years of Hayes, and he means to keep them out in the cold now for another four years. For the good of the party and for the good of its members and managers, a great State like New York ought to be in harmony with the National Administration. To be needlessly forced into opposition to it only makes everybody uncomfortable. I should not wonder if this consideration had a good deal of influence upon the members of the Legislature when they come to consider the question of choosing two Senators. Every interest of the Republicans of New York must make them desirous of having two Senators who will be in harmony with the Executive, or, at least, two Senators who have not openly declared beforehand their

BITTER AND UNRELENTING PURPOSE

to oppose, thwart, and fight unrelentingly the President, who is the chosen head of the party. If I were a New York Republican I should certainly thank heaven that Mr. Conkling has resigned and thus enabled the Republicans of his State to put in his place a man who will maintain good relations with the Executive. One thing I will add: I have noticed that this new fight with the President, begun by Mr. Conkling when he hardly got out of his old four-years' fight with President Hayes, was very unwelcome to many of Mr. Conkling's closest adherents. It was keenly

REGRETTED BY GOV. CORNELL,

who, as I happen to know from a good source, telegraphed Mr. Conkling that Robertson ought, as a means of political wisdom, to be confirmed. It was disagreeable to Platt, who, as all our Senators know, labored incessantly to bring about some sort of compromise, and incurred the sneers of Mr. Conkling for his anxiety. It was disagreeable to Postmaster-General James, who was expected by Mr. Conkling to follow him and fight his battles, but who preferred, very properly, to stick to the important public duties he had on hand.

THE IMMEDIATE AND ALMOST UNANIMOUS INDORSEMENT

of Robertson's nomination by the Republicans in the New York Legislature showed that these representative Republicans of the State desired harmony with the Administration, and I know of Conkling men in New York who are wearied and out of patience with the prospect of another four years' war, in which they are to furnish the conscripts and pay the costs, while Mr. Conkling, and he alone, reaps any accruing glory. It is because I believe this feeling widespread, as it is just and inevitable, that I regard Mr. Conkling's reëlection—with the prospect only of a new and bitter war—to be at least uncertain."

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Davis (W. Va.), after the reading of the journal, inquired ironically of Mr. Dawes whether he was not now ready to preceed with the consideration of the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

Mr. Dawes replied that whatever a majority of the Senate should decide on that resolution he would bow to. He would not be found resisting the will of the Senate itself. If the Senator from West Virginia had become, from any accidental occurrence on the Republican side, ready to submit to the will of the majority because he believed there was a majority on his side, he (Dawes) had not a word to say, but was willing to bow to the will of the majority, for him or against him.

Mr. Davis said he was glad the Senator from Massachusetts was willing to proceed with the pending business, which he had been so anxious to go on with during the past month.

MR. DAWES REGRETTED

that the Senator was ambitious to expose the ground on which he stood. One would suppose that when a United States Senator took a position so inconsistent radically with the fundamental principle of the Government, that the majority should not rule unless the majority would do as he wanted, he would not be ambitious and uncover himself to the American people. He (Dawes) would remind the Senator that the Scripture spoke in not commendable terms of men who made themselves bare to the gaze of an indignant public, exposing themselves and their shame. The Senator had no higher ground for his opposition to the resolution than that he was conscious that the result up to yesterday would be against him, and now he woke up to the alarming and new zeal for the passage of the resolution simply because an accidental majority had yesterday morning being turned upon him. So far as he (Dawes) was concerned, no motion which the Senator might make in regard to the resolution would meet with any opposition beyond the force of his vote.

MR. DAVIS REGRETTED

that the Senator should have referred to the Scriptures to support him. It did not come from the right direction. He would like to know how long this "accidental majority" was going to continue. The Democrats had had this "accidental majority" three or four times. He had asked, more in pleasantry than otherwise, whether the Senator from Massachusetts desired to proceed to the consideration of his resolution. He (Davis) had no wish to force it.

Mr. Dawes moved to go into executive session, and declined to yield to Mr. Burnside to call up his Interoceanic Canal resolution.

Mr. Burnside thereupon said he would to-morrow call up and ask the Senate to dispose of it in one way or the other.

The Senate then went into executive session.

YOUNG FISH.

FACTS IN HIS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Roscoe Conkling, in his letter to the Governor, makes the following statement: "Mr. Fish, son of the former distinguished Secretary of State, had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new Administration, but was ready to remain at his post if desired to do so." The Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department gives the following as the facts in the case: Mr. Fish on the 13th of February, 1881, wrote to Secretary Evarts that he must decline to remain longer at his post, and inclosed his resignation. On the 7th of March Mr. Fish addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine, asking to be relieved from duty.

THE RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED

and a note of acknowledgment for faithful duty sent Mr. Fish by Secretary Blaine. Learning a short time afterward that, while Mr. Fish was unwilling to stay in Switzerland, he might possibly desire to remain in the diplomatic service, Secretary Blaine telegraphed him, April 4, asking him to go to Denmark, Gen. Badeau having declined that mission. Mr. Fish replied by cable, declining Denmark for the reason that he desired promotion. In reference to Mr. Cramer's appointment as Fish's successor in the Swiss mission, it is learned that this was done in answer to a personal request of Gen. Grant, who asked that his brother-in-law might be sent to a more southerly climate, his long residence at Copenhagen interfering with his health.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CONKLING'S TRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The effects of Senators Conkling and Platt remain at their rooms at the Capital, and the attendants have not received any instructions to remove them, nor has Mr. Conkling given notice to his landlord that he desires to terminate his lease. One of Conkling's friends says that he really desires to leave public life and enter upon the active practice of his profession, because he is a poor man, but this story finds no believers. Every one expects Conkling to return here next week, if the Senate shall then be in session, to become the aggressive opponent of the Administration. It is learned that Conkling informed some of his friends in the Senate that he should not hereafter take part in another Republican caucus of the Senate, as it was then constituted.

REPUBLICANS ARE VERY JUBILANT

at the fact that the New York Legislature adjourned without receiving formal notice of Conkling's resignation, so that the election will be postponed one week. A dispatch was received here from Albany this afternoon by a Republican Senator, stating that, if Robertson is confirmed, Conkling and Platt will be beaten for reëlection. This dispatch was from Robertson's manager.

MR. ELMER,

the new Second Assistant Postmaster-General, confirmed yesterday, does not owe his confirmation to Senator Platt, at whose request he was nominated. Indeed, it appears that Mr. Platt, who was the sub-committee to which the nomination was referred, held it in his pocket and declined to report it back to the Committee, although he was urged to do so by the Chairman. It is understood that Platt did this at the request of Conkling, and thus did great injustice to a personal and political friend.

SENATOR MAHONE'S FRIENDS

do not conceal their indignation at Mr. Conkling's course, although Mr. Mahone himself, for prudential reasons, is not disposed to authorize any public statement. One of Mahone's managers said to-day that it had been intimated to him some days ago that Mr. Conkling contemplated such a step. He (Mahone) had been to Mr. Conkling and told him that he was placed in a very embarrassing position; that he (Conkling) knew his (Mahone's) friendship for him, but that it was too much to ask of him to vote against the Administration, as the hope of the new movement in Virginia was based more upon the support of the Administration than upon the approval of any individual Senator. Mr. Mahone's friends now undoubtedly would be rejoiced to hear that Mr. Conkling was defeated and a Republican returned in his place.

LOGAN AND CONKLING?

The following paragraph appears in the *Evening Star*: "Senator Conkling found he was beaten. It was developed that Judge Robertson would certainly be confirmed, for the President would not withdraw him. Logan, who had stood by Conkling up till then, told him that he would be compelled to vote for Robertson to save himself. Then and there Conkling told Logan he had done with all caucuses; that he should never again go into one, as the Senate was then made up, and he should, in his own way, upon his own responsibility, and in his own good time, decide what his next step should be." Senator Logan, referring to this and similar statements with respect to himself and Conkling published elsewhere, said to-night that he had never had any such conversation with Mr. Conkling, and had not made any such statements.

MR. CONKLING'S CONDUCT

has, of course, been the subject of almost uninterrupted comment at the Capitol since the dramatic pose in the Senate yesterday of the imperial Senator from New York, now become the crushed tragedian, and his political adjunct, Mr. Platt. Said the ex-Speaker of the House, Mr. Randall, this evening: "Roscoe Conkling does not need a tally clerk to keep the rest of his friends in Washington now." Mr. Conkling may be a demigod in New York to-day, but he has few worshipers here. Even those who have been the nearest to him, who have almost violated their own notions of "Senatorial courtesy," of political propriety, of personal duty, either to please Mr. Conkling as a friend, or to placate him, so that he would not become

A TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY,

are among the most violent in their denunciation of him to-day. They do not care to have their names coupled with any denunciatory statements in the public prints, but in their private conversation there is no language too severe for them to use in their characterization of what they call his faithlessness to them, his insatiable vanity, his destructive egotism, and his treachery to the party. Said one of his old comrades to-day: "There has been a good deal said about letters of introduction being necessary at the White House. Hereafter, I tell you, if Mr. Conkling comes back to the Senate

HE WILL NEED AN INTRODUCTION TO FIND HIS OLD FRIENDS.

He has not been loyal to his friends. In his views of duty he has placed self over friendship to his political associates, above his loyalty to party, above his patriotism to his country, and it would perhaps be as well for all of us if the resignation of yesterday should prove to be the final act of his political career." There are a good many who think that it is very possible that Mr. Conkling will not be apt to secure a return to the Senate, or to parade before the country that vindication which was the ultimate purpose of

THE BURNING OF BENGAL LIGHTS

before the country yesterday. A gentleman familiar with New York politics says, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Conkling cannot be reëlected unless the Robertson men in the Legislature shall prove magnanimous enough to permit him to be. It remains to be seen whether they will exercise so much Christian charity. The New York Senate has twenty-five Republicans and seven Democrats. The Assembly has eighty-one Republicans, forty-seven Democrats, and some scattering Greenback votes. There are 106 Republicans in both branches. In the Senate there are at least twenty Senators who are anti-Conkling, and that they are radical anti-Conkling is shown by

THEIR ACTION IN ADJOURNING YESTERDAY

before receiving the notice of the resignation, and thus postponing Conkling's election for another week. The Republicans do not nominate in join caucus. Each House holds a separate caucus, and then they vote in joint caucus. In the House there are at least thirty anti-Conkling men. Eighty-one votes are necessary to elect. Conkling has but five votes in the Senate, and he must secure seventy-six of the eighty-one Republican votes in the Lower House to make his election as the caucus nominee certain. If the Robertson Republicans are as resolute as they are presumed to be, and as the Administration will doubtless endeavor to impress upon them that they should be, Mr. Conkling may find that his dramatic exhibition of yesterday will not result in that overwhelming vindication which he anticipated.

CONKLING'S THREAT.

Personal friends of Conkling, who conversed with him yesterday, are authority for the statement that he expressed entire confidence in his prompt reëlection to the Senate by the Legislature of his State, now in session. It is reported that, at the caucus held after the failure to effect any compromise, Senator Conkling said: "Well, gentlemen, I will take a step next Monday that will clear the thing up." Nobody had any idea he contemplated resigning from the Senate, but thought, rather, he would let the fight go by default and end the struggle over Robertson by allowing a vote to be taken.

WHAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER HEARD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Secretary Blaine has kept in constant communication with Senator Robertson, but, of course, the correspondence is a close secret. Robertson will be confirmed to-morrow beyond all doubt, and by a majority so large as to be nearly unanimous. When the question of the election of the Senators comes before the New York Legislature Robertson will have the Collectorship of New York in his hands. He will enter office when the Legislature adjourns. So, it is said, the fact of his having been confirmed as Collector will

NATURALLY INCREASE HIS POWER AND INFLUENCE

in the Legislature, and he may, it is thought, rally Republicans enough to beat Conkling. Another plan suggested by leading Republicans is that Robertson and his followers may attempt to adjourn the Legislature sine die before the time when the Senatorial election can legally be held. The State Senate, by adjournment yesterday, postponed the election one week. It is claimed that Robertson will be followed by a majority of the State Senate in any program he adopts. A prominent Republican, who has held high positions and taken an active part in the campaigns for years, said to-day that he was going to Albany to assist in defeating Conkling, and that, if the Democrats would agree to vote for a Republican against Conkling, he favored the anti-Conkling members of the Legislature uniting with them. Tammany is bitterly opposed to Conkling since he and John Kelly split. Leading Democrats here say that the Kellyites will fight Conkling and carry the New York City Democrats against him in case the election should become a free fight, and that the country Democrats in the Legislature will certainly go against him.

CONKLING'S PLAN

is to have the Senatorial candidates chosen by the party caucus. He will not go to Albany, but he has spent to-day in dictating an enormous mass of correspondence by mail and telegraph to all sections of New York, working up his friends to activity in his behalf. His supporters can, it is thought, control a caucus, but, should any other method of selecting a candidate be chosen, he would be in danger. Among the reports that are credited is one that Platt has consented to let Conkling be elected for his term, which runs until 1887, and that Platt will take Conkling's term. The reason for this exchange is given that Conkling's term expires in 1885, the same time as the present Administration; that, should Garfield be renominated Conkling would have to work to carry New York for him in order to insure his reëlection to the Senate, and he wants to be free from this necessity so as to make war against Garfield; also that, if not personally interested in his own reëlection in 1884, he will be better able to antagonize the renomination of Garfield, inasmuch as Conkling yesterday declared that, if returned to the Senate, he would fight this Administration at all times and in all ways. It is believed that if he maintains his control of the New York Legislature he will exchange terms with Platt.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SAID

that every member of his Cabinet indorses and approves his every act in connection with Robertson, and that the Cabinet are in entire harmony with the President. Postmaster-General James, though he signed, with the Conkling, Platt, and Arthur, the protest against Robertson, is now in entire accord with the President. When Robertson's nomination was favorably reported to the Senate to-day, Senator Jones, of Nevada, was the only Senator to object to its immediate consideration. He stands firmly by Conkling, though he knows and admits that Robertson will be confirmed promptly to-morrow, without any debate. It can be stated that the Administration is satisfied with the shape of affairs, and does not believe the Republican party of New York will be weakened at all. Republican Senators express the same opinion,—that the party in New York cannot be hurt by the appointment of a good man to office. A frequent response of the Republican Senators, when spoken to on the subject, is that the Republican party does not depend on any one man for success; that this claim has been set up before, but passed away without impairing success of the party in the least.

GEN. GRANT DID WRITE A LETTER

to the President urging him to withdraw Robertson. The letter was inclosed to Senator Jones, of Nevada, who delivered it to the President. It is claimed by Conkling's friends that Gen. Grant will stand by him in all he does, and will come back to New York, if necessary, to assist Conkling. The Senate to-morrow will appoint a committee to ask the President if he has more business. The President has only a few more nominations, which he will send in to-morrow, though he may want the Senate to continue in session until Thursday. Final adjournment is certain to be reached by Friday.

IN THE METROPOLIS.

GOV. FOSTER'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Gov. Foster, of Ohio, says: "Senator Platt told me Saturday, in Washington, that he intended to resign, and his intention was formed last Thursday, and that he had stated the fact both to the President and Senator Conkling. Conkling's action was not entirely a surprise to the President and his advisers. When Mr. Platt communicated his intention to Conkling, and as twenty-six of the thirty-seven Republican Senators had signified their intention of voting to confirm Robertson, he (Conkling) saw the game was up, and confidentially declared his intention of resigning with Platt."

"Had the rumors that the relations between the two Senators from New York were unfriendly any foundation?"

"It appears," answered Gov. Foster, "that both Gov. Cornell and Senator Platt had decided to support Robertson, because they thought such a course would harmonize the discordant elements in the State of New York. When Conkling, however, learned of the nomination and their determination,

HE WAS SO INDIGNANT

that they were compelled to withhold their consent."

"Is there any possibility of the resignation of either Arthur or James?"

"In my judgment, no. Conkling alone is responsible for this action, and will stand or fall by its result."

"Will it be a fail, do you think?"

"On that question I am not prepared to express an opinion, but, of this you may be certain, that Robertson's name will not be withdrawn, unless at his own request. As far as its effect on the President is concerned, this stroke of Conkling's will fall very flat."

The Governor said, in parting, that Conkling had asked, as a personal favor, that Platt would allow his colleague's resignation to be read first to the Senate.

A FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH FOSTER.

A *Tribune* reporter had a talk with Gov. Foster. The Governor said: "These Republicans, called Independents for want of a better name, made Mr. Garfield's nomination possible. They are a large and respectable body of men, and the President, in all his conversations with Conkling, distinctly stated that he should feel obliged to recognize them in making his appointments, and he spoke particularly of Judge Robertson, for whom he had a high regard. Conkling did not then accuse these men of being traitors, etc., as intimated in his letter of resignation. He did, however, say that the President overestimated them; that they were few, and of no great consequence to the party, though he never said he would oppose their appointment to office. The Cabinet was formed with a view to harmonizing the party, and appointments were made with the same purpose."

"DID THE PRESIDENT PROMISE

to consult with Conkling before making appointments?"

"No, he did not. An implied promise of that character, however, was given to Platt. It was urged upon the President, and he said, all right, or something to that effect. When the first New York nominations were made, thirteen in number, I believe, they were supposed to be Conkling men. In the case of District-Attorney Woodford and the Collector at Buffalo, Mr. Conkling would for personal reasons have named other persons; but he did not object to the names proposed by the President, and said they would be satisfactory to Platt, whom the President had not seen. It was then suggested by the President to appoint Judge Robertson District-Attorney, but to this Conkling strongly objected. In the multitude of the cares of office the President forgot his implied promise to Platt to consult him before he sent in the name of Collector. Judge Robertson's name was sent in without consultation with any one, and as one appointment taken from the anti-Conkling Republicans. The President felt this was one of the most important offices of a National character, and he felt free to name his own choice. Immediately

SENATOR CONKLING BROKE OUT IN VIOLENT OPPOSITION

A most extraordinary pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to withdraw the nomination. Even some of his own intimate friends have joined in this endeavor. The Senate caucus adopted a rule which the President, as well as others, thought would lead, under Conkling's management, to the confirmation of all nominations favorable to Conkling, while that of Robertson would be hung up in committee.

AS HE HAD A RIGHT TO SAY

in what order he would ask the advice of the Senate, he withdrew part of the nominations. In this he was, perhaps, mistaken. Many Republican Senators have since said they should not have let the nomination of Robertson remain unacted upon. This action was unexpected by Conkling."

"Were there ever probabilities of a compromise?"

"One or two suggestions were made which, I think, might have been adopted without the President being accused of lack of courage, but, just at this time, the articles appeared in the New York *Herald* containing statements which bore unmistakable evidence of having been inspired by Senator Conkling, or information furnished by him. These articles were disgustingly abusive, and contained many falsehoods. These attacks upon the President put all questions of compromise aside. Senator Conkling tried in many ways to defer the nomination, resorted to all expedients, but, at most, he could not have commanded more than six or eight Republican votes, and not more on the Democratic side. Finding that he could not control, he deserted his post, and turns the Senate over to the Democrats. This end is absurdly out of proportion to the importance of the contest, even to himself."

EX-SENATOR LENT,

Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and official head of the "machine" organization in this city, said: "I think Senator Conkling has made a mistake. The question at stake is not of sufficient importance to justify him in jeopardizing the interests of the party by throwing the United States Senate into the hands of the Democrats. I do not see what possible good can come to Conkling or the Republican party by the course he has pursued."

W. MARSHAL PAYN

says: "The action of the Senators will not weaken the party. There are no more Stalwarts or half-breeds to-day than day before yesterday. Conkling will be reëlected beyond any doubt, but it is a serious question whether he will accept the reëlection."

EX-MINISTER PIERREPONT,

of the "306" in the Chicago Convention, says: "I cannot see how the Republican party can be benefited by throwing the Senate into the hands of the Democrats, which this course does."

THE "TRIBUNE,"

in a city article, says: "The feeling of the day previous, that the Senators would be returned without much trouble, gave way yesterday to a general expression of opinion that, having been so regardless of the interests of the party in the United States Senate, they would find it difficult even to secure reëlection from the present Legislature. Many persons believed that there would be a long contest, and the two ex-Senators could only be returned by the aid of Democratic votes.

THE ADMINISTRATION MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

are a unit in their determination to vote for no man for Senator who is not known to be in cordial sympathy with the Administration, and they will, under no circumstances, vote for any man who has antagonized Gen. Garfield or has avowed his purpose to do so."

COLLECTOR MERRITT

said when Judge Robertson is confirmed, he (Merritt) supposed there would be something to be attended to in Albany that might require the Judge's attention for a couple of weeks, as the non-reception of the resignations yesterday in the Senate might cause a week's further delay. But, if he should come to the Custom-House to-morrow, he would find everything ready at hand.

AS SOON AS NEWS OF JUDGE ROBERTSON'S CONFIRMATION

reaches here, the Republican Central Club, of which Judge Dittenhoefer is Chairman, will fire a salute of 100 guns in the City-Hall Park.

THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN,

by a resolution, unanimously condemn the action of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt for abandoning their trusts and leaving this State unrepresented in the United States Senate. The resolution also urges the State Senator and Assemblyman who represent the ward in the Legislature to vote against the return of Conkling and Platt to the Senate.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—Henry Ward Beecher lectured here to-night, and was afterward interviewed at his hotel by a *Herald* reporter upon the fight between President Garfield and Senator Conkling, in the course of which Mr. Beecher spoke as follows: "I admire Mr. Conkling for his talents, but I am not in sympathy with his present movement, as I think his opposition to Mr. Robertson utterly unnecessary. I was a Grant man in 1880, was in favor of a third term, and, consequently, was in the same Stalwart branch of the party that Mr. Conkling was in. I am utterly opposed to his antagonizing the Administration. His conduct has been heedless, not to say wanton. I think that he has carefully estimated his strength and that he will be reëlected."

AT ALBANY.

THE ANTIC-ONKLING-MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The anti-Conkling forces to-night feel confident of defeating the reëlection of Conkling and Platt. Public sentiment, outside of a small coterie of machine politicians, is all in their favor. "If the Senators are anxious to retire from office, let them retire. We can find other able representatives in the Republican party of the Empire State who will not act like spoiled children whenever their wishes are thwarted." This is the drift of opinion here, and its influence is not without its effect on the members of the Legislature. The contest now differs materially from that in January, when Platt was chosen Senator. Then the session was just beginning. All the State patronage under the control of Gov. Cornell and the distribution of committee honors in the Assembly by Speaker Sharpe were turned in favor of a machine which had hitherto been supreme in the State, and whose overthrow was a mere matter of speculation.

TO OPPOSE THE MACHINE

at that time was to incur the disaster of the powers that were to gain possible favor from a power that might be. Now the whole situation is changed. The session is nearing an end. The members have ground all the axes possible. Grudges have been cherished against the machine for failure to fulfill its promises. The two sides of the present fight are represented by an Administration in power for four years and backed by the overwhelming majority of the masses of the people and a machine boss who asks to be vindicated, so that he may continue a ceaseless warfare on this Administration, after having been badly worsted already in an encounter. Politicians, who are always anxious to be on the winning and popular side, must see the machine is certain to be defeated in its warfare on the President.

THIS LINE OF ARGUMENT,

presented by the Administration forces, has great weight with the doubtful members of the Legislature. The canvass has been pushed with great vigor during the last two days, and to-night the tide is running strongly against Conkling. Both sides have held secret caucuses during the evening to consider their plans of action. It is understood the anti-machine crowd have already received the signatures of thirty-one Assemblymen and fourteen Senators who pledge themselves not to vote for the reëlection of Conkling and Platt. There are 106 Republicans in the Legislature, and fifty-four votes are necessary to control the party caucus. The half-breeds

ONLY LACK NINE VOTES

now according to this statement. Four more Senators are considered certain to vote on this side, and the five additional Assemblymen, it is confidently asserted, will be secured to-morrow. Of course, the machine men will not admit these statements, but they are the best-authenticated rumors of the evening. Candidates are but little mentioned. It is now "Anything to beat Conkling," and, when the necessary votes are obtained, they can be thrown for any persons that are most satisfactory to all stations. Ex-Senator Francis Kernan and ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson will be the Democratic candidates. It is thought best by some to postpone the choice of Senators until after the fall election, when the people will have an opportunity to register their verdict on the issue. To prevent any chance of the Democrats securing the two Senators, in case the State should go Democratic, it is suggested that the Legislature shall

TAKE A RECESS

until the middle of November. Congress will not convene until Dec. 1, so the services of the Senators will not be needed until that time, and whichever side won in the contest at the polls would find no difficulty in obtaining a ratification of the verdict from the Legislature. This is by no means an improbable scheme. Indeed, it is now receiving serious consideration. It is also rumored that a combination with the Democrats, by which one Administration Senator and one Democratic Senator would be chosen, is among the possibilities. There is some doubt in regard to the day for the election. The machine program was to have the resignations presented to the Legislature last evening, hold the caucus Wednesday evening, and the election, coming on the second Tuesday after the notification, would have occurred next week, Tuesday, May 24.

THE SENATE,

however, adjourned immediately last night, before the Governor's Secretary arrived, intending, by this move, to throw the election over another week, until May 31. This morning the Governor failed to send the Senators' resignations to the Senate. It is reported he will not do so at all. The Revised Statutes provide that the election shall take place on the second Tuesday after the Legislature has received notification of the vacancy. The machine hold that the sending of the letters to the Assembly is

AN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION

to the Legislature, and that the election must be held next Tuesday, while the Senate maintains that it has received no notice that vacancies exist, and will not participate in any Senatorial election until the second Tuesday after they are informed of the fact. If the Governor should reconsider his determination, and send the resignations to the Senate to-morrow, a motion will be made that the letter of explanation be not entered on the journal, as it reflects on the character of and contains insulting reference to the presiding officer of the Senate, Judge Robertson, acting as President during the illness of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins. The motion will undoubtedly be carried, as

ROBERTSON IS A WARM FAVORITE

among his colleagues. It is reported that this is another reason why Cornell did not send in the resignation to-day. Speaker Sharpe says the election can't be held until the second Tuesday after the Senate has been notified. Gov. Cornell, it is rumored, has Senatorial ambitions, and would break with Conkling if he thought the move would prove successful. Similar rumors have been current all winter, but it is believed that he is not enough of a man to be his own man. Cornell and Depew would be likely to prove a winning ticket, but it is feared

THE GOVERNOR LACKS THE DARING

to seize upon the magnificent opportunity. Crowley and Morton have authorized their friends to announce that they will not enter the contest again. The Republican County General Committee had a meeting this evening, at which resolutions were unanimously passed denouncing Conkling's action, and calling on the Legislature not to retain them in the Senate. Tom Nichol, one of Garfield's private secretaries at Mentor during the campaign, has arrived in the city. He says the Senators' action is the last convulsive struggle, the dying agony, as it were, of the unit-rule principle and third-termism. William H. Barnum, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came up on a late train to-night. He is of the opinion that Conkling has no chance for success. Other Democrats hold the same views.

THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,

including Speaker Sharpe, met to-night in the rooms of the Republican General Committee. The utmost secrecy was maintained as to the proceedings.

The 1880 Republican Committee to-night adopted resolutions indorsing the action of Garfield on the Robertson nomination.

PLATT.

AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE HIM TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Senator Thomas C. Platt was up and away from the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning long before the earliest of his callers had sent their cards to his room. He was subsequently found at his office on Broadway, engrossed in the business of the Company of which he is the President. In response to a note, Senator Platt consented to see the representative of THE TRIBUNE, and received him kindly, but said at the outset: "Now, my friend, I must decline being interviewed on the subject of my resignation by any one."

"But, Senator, I merely wish to ask you one question: Senator Conkling and you having transmitted your resignations as Senators to Gov. Cornell, and through him to the Legislature, whether it is optional with the Legislature to accept or refuse such resignations, or whether the positions become vacant by the mere tender of those resignations?"

"There are the resignations,—unconditional and absolute. Excuse me for declining to say anything further on the subject."

"The interest now centres in Albany, Senator. May I ask if you have received any dispatches from the State Capital which are not private, and which would be of interest to the public?"

"You can say that I have not sent any dispatches to Albany, nor have I received any from there."

A WESTERN SENATOR.

HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The following interview with a prominent Western Senator who had long been a friend and admirer of Conkling indicates the feeling entertained for the latter by Senators who have been his most zealous advocates: "Say Conkling is reëlected, what will he have accomplished? Judge Robertson will have been confirmed as Collector. Conkling may assert that his reëlection is proof that the Republican party of New York approves his opposition to Judge Robertson and indorses his act in resigning. Well, what of that? The same Legislature which will reëlect Mr. Conkling, if he shall be reëlected, indorsed the nomination of Judge Robertson by a more unanimous vote than Mr. Conkling will ever receive as a candidate for the United States Senate. That Legislature reëlects Mr. Conkling. Then it has done two things. It has declared that, in its opinion, Judge Robertson will make an acceptable Collector, and it has declared that Mr. Conkling will make an acceptable Senator,

SO HONORS ARE EASY,

as far as the New York Legislature is concerned, and Mr. Conkling will return to the Senate, if he comes at all, in worse form than he left it. I suppose he will go to Albany now and make 'the greatest effort of his life,' in a speech to the members of the Legislature, denouncing the Administration and all the Republican Senators who declined to act with him against the Administration. Well, what of that? It may afford him some consolation, but it will not prevent Judge Robertson from becoming Collector, nor will it disturb Senators or the Administration very much. His performance of to-day alienated many who have been his warm friends in the Senate. I heard several of them express

WARM INDIGNATION

at his conduct, and declare that he had shown himself unworthy of the courtesy which has been extended to him more than to any other member of the Senate. Why, we have fooled away nearly two months, mainly for his sake, trying by every means in our power to compose the New York difficulties, and see what Mr. Conkling has done! He has converted the Republican majority in the Senate into a minority temporarily. He has placed the Administration at the mercy of the Democrats in the Senate. He has had

MUCH TO SAY ABOUT A COALITION

by the Administration with Democrats to secure confirmation of Judge Roberston. He has made the rejection possible of William Chandler, whose confirmation is solidly opposed by the Democrats, purely on partisan grounds. He has made it impossible for the Republicans to elect officers of the Senate, and he has insulted the people of the State of New York by abandoning his post of duty at a critical time. Think of it! The great State of New York, with her 5,000,000 of people, left unrepresented in the Senate of the United States simply that one of her Senators may gratify a little, miserable, petty spite!"

THE SITUATION.

DEMOCRATIC BANTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Democrats, upon the opening of the Senate this morning, pleasantly badgered the Republicans at their loss of the majority, and suggested that it was a fitting time to proceed to the election of officers of the Senate. The Democrats have no serious purpose to do this, however, and there will not be any disposition on their part to change the Committees at this session. The Democrats now generally admit that they committed a grave error of policy in not having made their fight at the outset of the session against the attempt of the Republicans to gain possession of the Committees, but their leaders have said to-day that they do not intend to attempt to correct their errors now that they have an advantitious majority. It is true that they could be sure of the control of the Senate for the remainder of this session if the Republicans would permit them to reorganize the Committees without resorting to filibustering,

WHICH IS NOT PROBABLE;

but Democrats and Republicans alike are very anxious to leave Washington, and it is the common expectation to-night that a final adjournment will be possible the last of this week. There are really now pending but two nominations of considerable importance,—that of Robertson to be Collector of Customs, and William E. Chandler to be Solicitor-General. The Robertson case, however, may be removed from the list of contested cases. His name was reported favorably this morning to the Senate in executive session, with, it is said, but one opposing vote,—McMillan, of Minnesota, who has been counted as disposed to adhere to Conkling's fortunes under all circumstances. The case went upon the calendar, and will probably be considered to-morrow, although possibly it will go over until Thursday. Some doubts are expressed whether there will be any speeches upon it. The confirmation will be almost unanimous. As to

MR. CHANDLER'S FATE, THERE ARE MORE DOUBTS.

It is not the purpose of the Republicans to attempt to have him reported from the Judiciary Committee, because that might give him the disadvantage of an unfavorable report. A majority of that Committee is hostile to him. If action be had at all upon his case, it will probably be by a successful motion, made in the Senate, to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the nomination. The Republicans have very little hope that Chandler can be confirmed, now that the Democrats have a majority of the Senate. It may solace Mr. Conkling in his political exile to hear that he, doubtless, has been successful in defeating a personal friend of Mr. Blaine by a resignation which betrayed the Senate into the hands of the Democracy.

THE RHODE ISLANDERS.

PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Z. L. White, editor of the Providence *Press*, sent the following dispatch to his paper this evening: "The motive for Senator Conkling's extraordinary course is just beginning to be appreciated in Washington. Hitherto one of the restraining considerations which would seem to bind him in common interest with the Administration was that the Presidential election of 1884 involved also his continuance in the Senate, for the Legislature then to be chosen will elect the successor to his present term, which expires March 4, 1885. The design, which is now unearthed and made manifest, is that Mr. Conkling is going to swap terms with Platt, so as to get himself into the long term, which expires March 4, 1887. He can thus make war upon the Administration of President Garfield clear through to its end, and make a fight against him in 1884, should he be the Republican nominee, and still have two years left in which to make new combinations before his Senatorial term shall expire. Platt, meanwhile, is to satisfy his political appetite on

THE COLD VICTUALS OF MR. CONKLING'S OLD TERM,

which has already more than one-third expired. The New York Legislature is asked to lend its aid to this nefarious scheme, and to place in Mr. Conkling's hands the entire political power of the Empire State, wherewith to wage war upon an Administration that more than 500,000 New York Republicans helped to place in power. By electing Mr. Platt as Mr. Conkling's colleague, the latter controls both Senatorial votes, and will devote his whole energies to breeding enmity, strife, and ill-will with the Administration. If the half-million Republican voters in New York think the interests of the State will be promoted by using this gigantic political power to break down Gen. Garfield's Administration, they will instruct the Legislature at Albany

TO DO MR. CONKLING'S BIDDING.

If, on the other hand, they respect the splendid firmness with which President Garfield maintains the dignity and prerogatives of his office, and desire the perpetuation of Republican power in the country, they will stand by the Administration as the only agency which can secure it. Mr. Conkling invites the Republicans of New York to join him in his march to anarchy and revenge. The President invites them to stand by his Administration in the upholding of principle and in the maintenance of each Department of the Government in its proper sphere."

THE BUCKEYES.

THE CINCINNATI LINCOLN CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—The Lincoln Club of this city, the most influential political organization by far in the State, at its meeting to-night passed resolutions strongly indorsing the President's course in his fight with Senator Conkling. The resolutions excited considerable debate, several of the members desiring that more time be taken for their consideration. But one speech was made that went squarely against them, and that was by Charles P. Taft, a son of Judge Alphonso Taft, who was Attorney-General under President Grant. Mr. Taft urged that the prerogative which Senator Conkling has fought for was rightfully his. Other members of the Club, including Col. Moulton, took a very different view, urging that the action of the New York Senators is unrepublican, and if allowed to pass unrebuked will subvert our present form of government. One speaker compared their course in leaving the Senate to that of Preston Brooks and his followers just previous to the Rebellion. The resolution was finally passed with only four dissenting votes, those who were undecided having been brought over by the charge that to postpone action would be political timidity. One of the resolutions was to the effect that the "late action of the Legislature of New York in approving the nomination of Judge Robertson expresses the sentiment of the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati, and that we hope no action will be had on their part in any way in opposition thereto."

THE HOOSIERS.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 17.—There is considerable diversity of opinion among Republicans here over the action of the Senators from New York in resigning their commissions. The Grant men, almost solidly, uphold their action, claiming that the adherents of the General have been snubbed and spit upon by the Administration from the very first. The anti-third-termers sustain Garfield, claiming that the fight was not of his making, but being forced upon him there was no honorable course for him to pursue save the one he did. The more astute politicians, however, see, or think they do, the fine hand of the Secretary of State in the whole matter. They claim that James G. is engaged in the not very uncommon practice of looking out for No. 1, with a view to the situation in 1884. Garfield having been involved in a quarrel with the leaders of his party at the outset, he is as dead as a doornail on the question of a second term; while Conkling, in his opposition to the Administration, has arrayed such hostility toward himself that, even should he be unanimously returned from his own State, he could never cement the party and ride into the White House; in which event James G. has killed two birds with one stone, and hasn't been exposed to the fire. Both the Republican daily papers here sustain the President. The general opinion is that the New York Senators have not taken the step they have without having positive assurances that they are to be returned.

FIGURING UP

CONKLING'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—An Albany special to the *Sun* says: "After a careful examination of the situation, the position to-night seems to be about this: In order to nominate Senators in the Republican causus it requires fifty-four votes, there being one hundred and six Republicans in both branches of the Legislature. There is no question but the Stalwarts can get this number of votes in a caucus, but, in order to elect, the candidates must have eighty-one votes, a majority of all the members of the Legislature in case of a full attendance. Now the Democrats have fifty-four seats in both branches, which leaves twenty-seven votes for the half-breeds to control, in order to prevent any choice. No one will dispute that they will have at least twelve of these votes in the Senate, the probability being that they will get fourteen.

IN THE ASSEMBLY,

after a careful canvass, I am satisfied that at least twenty-five Republicans will join with the twelve half-breed Senators in refusing to go into any caucus. This will give them, then, more than the necessary number to prevent an election, providing the Democrats put up and support candidates of their own, of which there does not seem to be the slightest doubt now. The only terms upon which the Democrats could deal with other factions would be the surrender to them of one of the Senators. This neither of the Republican factions can afford to do. Taking this view of it, the result must be, if the Legislature goes into an election, a deadlock similar to that of the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter.

THE ONLY WAY

in which it could be broken would be by the withdrawal of Conkling and Platt. Speaking of this, reminds me of a rumor that is whispered about to-night, to the effect that, within the next forty-eight hours a letter from Senator Conkling will be sent to Gov. Cornell, in which he will positively refuse to allow his name to be used for a reëlection. Of course, should this be done, it will at once greatly simplify matters, though a leader of the half-breeds to whom I mentioned it, said that the friends of the Administration would not consent to sending any Senator to Washington who would be in antagonism to the Administration.

THE ADMINISTRATION SENATORS AND THEIR FRIENDS

have been in consultation all the evening in the rooms of Senator Wagner at the Delavan. A paper which has been circulated among the members of the Legislature pledging the signers not to be bound by the action of any caucus that nominated either Senator Conkling or Senator Platt for reëlection was said to have nearly forty signatures, and the leaders confidently predict that, before to-morrow night, they will have forty-five or more members pledged to this course. As yet there has been but little canvassing as to candidates to be supported by the half-breeds. In about all the combinations talked of, however, Chauncy M. Depew is one of the candidates. Among others named are Chief Judge Folger, Sherman S. Rogers, William A. Wheeler, and Reuben E. Fenton, but the combination most frequently spoken of is

DEPEW AND CORNELL.

There is no question but this would be a very acceptable outcome to the situation for the half-breeds, but the trouble is to get the Governor to go into it. Those who are generally suppposed to have the best right to speake for the Governor, declare that he will never desert Mr. Conkling in this fight. So long as he remains in the field, the Governor, they say, will not listen to any suggestion of being a candidate himself, but somehow, his name is kept to the front with a persistency that indicates that there is not an improbable contingency in which Gov. Cornell will give his consent."

JUDGE DAVIS.

HIS OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Judge Noah Davis said to-day, after reading the letter of resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt: "That letter was evidently very carefully prepared, to make a strong statement of the case to the Senators, in justification of their course, but I do not think it is successful. Assuming that the facts are as stated, the course of the Senators was cowardly. It was their duty, under such circumstances, to remain at their posts. They are like deserters from an army engaged in battle." Judge Davis considered that the Senators have insulted the President of the United States, behaved with insolence toward the Legislature of this State, and acted ungratefully towards their friends in general. With respect to the "courtesy of the Senate," Judge Davis said: "In my judgment, it is absolutely at war with the provisions of the Constitution, and virtually deprives the President of one of the most important functions with which the people by that instrument have clothed him."

THE WOLVERINES.

LANSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 17.—The Conkling-Platt affair is the prominent topic of conversation in the Legislature and about town. With a few exceptions, Republicans express their disgust at Conkling's actions.

COLDWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER DEPOT, Mich., May 17.—The action of Conkling and Platt in resigning their seats in the Senate is regarded as ominous by prominent members of all parties. Many Republicans are glad of it, and hope that Conkling's days are numbered, and some of the leading Greenbackers think that, whatever their motives may have been, they have cut their own throats, while the Democrats look complacently on and smile at the row in the Republican camp. There are very few Republicans who expect or want to see the renegades returned to the Senate by the New York Legislature.

THE HAWKEYES.

MENLO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENLO, Ia., May 17.—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious sunshine by that resigning son of New York." "We are the people." "New York is not America." "President with a big P." "The Grant régime is ended." "If we can't have Blaine, give us Garfield." These and many more similar expression are heard on every hand. Iowa's eighty thousand majority is a unit in the support of James A. Garfield as President of the United States.

THE SUCKERS.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 17.—Public sentiment here is divided, but not evenly, on the step taken by Senator Conkling and his junior Senator Platt. While the lordly Roscoe has many warm admirers here, the drift of public sentiment, even of his supporters, is that his resignation is most ill-advised just at the moment. Others do not hesitate to characterize it as a desertion and retreat in the midst of the battle. Of course, every Democrat applauds it.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

COMFORT FOR CONK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17.—In the Senate Mr. Alexander offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate (if the House concur) that we heartily indorse the course of Senators Conkling and Platt in resigning their seats as members of the Senate of the United States, and recommend Senators Cameron and Mitchell to do likewise.

On motion of Mr. Cooper the resolution was referred to a select committee composed entirely of Democrats.

BOB INGERSOLL.

HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

A TRIBUNE representative called at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening on Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who was found in his room in the company of a number of friends. After listening for some time to "Pope Bob," who was in his best humor, leading and listening to a witty conversation on his experiences with the Maryland courts, devils, damnation, and the latter-day religion, the reporter introduced the subject of the Conkling sensation, which resulted in the following interview, which is given verbatim:

"What do you think," asked the reporter, "of the recent action of Senators Platt and Conkling in resigning their seats in the Senate, especially with reference to Conkling?"

"How on earth did you happen to reverse the names in your question? I suppose you intended to say Conkling and Platt. To tell you the truth, I have not thought much about this matter, but what little I have thought has forced me to the conclusion that nothing could have been further from wisdom than the resigning of these Senators. The resignation settles nothing, and a reëlection will leave the gentlemen just where they were. It seems to me that the President is ahead, and that Mr. Conkling has made the smallest effort of his life. Mr. Platt went with him just for company, and he may come back without him. Conkling has risked everything without the slightest chance of improving his position. If he should fail in the Legislature, the last end of that man will be worse than the first. Of course I do not know all that he may have suffered. He had a hard time during Hayes' Administration, and at that time I was on Conkling's side, but that was because I disliked Hayes. If Mr. Conkling will think over his speeches during the last campaign, he will remember that he did not take any particular pains to say good and kind things of Gen. Garfield. He will see that he even took pains

NOT TO MENTION THE NAME

of the Republican candidate, and then I think he will be compelled to admit that the debt of gratitude coming from the President to him is exceedingly small. Thousands of people noticed that neither Conkling nor Gen. Grant, in their speeches at Warren, even mentioned Gen. Garfield's name. After all, there is a good deal of human nature in a President. It may be that Gen. Garfield did not notice this."

"Is it your opinion, then, that the two Senators expect to be returned,—that they merely seek an indorsement from the Legislature?"

"I suppose that they expect to be returned, and probably they will be. They know more about the Legislasure than I do, and they calculated their chances. It is hardly possible that they were mistaken in the Senate and Legislature both. Personally, I have nothing against either of the late Senators from New York. They are both able men, and ought to know just what they have done and are going to do, but for the present they have left the President in possession of the field. He is certainly ahead, and Robertson will, without doubt, be confirmed. Robertson will be Collector before Conkling is Senator. That will look like a victory for the President. The great mistake made was the assumption that the Collectorship is a local office; that it is the property of the Senators from New York; and that they should be allowed to name the man. It is an office in which the entire country is interested, and it should not belong to any one or two men."

"Can the New York Legislature reëlect Conkling without stultifying its record, having already indorsed Robertson's nomination?"

"You know that a Legislature can do almost anything. It can even act inconsistently. If Conkling and Platt had resigned because the Legislature had indorsed Robertson, their action would have been reasonable. But in the 'letter' nothing is said about the indorsement of Robertson,—not even a hint that there is a difference of opinion between the Legislature and the Senators. If the Legislature reëlects Conkling and Platt it will be on both sides of the question, and this will leave the President

FREE TO DO AS HE PLEASES."

"What do you think will be the result on the party in New York and the country?"

"I do not believe that Conkling and Platt will leave the party. That would carry 'resigning' too far. They must remain in the party, even to retain the power to do harm. I believe that both are Republicans, and both will desire the success of the party. You know that we have no 'leaders.' Republicans are their own leaders. When a supposed 'leader' leaves the party he goes out alone. It is the glory of our party that the members mostly have minds of their own. We can give a long list of 'leaders' who left without followers. I would advise you to interview Judge Trumbull, Gov. Palmer, Senator Doolittle, and Gen. Farnsworth upon this question.

"No, the party will not suffer. In a little while all will agree that it has been a foolish quarrel about an exceedingly small matter. The President was compelled to stand by his friend. He could not withdraw the name of Robertson without losing the respect of the party. He waited long,—he exhibited patience to the verge of weakness, and then took a stand. From that moment he has stood firm, and the people will stand with him."

INDIANA ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—The Grand Encampment of Odd-Fellows elected the following officers to-day: Grand Patriarch, Richard Berger, Muncie; Grand High Priest, H. O. Hichert, Frankfort; Grand Senior Warden, W. H. Jacks, Logansport; Grand Junior Warden, E. S. Porter, Jr., Greenburg; Grand Scribe, B. F. Foster, Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, Theodore P. Hughey, Indianapolis; Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, S. B. Holly, Jeffersonville; Grand Sentinel, Christopher Foley, Madison; Deputy Grand Sentinel, Joseph S. Watson, Indianapolis. A proposition was made to reduce the dues of subordinate Encampments from 8 to 5 per cent. The Grand Lodge meets to-morrow.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 17.—The Governor has signed the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to draft a new Tax law. The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn June 4, the House concurring.

Bills passed providing for the sale of tax lands and amending the bill relative to the reform school for girls.

Great Excitement in Portland.

Portland Press.

Yesterday morning residents of Pearl and Cumberland streets were much excited by the news that a wild animal had seized a child in that neighborhood, and, despite the infant's loud cries, was making off with it. Men, women, and children ran in the direction the beast was said to have taken, while mothers, frightened half to death, sought for their young brood, and hurriedly collected them under their wings. The excitement was increased when one man said he had seen nothing so fearful since he was in the East Indies, and a Bengal tiger rushed into the village, and bore off one of the natives. Some distance down Cumberland street the crowd hurried, and finally reached the object of their search. The sight that met their eyes caused them to hasten back as fast as they came. An inoffensive, quiet dog was trotting along in the most peaceable manner bearing in his mouth a child's doll.

Cornell University.

Cornell Correspondence New York Times.

Progress has been backward, not forward. Ten years ago the University catalog called for 609 students, and the second class that entered as Freshmen numbered 300 men. To-day the total number of students is only 399, of whom fourteen are resident graduates and sixty are ladies, while the Freshman class numbers only 124. There were no resident graduates ten years ago, and no lady students, so that comparatively we have only 325 students now, as against 609 in 1870-'71, or a little more than one-half as many. Tuition here for a four years' course in any department is only $300, or $25 per term, while from each Assembly district in this State one student each year has the right to attend free of all tuition. About 100 students of the 399 are of this latter class. Of Assembly districts there are 128 in the State, and if they all sent one student each year there would be 512 State students at Cornell, instead of 100,—more by 113 than the total number of students.

"Had It Bad."

The esthetic craze which has gradually progressed from England to this country, and is moving on Japan like any other epidemic, has some of the characteristics of other forms of lunacy. A young woman in New England "had it bad." Her passion could not be satisfied with painting impossible lilies on china and distracted violets on porcelain, but she chose her own lovely person for the exercise of her raging passion for excellence in art. A hop-vine was made to wind naturally up one leg, and a trailing arbutus bedecked the other. Variegated peonies and a huge sunflower were displayed upon her body, while the most natural figs were properly distributed. Pinks, pansies, and dahlias ornamented her lovely back, and wreaths of laurel intertwined with cypress and roses of variegated hue encircled her neck. She must have been lovely to look upon. Evidently the esthetic craze needs to be looked after. Those afflicted should be persuaded to stick to china.

Historical Tree Destroyed.

An historical tree has lately been destroyed in Greece—a cypress, described by Pausanias 400 years B. C., and one of the two largest in the Peloponnesus. Some 150 feet high, the tree had a diameter at the base of ten feet, and a circumference of twenty-five feet at man's hight, and of 240 feet where the branches were most developed. Some careless Gypsies camping in its shade set fire to the tree, not a vestige surviving. Now the only giant tree left in the Province is a huge plaintain near Naupactus, on the Gulf of Lepanto, which is equally large, but some six centuries younger.

NEW YORK.

Street Gossip on the Subject of Railroad and Other Stocks.

Assertion that Gould Has Not Disposed of His Southwestern Interests.

The Country's Prosperity as Evidenced by the Demand for Railroad Supplies.

No Shop in the Country Can Keep Pace With Its Orders.

The Publication of Pretended Changes in the Revised New Testament Causes Amusement.

STREET TALK.

FREIGHT CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Speaking of the Jersey Central freight contract, a leading broker said to-day: "I understand that an agreement in the Jersey Central through line trade with the Pennsylvania Company has been reached. Mr. Haven and one or two others have been over the Erie and low grade roads very carefully within a few days, and it may be that the agreement has been already signed. If not, it will be very soon. I am told that the rise in Central yesterday was due to putting up the price on a prominent operator who is supposed to be short of the stock. Whenever any broker who was suspected of buying for this operator bid for the stock the price was put up by the pool. It is said that Jersey Central will be carried to 120."

"THE POOL IN WESTERN UNION"

said a leading operator this evening, "has been reorganized, and it fairly jumped the stock to-day. They claim that they will put the new stock above par. The company is certainly earning 8 per cent on its capital, and it is estimated that the business obtained from the new telegraph companies will increase earnings so that the company can pay 10 or 12 per cent. The American Cable Company will come in for a considerable share of the new business."

"The exposure of the falseness of the charge that Mr. Gould has been selling Missouri, Kansas & Texas," said a broker, "has had a good effect upon the stock to-day. The fact is that a large proportion of the buying for the past week has been by Mr. Gould and his friends. The expiration of a large number of calls to-day has also helped the stock. Mr. Gould's friends say that

MISSOURI PACIFIC WILL GO HIGHER THAN LAKE SHORE.

The reports of the road makes an exceedingly fine showing, and the new connections will increase the earnings materially. Missouri Pacific is the favorit Gould stock. Just now it is being bought by investors, and a 10 per cent dividend on the increased capital is among the things talked of for the stock."

A railroad official remarked yesterday: "There is one evidence of the country's prosperity which seems to have escaped newspaper notice, but to my mind it is the best evidence. I mean the demand upon companies manufacturing railroad supplies and equipments. It is a fact that our road cannot get as many locomotives as we need, the shops are so overrun with orders. I don't believe that a shop in the country could this year any more than finish its contracts, so you see what sort of a rush there is.

THE DEMAND FOR EQUIPMENTS

is caused by the magnificent increase in crops and manufactured products which must be transported. This is proved by the increased earning of the railroads and their inability to speedily transport all the freight offered. You may rest assured that when railroad supply houses are crowded with orders business is booming."

Prominent railroad men unite in saying that there is no symptom of a strike this summer on their roads. There are always unfailing signs if such a move is meditated by employés, but none have been shown. Prominent officers of the coal roads said that no symptoms of a strike were maifested among the railroad men or miners, and that a general outbreak was not thought of. Reported strikes among miners in Ohio had no bearing on the greater coal-fields.

MESSRS. SMITH, MILLS, PARK, AND CAMMACK

are still unbelievers in the stability of the stock market, and will buy nothing at present prices, which they regard as entirely unwarranted and unsafe, but do not advise selling the market short. They claim that Mr. Gould is unloading his Southwestern stocks. They believe that the rise has been largely due to matched orders in certain stocks. They believe that the large buying in London has been greatly due to orders from manipulators on this side who are able to carry stocks on the other side as cheaply as here, and at the same time induce European buying. They argue that, under ordinary circumstances of a natural market, the list of Western stocks would have declined 10 to 15 points on the well-known fact that freight rates are being cut on all the trunk lines. The tonnage at present is very small on all the roads, and general business is far from satisfactory.

RIGHT-ABOUT FACE

was the first order of exercises in the provision markets this morning, here as well as in Chicago. The cause of this sudden turn about, according to the bears, was "Fowler," while the bulls said it was good demand for cash "for investment and speculation," the shorts covering and going long, and the longs taking on more for higher prices. Robert Stobo is running this market, and Fowler Chicago. Stobo says this morning that they stand ready to take the whole stock in Chicago, which is reported to-day at 63,000 tierces, or about 17,000 tierces less than May 1. Said he: "It is cheap, and is going to 12½ cents, and the August option is the strongest and best purchase on the list."

Armour has gone back into Egypt, and Fowler Bros. and Stobo were

THE MOSES OF THE LARD CROWD

to-day. Armour assembled himself at the first call, and smiled and looked at the boys as if he was on the right side of the market and the happiest of bulls, while his late followers were scampering away from him like rats from a sinking ship, and climbing over Stobo's shoulders. About 1 o'clock, however, when Chicago began to settle back, the new-fledged bulls scratched their heads as they watched the bulletins. The bears, who could not be found early, came up and smiled as if they had known it all the morning. In the midst of all this excitement and activity in the lard market loomed up the official returns of exports for the week ending May 14.

EXPORTS OF PORK

were 5,520 barrels, against 7,249 barrels for the same week of 1880; of lard, 5,212,000 pounds, against 9,095,000 for the same week of 1880; of bacon, 8,161,000 pounds, against 17,227,000 for the same week last year. Heavy receipts of canal grain were finally reported this morning, consisting of 400,000 bushels of corn and 200,000 bushels of wheat out of total receipts by rail and canal of 561,075 bushels of corn and 429,410 bushels of wheat. In order to make a market for these large arrivals without breaking prices too much, the first call on grain was made higher, the strength being due to "home talent," and less to Chicago than usual.

THE REVISED TESTAMENT.

THE FERTILE IMAGINATIONS OF SOME NEWSPAPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There has been a great deal of amusement caused here by the publication of what pretended to be the changes in the revised New Testament by the Chicago *Times* a few days ago. Those who are familiar with the work—that is to say, the Revision Committee, of which the Rev. Philip Schaff is the head—pronounce the publication as entirely erroneous, and copies from excerpts which have been printed from time to time by newspapers throughout this country and in Europe, and which have been drawn almost entirely from the imagination of various persons who have professed to be possessed of information, they could in nowise obtain. The Rev. Dr. Schaff denounces the pretended extracts. "It is," he said to-day, "hard lying from beginning to end."

ITEMS.

THE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION SUIT.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The suit of William S. Williams against the Western Union and other telegraph companies continued to-day. Dr. Norvin Green was cross-examined, and testified that the American Union Telegraph Company had valuable contracts with various railroad companies, in which the latter in some instances agreed to make repairs on the line. The American Union was fortunate in securing contracts from railroad companies, as many of their Directors were largely interested in the companies from which their contracts were obtained. In many instances the Western Union Company was cut off in its wire, and was obliged to bring twenty-nine expensive litigations against various railroad companies to establish its rights. Consolidation seemed to be the simplest method of settling the difficulty, and after various consultations the plan was adopted. Gen. T. T. Eckert testified that before the consolidation be was President of the American Union, which at that time was just paying expenses. When he assumed the office it had but 1,000 miles of wire, and did not pay expenses. By consolidation the Western Union did not acquire new lines, as both companies connected with the same places.

SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD LOAN.

The *Evening Post* says: "The $3,000,000 forty-year 6 per cent gold bonds of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, offered yesterday morning for public subscription at 102¼, were nearly all taken yesterday, and the price was to-day advanced to 105. Before noon to-day the entire remainder was taken, so that the whole loan may be said to have been taken within a day and a half, and a part at an advance of 2¼ per cent."

PRIZE FIGHT.

The long-pending prize fight between John L. Sullivan, the noted pugilist of Boston, and John Flood, of this city, was decided last night on the Hudson River, nine miles above Yonkers. The men fought on board a barge. Sullivan won in eight rounds, knocking Flood out of time and punishing him fearfully. Sullivan will now be matched against Paddy Ryan, of Troy.

A GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Effie Person, a girl of 14 years, shot and killed herself this morning because her father, who had lost money, accused her of taking it. She feared arrest.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The President and Conkling—Mrs. Garfield's Illness—Malaria and Sewerage—School-Girl Visitors—Confirmation of Stanley Matthews—Departure of the Thorntons—Exodus of Diplomats—Chinese Naval Strength—Japanese Instructors—Howard Carroll's Wedding—Death of Gobright—Secretaries Lincoln and Hunt—Windom's Success—Music and the Drama—Visit of Knight Templars—Up the River—Star-Route Defenders—Art and Artists—Sale of Fernando Wood's Furniture—Ingersoll Overhauled.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The life of the President—like that of the policeman in the opera—"is not a happy one." Hardly had he been inaugurated, when my Lord Roscoe challenged his right to govern, and upwards of two months have been wasted by the Senate,—not in the contest over offices, which has been the ostensible bone of contention, but in moves on the political chessboard. The New York Custom-House, with its enormous patronage, has been the stake, and the "Peacock of a Senator" has adroitly endeavored to "check" the President's removal of the old Collector and the appointment of a new one. The Senate naturally sided, openly or at heart, with its Paladin, and the President has been energetically sustained by his Secretary of State. A few days more will decide the question, and Mr. Robertson will be confirmed, unless a number of Senators go to their homes and leave the body

WITHOUT A QUORUM,

which will be rather a cowardly way of getting out of a scrape. Let the contest end as it may, Gen. Garfield has displayed a dignity, firmness, and patriotism which can but meet the approbation of those citizens whose opinions are truly valuable. By his sagacity and firmness, he has disarmed the arch opponent of the Hayes Administration, and he has managed his transactions with the Senate with consummate skill. If he continnes as he has commenced, the destinies of the Republic are in safe hands.

MRS. GARFIELD'S ILLNESS

has been a stunning blow at the President's peace of mind amid his other troubles. Up to the present time, when any of the inmates of the Executive Mansion have been ill, the Army Surgeons on duty here have been summoned, and of late Baxter has been the Court physician. But gentle Mrs. Garfield has for years had as her medical adviser Mrs. Dr. Edson, a neighbor and personal friend, who is of the Homeopathic school, and when she finally had to surrender to illness she summoned her old woman-doctor. Mrs. Edson soon found that her patient was afflicted with typhoid-fever and a complete prostration of the nervous system, and at her request Dr. Boynton, of Cleveland, was sent for. He has attended Mrs. Garfield for years past, and thoroughly understands her constitution. He found her, on his arrival, in a highly excited nervous condition, with her temperature as high as 104 degrees. He had Dr. Pope, the leading Homeopathic physician here, called in, and they prescribed absolute quiet, with light medicines. Carriages have accordingly been excluded from the White House grounds, and to-day the patient is better.

MALARIA AND SEWER-GAS

have been charged with Mrs. Garfield's illness. Indeed, malaria is the "tony" complaint here just now, and is the source of all ills, from the aching head of a Congressman who has drank too much iced punch to the gouty ankles of an imbiber of old port wine. But the metropolis, with its wide streets and avenues and parks, its 53,000 shade-trees, its pure water from the Potomac and the Congress Spring, and the mountain breezes that come down through the gorge at the Great Falls, is remarkably healthy, as the weekly bulletins of the Board of Health show. As for

THE WHITE HOUSE SEWERAGE,

it cannot produce ill-health. There are no stationary wash-stands in any of the bed-rooms, and the bath-rooms, with their modern conveniences, are separate from the other rooms and have outside openings. It is pleasant for the President to take his family out to the Soldiers' Home, where there is freedom from officeseekers, but the White House is as healthy as any residence can be situated where the thermometer is vibrating from 50 to 90 degrees in twenty-four hours. The solid causeway of the Long Bridge across the Potomac has led to the formation of flats upon which the sewerage of the city is distributed at high tide, to fester in the broiling sun at low water, but the death rate among those who reside on the adjacent river bank is no larger than on the high grounds north of the Capitol.

FIFTY-FOUR YOUNG DAMSELS

averaging some 16 summers each, who compose the graduating class at the Female High School of Baltimore, came here yesterday, and visited the White House to pay their respects to the President. He left his wife's bedside and received them in the East Room, where each one was successively presented. Among the lookers-on was Signor Campinini, the vocalist, with whom the President chatted in French, to the great delight of those of the misses who could parler Français.

THE CONFIRMATION OF STANLEY MATTHEWS

is alike gratifying to the President and to the new "Mr. Justice," as there was a powerful combination to defeat the nomination. St. Jerome Edmunds came back from the green hills of Vermont expressly to engineer the defeat, while Conkling played second fiddle, and David Davis ponderously supplied the bass notes. The final ground of opposition was that Mr. Matthews had married, early in life, a Tennessee lady, the aunt of Henri Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and that she would lead him back—as Mr. Justice Field was led—into the Democratic fold. When the final vote came, Anthony, who had intended to have voted against confirmation, was led at the last minute not to oppose his colleague, Burnside, and he left the Senate Chamber. So Matthews was confirmed by a majority of one, just as Judge Clifford was, and he will be sworn in by Chief-Justice Waite on Tuesday. He will be welcomed by the other Judges, as they cannot perform the circuit duty now that Clifford and Hunt are hors-de-combat.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON

will be greatly missed here. He is not a man of broad views, having been brought up in the diplomatic service, and he will higgle over some small point with wonderful pertinacity, but he is not tricky or deceitful. His wife is the manager of his household, and she looks after the pence, knowing that the pounds will take care of themselves. Their son, now an attaché to the British Legation here, is a rather clever young man, who is an amateur photographer, and uses his camera with great skill. Then there are two daughters, just out in society, tall and spare blondes, like their mother, but able to tramp off with their father on a five or six mile walk, as an appetizer before a heavy 7-o'clock dinner. They had hoped to pass the coming summer at Newport, where the diplomats form quite a colony, and are made much of by the army and navy officers stationed there and by the snobbish New York and Boston visitors who go there to squander money.

DIPLOMATIC DEPARTURES.

Monsieur Outrey, with his American wife, have gone to Newport to let his villa there, and they will sail for La Belle France during the coming week. There is no First Secretary of Legation, so Monsieur de Geofroy, now here on the Claims Commission, will act as Chargé d'Affaires. The German Minister, Herr Kurd von Schlozer, has also crossed the briny to enjoy himself "under the Lindens" at Berlin, and Monsieur Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian representative, has not found the atmosphere at Washington pleasant since he gave that outrageous award at Halifax as umpire in the Fishery Commission. As for his Excellency Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Plenipotentiary, he and his household are in mourning for the mother of their Emperor, and joy is banished from No. 1700 K street, while Bartlett, the American Secretary of Legation, goeth about with downcast looks and crape on his hat.

THE CHINESE NAVY

has been greatly improved and enlarged of late, and now includes seventeen first-class ironclad vessels, armed with guns of large calibre. A number of American officers are employed, but no British, and they have now as many guns as Great Britain on the Pacific. They are also establishing lines of merchant steamers, which are built, engines and hulls, at Shanghai, and the picturesque but unwieldy "junks" will soon be a thing of the past. The Chinese will not, however, talk about their navy or their merchant marine, for with them secrecy and duplicity are cardinal accomplishments.

THE JAPANESE,

on the contrary, are communicative, and rather take pride in giving information about the progress which their Empire is making. They have been terribly imposed upon by Americans who have been crowded on them in various capacities, especially Col. Horace Capron, who was to have reformed the practical agriculture of Japan, but who would neither hold a plow, swing a scythe, or use a hoe. His theoretical agriculture was not wanted, and it was so with at least a dozen others who were paid large salaries by the Japanese Government, yet who rendered no practical services in return.

WEDDING BELLS

at Fultonville, N. Y., will summon there on Wednesday a number of the prominent correspondents, who will go to witness the marriage of a gifted colleague, Mr. Howard Carroll, of the New York *Times*, to Miss Caroline, the daughter of ex-Representative Starin. H. C. is a handsome young fellow, very accomplished, and worthy of the handsome heiress whose heart he has won. Her father, Mr. Starin, owns a fleet of steamboats which ply in the waters around New York City, and he has a picturesque island fitted up as a place of summer resort for those who patronize his steamers.

OLD FATHER GOBRIGHT,

as he was almost universally called, has gone home, after a long and useful life. He came here as a jour printer in 1841, and in a few years became the local editor of the *Sentinel*. About 1851 he was selected as the Washington correspondent of the New York Associated Press, having one small room for his office and one assistant. He served so faithfully that when he became superannuated some three years since he was placed on half-pay, which he enjoyed until his death He was an honorable, inoffensive, industrious gentleman, who gave the newspaper readers of this country a fair idea of what was going on here during the stirring decades which preceded and followed the War. He was the pioneer Odd-Fellow here, and rose to the rank of Past Grand Patriarch and Grand Representative.

SECRETARY LINCOLN

has gone West, and before he returns he will inspect the military prison at Leavenworth, where enlisted men sentenced by court-martial are confined. They make all the boots and shoes used by the army, chairs for barracks, tent-pins, etc., and their industry nearly defrays the expenses of the institution. Before leaving Secretary Lincoln had Charlie Forbes, who was his father's favorit messenger, and who attended him to the theatre on the night of the assassination, transferred from a messengership in the Treasury Department to a clerkship in the War Department. Miss Margaret North, a descendant of the gallant Gen. North, has been appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, which is a haven of rest for a number of ladies whose relatives have fought gallantly for the Republic on bloody fields.

DECORATION DAY

will be rather faintly celebrated here this year, as "excursions" to Gettysburg and to Harper's Ferry will be more attractive to many than a drive through the dust or mud to Arlington. Not a great many years have passed since the marines were marched to Arlington and posted as sentinels around the graves of the Confederates buried there, with strict orders not to permit a flower to be placed on one of them. Now a goodly number of the members of our uniformed volunteers are those who fought for the Confederacy, or sympathized with the cause which they were too young to uphold.

SECRETARY HUNT

is quietly overhauling the work of his predecessor, De Lesseps Thompson, and getting the navy into working order. Admiral Porter, who has of late years been ignored, has now his office at the Navy Department, and acts as "Inspector." Next week he will go down to Norfolk, on the Dispatch, to inspect the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, now in Hampton Roads, before they disperse for their summer cruise. Paymaster Stevenson is on the rampage because he has been superseded at New York by Paymaster Caswell, it having been ascertained that he passed more time in Wall street speculating in stocks than he did in the Naval Paymaster's office. Stevenson is now being examined for promotion, and when his name reaches the Senate an earnest debate may be expected. Stevenson objected to being examined by a Board which had adopted the system of calling upon the Fourth Auditor and the Second Controller for specific information about the settlement of his accounts, and a regular shoulder-strap row is going on. Meanwhile Secretary Hunt is evidently determined to be "Captain of the Queen's navee," and to rule his Department.

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

of Secretary Windom has proved so unexpectedly successful that he is in the best of spirits, and cannot be persuaded to erect the political guillotine within the walls of the Treasury. Ex-Public-Printer Clapp was considered safely booked for the place of Col. Irish, the head of the Bureau of Engraving, but the Secretary is not now disposed to make the rotation. So with the Assistant Secretaries, although it is positively asserted that one or both of them must "get up and out" during the coming week. Secretary Windom's friends, who rallied so zealously for him at Chicago last year in the National Convention, declare that he is to be the next President, sure!

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

gave a musical festival at the National Theatre on Friday and Saturday evenings, which was not attended as it should have been. The soloists were Miss Imogen Brown (the successor in choir music and oratorio to Miss Thursby), who proved to be a fine artist, Signor Campanini, whose rendition of the tenor parts in the "Creation" were very excellent, and Mr. Winch, the Boston basso, who has a full, rich voice and pleasing manner. The choruses were given by the Society with a precision and power that fully attested the capacity of Mr. Gloetzner, the present director, and the orchestra was well conducted by Sousa, of the Marine Band.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUBS

had several performances during last week, the best being the Thalians, who presented "Still Waters Run Deep," and "My Neighbor's Wife," in good style. The Lawrence Barrett Club went beyond its depth in attempting to bring out "Julius Cæsar," with Mr. Bangs, a brother of F. C. Bangs, as *Anthony*. The St. Matthew's choir gave a concert at the Congregational Church, and the Protestant sanctury echoed with devotional Roman Catholic music admirably rendered.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

are making great preparations for the entertainment of the De Molay Commandery of Boston and the St. John's Commandery of Providence, who will arrive here next Friday afternoon and remain here until Monday morning. They will be met at the depot and escorted to their hotel by De Molay Commandery of this city, mounted, eighty-five strong, with a mounted bugle band, and by Washington, Columbia, and Potomac commanderies on foot, headed by the full Marine Band. That (Friday) evening they will be escorted to the Masonic Temple, where there will be a welcome, a banquet, and a dance. On Saturday the visitors will call on Sir Knight James A. Garfield at the White House, and be taken in carriages to visit different public buildings. In the afternoon they will be taken to Mount Vernon, and will pass the evening on the river. Sunday will be devoted to church-going or otherwise, and on Monday morning the Yanks will move "on to Richmond."

UP THE RIVER.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who entered the service of the Senate when a lad as a riding page, and who gradually rose by promotion until he became Postmaster, knows what promotes the enjoyment of his present colleagues. Yesterday he took a large party of them in a canal-packet boat up to the Great Falls, where they fished for bass and enjoyed an elegant entertainment not "on the Ohio plan." It was a most enjoyable occasion, and none of the guests wonder at the popularity gained by the young Senator in Maryland.

WESTERN CONGRESSMEN

are beginning to arrive here, ostensibly on some tom-fool errand, but really to look after pet star routes, which they fear Postmaster-General James will sit down on so hard that they can never be resurrected. It should be borne in mind that every star route was recommended by one or more Congressmen, and they are so many proofs of the dangerous influence which the legislative bodies of this Government exercise in the Departments, and Congress will be the rock against which our reforming Postmaster-General will come squarely. Perhaps to pacify them he will throw in the franking privilege, which the Department officials already enjoy.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mrs. Fassett is closing up her winter's work, and will leave in a few days for Columbus, O., where she will paint a portrait of Gov. Foster, who has solicited her to paint the portrait of himself which is to grace the collection of the portraits of the Governors of Ohio in the State Capitol. Mr. Andrews is painting a three-quarter length portrait of ex-President Hayes, which he hopes to sell to the Government for the White House collection. Charles Lanman has sold a fine picture to W. W. Corcoran for his art gallery. Gaines R. Donoho, a Washington boy, who went to Europe about eighteen months ago, to Stuttgart, has had a picture admitted to the Paris Exposition—9,000 were submitted, and only 2,400 admitted, the standard having been raised since last year. Costigini, an Italian artist, is completing the fresco painting, in groups, around the base of the dome, which depict a series of historical events.

THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER

knocked off, on Wednesday last, the furniture of the late Fernando Wood. It was all modern, and much of it had been made abroad expressly for Mr. Wood. The walnut dining-room table, around which so many political magnates have gathered, was bought by Mr. Dempsey for $67.50; Wormley, the colored caterer, paid $7 each for the leather-covered dining-room chairs; the chinaware was bid in by Fernando Wood, Jr., as it bore his monogram; and Col. Rockwell secured the great punch-bowl at $20. Mrs. Blaine, who lives close by, secured some souvenirs of her old neighbor, and Roessle, mine host of the Arlington, bought nearly all of the glassware.

A GEORGETOWN PRESBYTERIAN,

who owns a flour-mill, petitioned the District Commissioners to stop Col. Bob Ingersoll's Sunday lectures, and then referred his petition to District-Attorney Riddle. He says, in his opinion, that the Commissioners have nothing to do with the subject. They do not compel Mr. Tenny to stop grinding at his mill on Sunday, or permit Col. Ingersoll to lecture on that day, although the law of Maryland, continued by act of Congress, makes 100 pounds of tobacco the penalty for violating the Sabbath-Day. In conclusion, he says, that the labors of Col. Ingersoll, "and all others in the fields of science, moral theology, and philosophy, must remain under the general supervision of intelligent public opinion, aided by the criticism of an enlightened press." RACONTEUR.

TELEGRAMS AT MASSOUAH.

How the Trusty Krim Delivers Them to Accursed Dogs of Christians.

An Egyptian correspondent of the *North German Gazette* contributes to that journal the following account of the fortunes of a telegram once it has reached the office at Massouah:

A telegram from Suez to Massouah takes about four or five days on an average; three if it goes quickly, but eight is commoner. When a telegram written in Arabic arrives, after lying for an indefinit length of time at the office it is consigned to the messenger, who must now seek out the addressee, commonly a European. Krim is the name of this worthy, and he knows not haste. Leaving the Government-building, which is situated on the Island of Jaulnut, connected with Massouah by a breakwater, he saunters on his way, stopping now and then to watch the fishermen and the vessels putting out. Then, of course, every acquaintance has to be greeted, but in course of time he reaches the gates of Massouah. "God greet thee, Krim," calls out the officer of the watch. "Whither away so fast?" Krim, who has taken at least an hour to cross the breakwater, answers in an aggrieved tone, "Here I am again, bringing a telegram to an accursed dog of a Christian." "Let's see what it is about." Krim hands over the telegram to the Effendi, who, after some puzzling over the letters, reads it aloud (these missives are, by the way, always open): "Powder is only two thalers; I am sending several barrels." This telegram, which is a commercial one, has, of course, a hidden meaning. The recipient reads, perhaps, sugar or some other goods for powder. But the suspicions of the official are aroused. "What! the pig of a Christian will import powder, will he? and we are to know nothing about it!" Krim makes no reply; he cannot read, and finds the cup of coffee and narghilé which have been brought him far more interesting than the message in question. "Dear Krim, go at once with this message to the Pasha and show it to him, for you certainly must not deliver it." And Krim, after a good long smoke, sets off back and makes an attempt to lay the telegram before the Governor. The latter, however, has withdrawn to his harem to enjoy his siesta, for the hour of noon has come on. Krim waits patiently, chatting with the officer of the watch outside the Government Buildings till 4 o'clock. At last the Pasha makes his appearance. Krim comes forward with many salaams and hands him the telegram. The Pasha is a rara avis, and can read. He is a well-meaning, intelligent man. He thinks he understands all about it. Doubtless it is not the first time he has had to do with such missives. "It is of no consequence," says he; "just you take the telegram to Chawaga (the European): I know him well." He does not smuggle powder; if he wanted to smuggle he certainly would not telegraph his intentions."

Krim, the winged messenger, now prepares to go, but the Pasha calls him back. "There is paper and tobacco; make me some cigarets." Krim, delighted to do anything for the all-powerful Governor, sits down, crosses his legs, and begins to prepare the cigarets. He has meanwhile stuck the telegram under his fez. Five o'clock, but Krim has never yet found a moment to carry the telegram to its owner.

"Ali!" screams the Governor's wife, who, as his oldest wife, is charged with the care of kitchen details, "go and buy two pounds of mutton." But Ali is not forthcoming; he is sought for and screamed to high and low for a good half-hour. There is a general panic, the effendis in the office grow impatient, anxious; the General Secretary, Abraham Effendi, offers to hie to Massouah in person to fetch the meat, for Khadibja, which is the lady's name, is very much put out. "What is it all about?" asks the Governor finally, who has been having a little snooze all the time. "They want to buy meat for the harem," replies Ibrahim Effendi, "and no one can be found to go." "But Krim, the telegraph messenger, surely he can go?" calls out the Pasha; "give him the money." Krim, thrice blessed at another service to render the Governor hastens to town at a good speed this time and in a twinkling is back again with the meat, which he hands over to the fat, perspiring eunuch who keeps guard over the harem.

But night has now come on, the sun has set and "Bukra Ipshallah" (to-morrow, please God) says Krim to himself and turns homewards with his telegram to recruit himself after the fatigue of a day so rich in adventures and experience. Next day the sun is high in the heavens when Krim leaves his house. Slowly, in deep thought, he strolls mechanically towards the offices where punctually with the sunrise he ought to make his appearance in the telegraph department. But as his superior never puts in an appearance before 9 o'clock, Krim does not think himself obliged to do so either. Indeed, Krim considers that precedence is only due to the Director, and seldom comes himself before 1. At this hour it is very warm at Massouah, even in winter, and though he has certainly not hurried himself, Krim pauses ere he enters the building. To wipe his perspiring brow he takes off his fez, and lo! the telegram falls to the ground. "God is great!" he exclaims. "There, I had nearly forgotten the telegram." The wind quickly carried the paper away, but Krim was lucky enough to recover it just as it was being wafted into the sea. He dries the paper carefully, almost obliterating the writing on it, which is now nearly illegible.

And now he sets forth on his way again. This time he passes the guard without halting. He enters Massouah. A Greek, Achilles Negropont, comes up to him. "Well, my dear Krim, you must have a telegram for me. Out with it." Krim hands him the paper, although he knows well that it is meant for the Italian Pietro Duro. The Greek tries to decipher it, and makes out with some difficulty that it is not for him. So, proceeding on his way, Krim submits the telegram to the inspection of a dozen Europeans, who all take knowledge of its contents, and finally comes to Pietro Duro, to whom he delivers the message. The latter, when he has with some difficulty mastered its contents, glances at the date. "Come, it has not been long on the way; only four days!" he exclaims; "Cospetto di Baccho, the last telegram from Suez took eight!" For powder he understood glass beads, and the other Europeans also had learned what Pietro Duro meant by powder. The average number of private telegrams to Massouah is about fifty in the year.

A Chinese Bismarck.

New York Tribune.

State cabals in China come to us softened into a whisper by the thickness of the globe between us, but just now in Pekin they are savage and bitter enough. The Empress of the West having died, the Peace party under Prince Li Hung Chang have come into direct conflict with the War party. It is precisely the same struggle that is going on in England between Conservatives and Liberals, and here between the two factions of the Administration party. In China, however, the progressive Liberals are led by the man who personally has probably more influence over the masses than any other,—the great Gen. Tso-Tsung-Tang. He has returned from his post in the Northwest, where he ruled the people and army with the iron force of Napoleon, to the Capital, where he has been appointed Minister of War. He will be sure to have a finger in every department of Chinese policy and to make Pekin unpleasant for anybody, Prince or Empress, who differs with him. He is the leader in the new attempt to manufacture wool without the aid of foreign capital, but with the aid of European labor and machinery. He has imported German operatives to teach the Chinese the mysteries of spinning and weaving with the newest inventions in mills. It is he who is directing the anti-opium movement with such tremendous force. No soldier in his service is permitted to use either the Indian opium or the native, which is now being largely raised in the West. It was the same Gen. Tso who prompted the leading points in the late treaties with Russia and this country. In short, he is likely to be for some time to come as important a power in Chinese diplomacy as he has been in Chinese arms. This Eastern Bismarck possesses all the popular features of a hero. He is of low birth, is honest, downright, truthful to brutality. He takes his course after careful consideration, but allows no power to turn him out of it. He dresses shabbily, sleeps on an iron cot, fares as hardly as the common soldier, but spends his money in buying Krupp cannon and European machinery to help his countrymen. He is, of course, idolized by his soldiers, who are never weary of telling anecdotes of his eccentricities, especially of how he tried marriage and a luxurious life for two weeks, and then sent back his bride to her parents, saying he "had had enough of that sort of foolishness," and then returned to his tent and hard fare. His habit of chopping off the head of any inferior who displeases him does not lessen the popular affection for him. The average man, whether Chinese or American, can pardon a good deal of brutality in his hero, provided it is based on real brute courage. Gen. Tso, as well as his rival leader, Prince Li, has pressed upon the Chinese the necessity of railways. The *China Telegraph* says "two lines of railway will be built during the coming year if Tso-Tsung-Tang approve of the proposed routes." He is also said to advocate the establishment of newspapers throughout China. Several have been started lately on the European plan, besides the Government organ, *Keng-pao*; each party has its journal, and even the lower orders in China begin to feel that thirst for news which only a daily paper will satisfy.

On the whole, this Chinese leader seems to fairly deserve the applause due to a great original human force in the world. He is the motive power at present of millions of men, and is incontestably trying to move them up to a higher standpoint. He may make mistakes, but they will be the mistakes of honest ignorance, not selfish fraud.

Easter Pilgrims at the Jordan.

Stanley's "Christian Institutions."

The earliest scene of the immersion was in the Jordan. That rushing river, the one river of Palestine, found at last its fit purpose. Although no details are given of the external parts of the ceremony, a lively notion may be formed of the transaction by the scene which now takes place at the bathing of the pilgrims at Easter. Their approach to the spot is by night. Above is the bright Paschal moon, before them moves a bright flare of torches, on each side huge watchfires break the darkness of the night and act as beacons for the successive descents of the road. The sun breaks over the eastern hills as the head of the cavalcade reaches the banks of the Jordan. The sacred river rushes through its thicket of tamarisk, poplar, willow, and agnus-castors with rapid eddies, and of a turbid, yellow color, like the Tiber at Rome, and about as broad. They dismount, and set to work to perform their bath; most in the open space, some further up among the thickets; some plunging in naked; most, however, with white dresses, which they bring with them, and which, having been so used, are kept for their winding-sheets. Most of the bathers keep within the shelter of the bank, where the water is about four feet in depth, though with a bottom of very deep mud. The Coptic pilgrims are curiously distinguished from the rest by the boldness with which they dart into the main current, striking the water after their fashion alternately with their two arms and playing with the eddies, which hurry them down and across, as if they were in the cataracts of their own Nile; crashing through the thick boughs of the jungle which on the eastern bank of the stream intercept their progress, and recrossing the river higher up, where they can wade, assisted by long poles which they have cut from the opposite thickets. It is remarkable, considering the mixed assemblage of men and women in such a scene, that there is so little appearance of levity or indecorum. A primitive domestic character pervades in a singular form the whole transaction. The families who have come on their single mule or camel now bathe together with the utmost gravity, the father receiving from the mother the infant, which has been brought to receive the one immersion which will suffice for the rest of its life, and thus, by a curious economy of resources, save it from the expense and danger of a future pilgrimage in after years. In about two hours the shores are cleared; with the same quiet they remount their camels and horses, and, before the noon-day heat has set in, are again encamped on the upper plain of Jericho. Once more they may be seen at the dead of night; the drum again wakes them for their homewa d march. The torches again go on before; behind follows the vast multitude, passing in profound silence over that silent plain; so silent that, but for the tinkling of the drum, its departure would hardly be perceptible.

Hendricks on Hancock and English.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, was in Kansas City, Mo., the other day, and in conversation with a newspaper reporter expressed himself very freely. He said that he thought President Garfield was right in the present complications at Washington, but did not believe that he will antagonize Conkling further than to insist upon the confirmation of Robertson. Speaking of William H. English and the conduct of the last Presidential campaign, he said: "He is living in Indianapolis, as usual. The stories of his vast wealth are greatly magnified. I suppose he is now worth about $1,000,000; certainly no more. His nomination for the Vice-Presidency was not a felicitous one. It created no enthusiasm. There was nothing in common between him and the great mass of people. Why, he didn't seem to know how to conduct himself before his nomination. During the campaign hundreds of gentlemen visited Indianapolis who were entitled to little courtesies at his hands. What, to a man of his means, would have been the expenditure of $2,000 or $3,000 for the entertainment of guests? And yet he entertained nobody, not even to extend the usual courtesies to those who called upon him. Gen. Hancock is a very different sort of man, liberal, hospital, and social. I do not believe he was the kind of material for a Presidential candidate, for the reason that, having always been in the army, he had never been identified with the defeats and victories of his party. He is a great General and a noble man, but he was not known as a working Democrat. Now, the party loved Gen. Jackson because he was not only a great soldier but also a vigorous, aggressive politician. Hancock was certain he would be elected. His defeat must have hurt him terribly. I am glad he didn't resign his place in the army, for I understand his means are somewhat limited."

The Great German Wash.

Cornhill Magazine.

It is the custom in Germany to wash table-linen and sheets as seldom as possible. Indeed it is a sign of wealth when one washes these things but four times a year, because it shows that lots of them are possessed by the family. Whether the custom is a nice one or not, there can be no doubt about the work it causes. As soon as this great wash began we gave up all but the most important house and kitchen-work; and you might have seen us standing, all eight of us, round a huge tub, rubbing with soap in hot water the sheets and napkins. Certainly it was severe labor, and my hands bled fast the first evening. But while standing and washing, even if almost tired to death by work so unaccustomed, we tried to sweeten it by cheerful part songs. When the washing was finished, Carl, the coachman, had to put the horses to the wagon. All the things, heaped up in large white baskets, were put on it, we all got in after, and off it went down to the little river. There the things were unloaded, and each of us, kneeling on a board, rinsed out the linen in the clear flowing water. I dare say that this part of the wash was the most amusing one; whether it was the kneeling at the river or the happy thought that all would be soon at an end I am sure I don't know. But we were certainly in high spirits, and Carl, who watched us, often had to get out of the way of the shoots of water that we extravagant girls sent at him.

A Mexican Hotel.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mexican hotel furnishes you lodging, that is all. You engage your room by the day or month, and you get your bed and toilet. Of course we ring for the ice-water, more Americano, and the waiter brings us water without ice; we ask if we can't get ice, and are told that we can if we send out and buy it. Before going to bed my chum thinks of his physic, and asks for warm water; the waiter can't get us any warm water, because the only place to get it is at the bathing establishment, and that is closed at 9:30. We need a spoon, and send the boy for one; he returns and reports that the restaurant is closed, and the café won't trust him with a spoon. I go down to the café, when the proprietor, a very polite Frenchman, says: "I am very sorry to give you the trouble to come down-stairs; I am very glad to lend you anything in my establishment, but I have lived too long in this country to take the word of one of these fellows for a spoon."

The force of the hotel consists of a sad-looking clerk, who writes the names of the guests in chalk on a blackboard, a melancholy custodian of the keys, two barefooted Commanche boys for general utility, and two waiters on each floor. It is owned by the Iturbes, who are the richest family in Mexico. They paid $130,000 for the property, and make $40,000 or $50,000 a year from it. They own the whole block, the Hotel Bazar, the Hotel San Carlos, and whole blocks of the best property in the city. There are two of them, and their fortunes are estimated at $20,000,000 apiece.

The Tunisians.

A correspondent of the London *Echo* pictures a subject of the Bey of Tunis as the most wretched creature on the face of the earth. A genial rain, which is his only joy in life, is likewise his greatest misery, for if the heavens are favorable and the poor fellow obtains a good crop upon his fruitful soil, report of it is carried to headquarters. The barefooted soldiery of the Bey soon swoop down upon his fields, and he and his children are robbed mercilessly of their bread, which is taken from their very mouths on the pretence of recovering his unpaid taxes. "The Tunisian army," says the *Echo's* correspondent, "a wretched troop of rogues, has had no other business for the last few decades but the so-called collection of the Regent's taxes. If a man has no crops he is undisturbed; the lucky man whose fields have proved fruitful is probably the unluckiest of all."

A Young Soldier.

Polo (Ill.) Press.

Dr. O. W. Fenton Snyder, of this city, was born May 11, 1849, and enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Delaware Volunteers, April 13, 1863, at the age of 13 years 11 months and 2 days. He was in eleven battles, and was captured and recaptured at the battle of Graven Run, Va., March 13, 1865. He also saw the white flag hoisted by the Johnnies at Appomattox, and the apple-tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered.

The Tribune.

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E. B. RAMBO, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

THE Committee on Commerce agreed by an all but unanimous vote to report Judge Robertson's name favorably for confirmation as Collector of the Port of New York. The only dissenting vote was that of Senator Jones, who represents the little rotten pocket-borough of Nevada. The late Senator Conkling, if he had been a member of the Committee—he was formerly its Chairman—would doubtless have voted no; at least, it is surmised that he was hostile to Judge Robertson. The Republican members of the Committee who voted for Robertson were McMillan, Conger, and Kellogg; and they were reinforced by Ransom, Coke, Farley, and Vest—Democrats. It was this that gave the sting to Conkling's defeat. As Chairman of the Committee he would have been obliged by a vote of 7 to 2 to report Robertson's name back with a favorable recommendation.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING only partially made out a case in his letter to Gov. Cornell. He pointed out that Collector Merritt was removed without cause, but he did not show that Judge Robertson was unfit to succeed to the office, supposing a vacancy to exist. He established the self-evident fact that the Senate is charged by the Constitution with the duty of advising and consenting to the appointments of the President, but he did not show cause for resigning, inasmuch as the Senate had neglected to exercise its functions in this respect. He was not able to point out the article or section of the Constitution which gives one-thirty-eighth of the Senate the right to veto one of the President's nominations, or which justifies two Senators in resigning because they are about to be outvoted by their associates. The letter may be searched from beginning to end with a magnifying glass, and it will be impossible to find in any part of it a decent pretext for resigning.

PRINCE BISMARCK recently won a personal victory in the Imperial Parliament. It appears that the municipality of Berlin levies a rent tax on all dwelling houses in the Capital, the residences of Imperial officials included. It often happens that these officials inhabit houses out of proportion to the size of their income, and the tax falls very heavily on such. Prince Bismarck was one of the sufferers, and to relieve himself introduced a bill declaring that "in communes which raise a tax on the estimated rental of dwelling houses, the rate of taxation on the official residences of Imperial servants should not exceed 10 per cent of their salaries." A dispatch in the London *Times* says:

> It was set forth that among 251 Imperial officials with State residences in Berlin alone the rate of rent taxation varied between 5 and 10 to as much as 87½ per cent of their salaries, and this, of itself, was described as a crying injustice by the Chancellor as the chief sufferer; but, on the other hand, it was contended by the opponents of the measure that the true remedy for the evil would be for the State to pay the rent tax of its officials provided with dwellings by it, and not for the Chancellor to saddle the municipality with the impost by compelling it to make exceptional deductions in the cases complained of.

It must be a very pleasant thing to be an Imperial Chancellor and to regulate your house-rent by legislation, but it must be a little hard on ordinary people to be debarred from the same privilege.

THE St. Louis and New Orleans newspapers have cackled a little too soon over their solitary golden egg. One summer doesn't make a transportation-route. It is well understood by persons who are following the course of trade that steamers and ocean-going vessels are usually obliged to go to New Orleans in ballast. They find it impossible to get cargoes both ways. No argument is needed to show that a cargo of grain cannot be made to bear the expenses of a voyage both ways from Liverpool to New Orleans, especially as the journey is many days longer than from New York. Just at present Jay Gould, the chief promoter of the barge line, is bringing cargoes of rails from Europe for his new Southwestern enterprises. There is consequently an abundance of vessel-room for all the grain the barges can bring down the river. But this will not continue to be true for any great length of time. From the 1st to the 15th of the month, seven vessels loaded with railroad iron arrived at the port of New Orleans. Since the opening of lake navigation, and the consequent removal of the pressure in the storage-room of lake elevators, it is a remarkable fact that the volume of trade down the river has shrunk amazingly. It never can be very profitable except for a few weeks in winter unless New Orleans shall develop into a great importing city, which does not seem at present to be at all probable.

THE fact should not be forgotten or lost sight of that, amid all the heat of the controversy with Mr. Conkling, the President and his Cabinet have found time to attend strictly to their duties. The Secretary of State has been interesting himself about so prosaic a thing as pork. The Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General have been running down thieves in the Post-Office Department. The Secretary of War has been recasting his Department and trying to send the loiterers to their posts of duty. The Secretary of the Interior has been getting the troublesome Indian question into shape. The Secretary of the Treasury has been executing the most brilliant stroke of financial policy known in the history of the Government. The business of all the Departments has been going on as if there were no such person as Mr. Conkling in existence. The people must not forget that the Government is a tremendous machine. Men may come and men may go, but it goes on forever. In comparison with the great interests which the Administration daily has to deal with, the fortunes of any private individual are insignificant.

HE PROPOSES TO BECOME A POLITICAL PIRATE.

Mr. Conkling has committed political suicide. He is politically damned in the opinion of ninety-nine out of every hundred honorable men. On his act of resignation the people have already rendered a verdict of condemnation. They say "Guilty!—guilty of attempted usurpation; guilty of willful and outrageous misrepresentation of the President; guilty of a conspiracy to rule or ruin the Republican party; guilty of treachery!" There is no political resurrection for the man thus fallen. In his brain passion has usurped the place of reason; he has mistaken his impetuous will for the Constitution and his personal desires for the laws. By this fatal error, the product of overweening vanity on his part, and of matchless servility on the part of his sycophantic followers, Mr. Conkling has openly defied his party and insulted his country. The motive of his resignation is no longer a secret. He boldly announces that the act was a trick to secure the vantage-ground of a reëlection in order to assail the President,—the chosen leader of the Republican party. He claims to control the Legislature of the State of New York. He exhibits to his friends a list of members who he declares will vote to recommission him as the bitter and uncompromising enemy of the Republican Administration of the Government, vote to recommission him as "an independent anti-Administration Senator"! He declares openly that he has appealed to the Republican Legislature for a reëlection which will "authorize him to fight the Administration to the end of its term, and to strike it a blow whenever he can get a chance." He declares his intention to be "to make war upon the Administration from the date of his reëlection." He counts on the Democratic majority in the Senate, created by his act, for a continuance of that body in session until his assumed reëlection to give him an opportunity "to open his aggressive war against the President." He openly denounces the President as "guilty of treachery" toward Republicans, and he declares that the next Republican Convention will nominate Grant or some other man like him.

We venture the prediction that Mr. Conkling cannot go back to the United States Senate on these terms. We venture to hope that the Republican Legislature of New York is not so bankrupt of self-respect, not so utterly bereft of patriotism, not so blind to the just claims of party allegiance, as to place in the hands of an enraged and recreant ex-Senator a club with which to maul to death the Republican party, in whose name he seeks the power to assasinate it. The almost universal assumption on the part of those who denounce ex-Senator Conkling's act that he has the power to secure a reëlection, provokes astonishment, because it assumes the utter degradation of the Republican Legislature of a great State. Those who indulge this assumption cannot have properly considered Mr. Conkling's avowed attitude of hostility to the Republican party.

Ex-Senator Conkling does not seek reëlection as a Republican. He asks the Legislature of New York to commission him "as an independent anti-Administration Senator." The term is a misnomer. The phrase "anti-Administration" destroys the force of the word "independent." Mr. Conkling, if reëlected, is to be returned not as an "Independent," but as the uncompromising foe of the Republican Administration, "with authority," in his own language, "to strike it a blow wherever he can get a chance." To presume that the Republican Legislature of New York will so stultify itself as to reëlect Mr. Conkling after the loud avowal of his purpose to ruin the Republican administration of the affairs of the country is to assume that it is ambitious to achieve infamy. Such a presumption is violent in the extreme, and not to be indulged against any large body of representative men. Besides, admitting that Mr. Conkling may be as arrogant in the issuance of orders as ever, it must be borne in mind that he has no Federal patronage to offer; nor is it likely that he will have any during President Garfield's term, in any event, whether he succeeds or fails.

A new election of Mr. Conkling by a Legislature which has unanimously approved the act of the President in nominating Mr. Robertson can have no moral force whatever either with the Senate of the United States or the President. Such a thimble-rigging trick only adds to the insult Mr. Conkling has attempted to put upon the President. It follows that Mr. Conkling has nothing to give in the way of patronage, and nothing to promise for four years to come to induce Republican members of the Legislature to commission him as a pirate who threatens to fly the black flag and murder the crews and sink the ships of a Republican Administration.

It is in vain that the careful observer looks for any evidence of principle as having been the motive of Mr. Conkling's resignation. No question of party policy moved him; no obligations of honor as a statesman provoked the step. In the long letter of the retiring Senator to the Governor of New York there is not a hint of anything above an ungratified desire for spoils and a malignant hate of personal independence in politics in the Empire State. Mr. Conkling has long been impressed with the conviction that the State of New York is the country, and that he is the State of New York. It is a maxim among business-men that when an employé deems himself indispensable to his employer it is time to dispense with his services. This maxim applies with equal force to politicians and political parties. It is not always easy for leaders to find a party strong enough to enforce their views, but parties are never in want of timber for leadership. Mr. Conkling is an illustration of this fact. In his late contest with the President he lacked the necessary party strength in his following to enforce his views. Failing to conquer within the Republican party ranks, he throws up his commission as a Republican leader, and appeals to the Republican Legislature of New York to recommission him as a pirate with authority to blow up or sink the Republican party gunboats. It is a novel proceeding in politics. There is no parallel to it in the political history of this country. We shall see how it prospers.

CONKLING'S INSULT TO THE SENATE.

In considering Conkling's *coup d'etat* one phase of the act stands out conspicuously. In his desperate effort to bulldoze the President he deliberately insults the Senate, in refusing to submit to the will of the majority. The President had made the appointment of Judge Robertson months ago, and the Legislature of New York had indorsed it, and instructed their Senators to vote to confirm it. If Conkling was a true and loyal representative he would have quietly obeyed the instructions. The matter was now in the hands of the Senate, and had passed out of the keeping of the President. He desired action thereon; he asked the Senators to confirm or reject. Conkling first tried to fasten a quarrel on Blaine, alleging that the appointment had been made at his instance, and that he was improperly and gratuitously interfering in New York politics. But this charge was false. Judge Robertson's name was sent to the Senate on the sole responsibility of the President himself, and then it became the duty of the Senate to confirm or reject it. From the day Judge Robertson was nominated until last Monday, when Conkling flung his resignation in the face of the Senate, the responsibility was on that body. They had exclusive control of the question. It was for them to say whether they would advise and consent to the nomination. Conkling, of course, had a right to try and persuade the Senate, if he concluded to disregard the instructions of the New York Legislature, to reject it, but it was his duty to submit to the will of the body of which he was a member, no matter how unpleasant it might be to him personally to do so. When he found after ten weeks' persistent effort that it was beyond his power to induce the Senate to reject it, or even to get a considerable faction thereof to oppose the confirmation, what did he do? Did he gracefully or ungracefully submit to the inevitable? Did he acquiesce in the rule of the majority? No; but he deliberately insulted the body of which he was a member by resigning his seat in the Senate because that body refused to be dragooned by him into acting contrary to its judgment. He has taken an appeal to the Legislature of New York from the Senate of the United States. He asks the New York Legislature, whose instructions he had previously treated with contempt, to rebuke the Senate by reëlecting him and sending him back to the body whom he had insulted. He asks the New York Legislature to elect him Dictator of that body and Boss of the President of the United States. On what meat doth this our Senator feed that he has grown so great? He is no longer content to exercise his double Senatorial power and cast his two votes, but he aspires to a Dictatorship over both Senate and President. Gen. Garfield must be reduced to the position of an appointment-clerk of his Royal Highness, and the Senate to the condition of a machine to register his edicts and do his bidding. If the Legislature of New York is servile enough to send this would-be autocrat back to the Senate, that body, out of self-respect, would be justified in expelling him for his insulting behavior towards it.

CAN CONKLING BE RE-ELECTED?

Mr. Conkling counts upon being reëlected to the United States Senate. It was only his confidence in this result which induced him to indulge his boyish freak of resigning. It is said that he exhibits to his friends a roster of the New York Legislature, in which a majority are checked off as pledged to vote for him. There is, however, many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and there are some reasons for believing that his scheme may fail.

In the first place, the New York Legislature is Republican. There are in the Senate twenty-five Republicans and eight Democrats; in the House, eighty-one Republicans and forty-seven Democrats. The Republicans have a majority of fifty-one on the joint ballot. There are two factions in the Republican majority, but all alike were elected as Republicans, and owe allegiance to the Republican party. But Mr. Conkling boasts openly that, if he be returned to the Senate, he will go back as an Independent and anti-Administration Senator. It is more than possible that the Republican members of the New York Legislature who promised Mr. Conkling to vote for his reëlection in case he should resign did not understand that he would take the position which he now defines.

It would certainly be an extraordinary proceeding for a Legislature having a Republican majority of 51 votes to elect to the United States Senate a man who proclaims his purpose to occupy an independent political attitude. Combinations for the election of Independents have been made when both the leading parties have been in the minority and the balance of power has been held by a small faction which refused to act with either party. For instance, the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature combined with a few Independents to elect Judge Davis to the Senate, though he had always been known as a Republican; they had made repeated efforts to elect a straight-out Democrat and had failed, and so had nothing to lose and everything to gain by choosing a man of weak party convictions, who would probably vote at times with the Democrats from a sense of obligation. Mahone was elected to the Senate from Virginia by a coalition of Republicans and anti-Bourbon Democrats, but neither faction alone could elect a representative man. The Republicans in the New York Legislature, however, have so large a majority that there is neither temptation nor excuse for selecting a man who declares in advance that he proposes to antagonize the Republican Administration, and that in all other matters he will feel at liberty to conduct himself as a political free-lance. It will be altogether exceptional if attachment to individual interests shall induce a large majority of a State Legislature to desert its party.

There is another important consideration in the case. New Yorkers usually take a practical view of politics, and especially those who hold office or desire office. To return Mr. Conkling to the Senate along with some assistant Senator whom he shall designate will be to deprive the governing politicians of New York of the lien upon the Government places which has heretofore held them together. Mr. Conkling, as an Independent and anti-Administration, and hence anti-Republican, Senator, will have no influence during the next three years in securing Government favors of any kind. Indeed, his indorsement will be rather a hindrance than a help, and Government favors will be withheld from that faction which humored his whim. The New York politicians will not care to place themselves in such a position. Their self-denial hardly extends to so heroic a sacrifice. They have already had evidences that they can get on without Conkling's leadership, and it will readily occur to them that Conkling without any patronage back of him will not be nearly so powerful a personage nor so useful a Senator as he was before.

Even if Mr. Conkling had not openly avowed his intention to return to the Senate, if at all, as an Independent there are abundant indications of such a purpose. He sent in his resignation, and compelled Platt to do the same, at a time when he knew that the loss of these two votes would give the Democrats a clear majority. In resigning he was perfectly well aware that the Republicans would thus forfeit their last chance to elect new officers. He understood fully that the Democrats could then elect the President *pro tem.*, that they could retain the present Democratic officers or elect new ones, and that they could also, if they should see fit, reorganize the Committees on a Democratic basis. But he was indifferent to all these conditions. He didn't care a fig what became of the Republican party unless he could have his own way. His resignation was a formal declaration of a "rule-or-ruin" policy. It is a question whether the Republican majority in the New York Legislature will assent to his ruining the party because he cannot rule the Administration.

The present Congress is very closely divided at the best. The situation in the Senate is well known. The Republicans have only a tie when Mahone votes with them, and it is only in the case of a tie that they can avail themselves of the Vice-President's vote. In the House the Republicans have a bare majority of one when the seats are all filled, and there are three vacancies to be filled from districts which had returned Republicans,—the seats held by Morton, Conger, and Frye. To elect two Senators from New York, or even one, whose vote may be depended upon as opposed to every Republican measure which shall emanate from the Administration and will be uncertain in all other cases, will be to ruin every possible chance for a Republican majority in Congress and largely nullify the splendid victory which was won last fall.

It may well be doubted whether the Republican majority in the New York Legislature will care to antagonize the interests of their own party so directly, especially as it will be necessary in doing so to stultify themselves after voting an approval of Robertson's nomination, and since nothing is to be gained beyond the gratification of a single individual's malice. At all events, the reëlection of Conkling, under these conditions, will be a curious reversal of party tactics.

RECORDS OF LAND TITLES.

At a meeting held in New York recently by one of the reformatory societies, Mr. D. H. Olmstead read an instructive paper on the subject of the "Transfer of Titles to Real Estate," the object being to prepare for radical reforms in the matter of conveying, recording, and examining titles. Much of what was said in criticism of the present system of recording transfers of property in New York is applicable in all parts of the country. The evils of the system in New York being aggravated by the absence of any system of abstracts, where a title is searched by a conveyancer he preserves a copy of that search, and, except the isolated cases of titles thus obtained and preserved in private hands, there is no such system of abstracts of title as is in existence in this city.

The points made by the address are: (1) That the conveyances are unnecessarily prolix. The majority of the conveyancers use printed forms, and these are so general that, instead of being recited in detail, the covenants of deeds and mortgages might be designated by established references. (2) That, instead of having new searches for titles each time a piece of land is transferred, titles once searched should be officially certified to by officers appointed for that purpose, and these certificates should be recorded and be final down to their date. (3) That legal incumbrances should be limited. At this time the searcher has in New York to search for no less than sixteen different kinds of liens in the various public offices of the city and county.

From the description of the system of land records in New York it is pretty evident that, though the transfers of real-estate have been going on there during several hundred years, the manner has been improved but little since its primitive days. Mr. Olmstead said:

> Of course, as years rolled on, the books of records in this city multiplied, and so did the indices. At length it was found necessary to print the latter, and when this was done up to 1856 the printed indices answered for awhile. Then, as the records accumulated, it was found advisable to adopt a system of duplex indexing,—that is, indexing by the two first letters of a name, instead of the first letter only, and this plan is now pursued. But with all the care and the best devised methods possible the system in this city has outgrown itself. It is a failure. The books of records are multiplying with great rapidity. They now require more than one-fifth of a mile of shelving. They are accumulating at the rate of upwards of 150 volumes a year, and as the city grows in population the ratio of accumulation will rapidly increase. It is not a question whether the hall of records will be able to hold the books, but whether the City-Hall Park itself will in a short time be able to contain them. The indices occupy an entire room, and they are kept in such a manner that one not familiar with them will find it impossible to make any use of them whatever. Without the official searchers the books would be useless. Some of these searchers regard with contempt the printed indices and duplex indices, for they have private indices of their own, which, although made in the course of their official employment, they claim to own exclusively. Without these private indices searches could not be made with safety at this present day, and probably not at all.

The remedy is to render the search and examination of conveyances unnecessary by having titles once officially examined registered and open to the public. It was claimed that a system as simple as that by which the Government and corporation securities are transferred from owner to owner could be made as applicable to the transfer of real estate and of other property. One point earnestly insisted on was that all general liens on property should be abolished and none permitted save those specifically named by law.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the law does not recognize anything in this country to be old enough to defy investigation. There is no volume of land titles which may be claimed to have gained sanctity by age, and to have passed the limitations of investigation and dispute. A title of this day to land in Chicago must date back to the patent of the United States. In the older States, the titles have an ante-Revolutionary origin, and the claim must always be kept perfect. There is no date in our history at which we can assume that as things then stood they were perfect and need not be investigated.

The fire in this city in 1871 destroyed the land records and court records of the preceding years. Ordinarily such a calamity would be supposed to be irreparable: but the necessity produced the remedy. We recorded all outstanding abstracts, or certificates of title. There is no trouble here because of the destruction of the recorded deeds of the previous forty years.

Up to the present time, not quite ten years since the fire, the records in this county have reached 1,104 volumes, and ninety-two volumes of indices, making a total of about 1,200 volumes. These include the ante-fire papers which were recorded over again after the fire. The number of volumes of records made every year averages, therefore, at this time, 120. This number will, of course, increase largely as the city increases. Unless there be some changes or modifications made in our law regulating the form of conveyances, or in the manner of recording them, or in the substitution of records of titles instead of conveyances, the spacious Court-House which has just been completed will not be too large a hundred years hence to keep the records and evidences of title to the property held by the millions of persons then residing in this county. A law of limitations is also needed in order to give some permanency to titles to land. There ought to be a limit to the infancy of property, and some time fixed at which titles to property should be recognized as legally established.

A NEW CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and other gentlemen who have obtained distinction in New York as advocates of Civil-Service reform, must henceforth stand back and make room for ex-Senator Conkling as an apostle of the new dispensation. Mr. Conkling's letter to Gov. Cornell, accompanying his resignation, was an elaborate dissertation on Civil-Service reform; and the South Sea Islander, reading this document without previous knowledge of the ex-Senator's career, would conclude that his life had been devoted to the promotion of reform. He would infer that it was the removal of Merritt and not the appointment of Robertson which had caused Conkling's heart to swell with virtuous indignation.

Ex-Senator Conkling's idea of Civil-Service reform is pointedly illustrated by his resignation. It is a notice that when a United States Senator who acts as the "Boss" of his party in the State he represents secures all but one of the local appointments he seeks to dictate, then it is his duty to resign, and thereby deprive his party of a majority. His conception of the true mission of Civil-Service reform is to yield the appointing power into the hands of the various Senators in order that they may use it for their personal aggrandizement. When a President of the United States refuses to do this, "the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading."

It is also the opinion of ex-Senator Conkling that the exigencies of the Civil Service require that a delegate to a National Convention shall betray the constituents in his district and submit to the will of the "Boss"; if he fail to do this, such delegate must thenceforth be shut out forever from holding office under a President whom he has helped to elect. Unless this fundamental principle of Civil-Service reform be recognized, Mr. Conkling prefers to withdraw from public life.

It will be noticed that ex-Senator Conkling is far in advance of the Civil-Service reformers who have earned some claim to public recognition within the past few years. These gentlemen insisted primarily upon personal fitness and capacity as requisites for office-holding, and favored systematic and harmonious administration of the public service in the interests of the Government. Mr. Conkling, however, insists that each State shall practically organize the Government service within its own boundaries, as the State-House cliques and Senatorial Ambassadors shall dictate, and without any regard to the President's responsibility to the people or the efficient working of the service.

Like other Civil-Service Reformers, ex-Senator Conkling condones the practice of rewarding party fidelity with office. But his remedy is different from that proposed by the reformers who preceded him. They would have competitive examinations, regular promotion, and other auxiliaries to permanency and capacity; Mr. Conkling would substitute devotion to the personal fortunes of the State "Bosses" as the sole test of fitness. His theory of Civil-Service reform makes it a heinous offense to appoint to office any man who has ever dared to assert his individual conviction against the Senatorial dispenser of Government favors.

It was with "a profound sense of the obligation" he owes to the principles of Civil-Service reform, as he understands it, that Mr. Conkling sent in his resignation as United States Senator, accompanied by an exposition of his doctrines which he hoped would secure his reëlection, and thus enable the Legislature of New York to notify the National Government that the "advice and consent" of Mr. Conkling is essential to all appointments in that State, and particularly as to the control of the New York Custom-House.

A NEW CRAZE IN BOSTON.

"Cult" in Boston has at last reached a genuine culmination and with surroundings which promise to give a new direction to the craziness and grotesquerie of modern art methods by diverting the attention of the upper and intense circles of esthetes from Japanese gargantuanisms, from the lank and long-legged virgins and damosels which Burne Jones has introduced, from the self-inspection of "soul abysses," from the "utterness" of decoration, from "sexless growths" worshiping the so-called beauty and "subtle celestiality" of the new esthetic gospel. Brown, the painter-esthete of Boston, has for a time determined to *do* something, not simply to *be*. Smith, the poet-esthete, will no longer dine upon the contemplation of a conventional dandelion. Jones, the literary esthete, will no longer be content with simply being *too* TOO. The whole flock of worshipers of "cult" have wandered off into new pastures, blown by soft Lydian airs and musical with the dulcet notes of cithera and flute, traversed no longer by blessed damosels with closely clinging gowns, but by Grecian dames with loosely flowing robes: no longer by frowsy, cadaverous men, but athletes in *chiton*, *himation*, and *chlamys*.

The apostles of "cult" in Boston have gone to the very foundation principles, and their latest craze is the forthcoming performance in Cambridge of the tragedy of "Œdipus" in the original Greek. For this performance the most elaborate preparations have been made, as we see by a letter in the New York *Tribune* from a correspondent describing one of the dress rehearsals. The students and others in the choruses have postponed everything else to attend rehearsals, which commenced last fall, at first twice a week, then four times a week, while for some little time past they have been held every day. The costumes have been designed by the artist Millet, and are made on the exact pattern of their date. The actors wear their garments just as the Greeks did, with no artificial contrivances for looping or holding the folds, except the simple clasp-pins that were used then. The general character of the costumes is thus described:

> The costume, modified according to the individual characters, consists in general terms of two garments, a *chiton*, or tunic, and an *himation*, or mantle. The *chiton* is a simple straight sack of thin cloth, without sleeves, gathered at the shoulders; the *himation* is a square piece of cloth twice the hight of the wearer in length and once his hight in width. The tunic is gathered at the waist. The mantle is thrown much the same way as the Roman toga. The sandals, in various styles, are generally simple soles with lacework covering the heels and bound to the ankles by strings.

The costumes of some of the leading actors will be found interesting. The *Tribune* correspondent says:

> When *Creon* appears the first time he has on a traveling costume. This is a flesh-colored tunic with ornamented red border and embroidered cloak, a *petasos*, and sandals laced high. His second dress is a long red tunic, a full mantle, also of red, ornamented with gold, and sandals and fillet of red. His two attendants wear dull green tunics, ornamented with white and gold, and sandals. *Antigone* and *Ismene*, the King's daughters, wear *diploidia* of wool, a delicate shade, trimmed in gold, and white half-shoes. *Jocasta*, the Queen, wears a tunic of cream wool, trimmed with gold, a mantle of yellow crimped silk, which has gold in it, a crown of gold representing two sphinxes, gold-embroidered sandals, bracelets and necklaces of Greek pattern. Her two attendants wear ornamented blue *diploidia*, gold fillets, and salmon sandals. *Œdipus* wears a tunic of red surah silk, trimmed with laminated gold, a red purple mantle with gold thread. He wears a crown which is a reproduction of one found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ. His sandals are also heavily embroidered with gold. His two attendants wear close-fitting tunics of lavender, with gold-embroidered borders, and plain sandals.

A very interesting feature of the performances will be the music, which has been composed by Prof. Paine after great labor. It was first suggested that he should use only the harp and clarionet, which would most closely resemble the Greek cithera and flute, and so follow out the characteristics of the Gregorian music, but the limited number of instruments, the poverty of musical resources, and the absence of any specimens of ancient Greek music for imitation, induced Prof. Paine to abandon the idea. In its place he will use a modern orchestra of thirty-five pieces, and has written music which comes as near the ancient Greek as what is known of it will allow. As to the general arrangements, the same correspondent says:

> The pronunciation has been in the care of Mr. Louis Dyer [of Chicago], who has carefully drilled every performer. As a matter of fact, the pronunciation very closely resembles the Continental style, following Prof. Evangelios A. Sophocles' work on the Greek alfabet. The training of the actors has been very largely in the hands of Mr. Riddle, who is the Instructor in Elocution; and to Prof. J. W. White was intrusted the general stage management in all its details. The cost of the play is much less than has been supposed by the public, and will certainly not exceed $1,000 each performance. The music alone will cost, it is said, not less than $2,500, while the costumes, in spite of all their elegance and extraordinary detail, will cost about $600.

Such are the details of the entertainment which is to be provided for the culture of the modern Athens, and as all the inhabitants speak Greek fluently, the language of the play will be familiar. Even if it were not, it would be a matter of little account, since much of the stage conversation nowadays is all Greek anyway. The most interesting consideration in connection with it is the drift it may give to art matters. If it will only turn the channel away from the present Chinese and Japanese monstrosities, if it will give us things of beauty instead of storks, griffins, and dragons, if it will squelch the conventional in art and give us the highest ideal, if it will produce athletic men and shapely women, as did the old Greek art, then it will be welcome.

MR. JOSEPH CHESTERFIELD MACKIN, of this city, well known as the originator of the oyster-with-every-drink system, which has now extended its soothing influence to all parts of the country, is also a Democratic politician, and from the facility with which the gentleman gives opposit opinions on the same subject, it is evident that he is some day destined to become famous. Mr. Mackin's diplomacy is as yet somewhat crude, but when experience shall have remedied this fault he will be, to use his own expressive term, "a daisy at the racket." Being approached by reporters Monday for his opinion in reference to the Conkling matter, Mr. Mackin replied as follows:

To a Tribune reporter Mr. Mackin said:	*To a Times reporter Mr. Mackin said:*
Garfield was elected President of these United States, you see, and I respect that great man. I respect him and he has my support because he received the majority of the popular vote, don't you see. He was elected President, don't you see, and he wasn't elected to run a broker's shop. If he can't appoint a single man in New York without getting the Grant machinists and Conkling down on him, and if he can't consult 4½ per cent of the legal Republican votes of the State of New York, it is time for the President and the Senate to put their feet down on the whole crowd and smash them, don't you see. It is my opinion that, if Conkling and Platt are not returned, some one else will be who will represent their views. They are smart, and Conkling knows what he is doing. I admire him for his ability, but he can't run this Government. This, my boy, don't you see, is a strictly impartial opinion from the standpoint of a Democratic-machine politician, don't you see?	I do not know exactly what to make of it, but I predict that, when Mr. Conkling's motives are clearly understood, the people very generally will side with him as against Mr. Garfield. The President has proved himself to be a weak, vacillating man already, and the better the people know him the more will this phase of his character show itself. Doubtless the Administration will make a tremendous effort to crush out Mr. Conkling completely, but sensible men well know that the voice of the bread-eaters and place-hunters is not the voice of the people. This action on the part of Conkling is the result of mature deliberation. He knows what he is about, and is either going to quit public life in sheer disgust or is merely getting ready to give Garfield trouble in another direction.

THE British Lion is furiously lashing the dust with his tail because of the astonishingly rapid success of France in Tunis. Only a few days ago England informed France in a rather sour manner that she would not like to see the Port of Bejerda in the hands of a European Power, and presto, what she did not like to see done is accomplished by France, because the protectorate over Tunis gives that Power the right of military occupation of all places which in its judgment it is necessary to so occupy for the protection of public order and the security of the frontier and the coast. France has also assumed the guarantee of the personal safety of the Bey, so the Sick Man and Italy may also growl as much as they please. In short, the ten little articles which the Bey of Tunis has signed make him in a military and commercial view dependent on France, and Italy is completely kicked out of Tunis. The Bey must dance to the French fiddle, save that he retains his title, a respectable income, and, perhaps, his harem. No wonder that English papers are full of indignation over this brutal usurpation and forcible subjugation of a weak State; no wonder that they spit fire and flame over these violations of international courtesies which should not be tolerated by the rest of Europe. The British Lion for once could not prevent another from doing what he has done on a hundred similar occasions, and when he belches forth his hypocritical growl the lookers-on will simply smile. One of these smiling spectators is Bismarck. He has again proven by his encouragement of France in the Tunisian affair and the refusal of Italy's demand to make the Tunisian question the subject of a European conference, that he has a clear head on one subject,—*i. e.*, the farther war and strife is removed from the German frontiers, the safer is Mother Germania in her realm. And France will have her hands full in keeping what she has acquired. It will take a continuous blood-letting, and this will keep her head clear of congestions and irritations, which might otherwise lead her into difficulties, and other nations into unnecessary expenditure of life and treasure.

THE young Grand Duke Nicolai Constantinowitsch, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, is still confined to his father's palace, where he is held as a captive. He has persistently refused to take the oath of loyalty to his cousin the Czar, and to all efforts to induce him to do so has answered, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung*, with: "What do you want of me? I am crazy, and a crazy man dare not take an oath!" It is said that the Czar is very much exasperated at this subterfuge of the young man, and it is generally supposed that if he does not soon mend his ways he will be incarcerated at Schlüsselburg or some other fortress where the authorities will find means to break his refractory spirit. The new Czar does not feel at present leniently disposed towards anybody, more particularly his own relations. The Grand Duke's mother, Grand Duchess Jofefowna, visits him every day, and is doing all in her power to bring about a reconciliation between her son and the Czar.

PROF. TYNDALL sent to the London *Times* of the 4th inst. a most interesting letter concerning Carlyle. He denied that the attitude of the latter toward science was hostile. He was often dogmatic, but not arrogant. Prof. Tyndall cites the following incident as an illustration:

> In 1866 I accompanied him to Mentone, and, by the desire of his generous hostess, staid with him there for two or three days. One evening, while returning from a drive, the glow of sunset on sea and mountain suggested a question regarding light. He stated his view with decision, while I unflinchingly demurred. He became dogmatic ("arrogant" is a word which could only be applied to Carlyle by those who never felt his influence) and invoked his old teachers, Playfair and Leslie, in support of his view. I was stubborn, and replied that, though these were names meriting all honor, they were not authorities regarding the matter in hand. In short, I flatly and firmly opposed him; and it was not the first time. He lapsed into silence and we drove home. I went with him to his room. As he drew off his coat he looked at me mildly and earnestly, and, pointing to an armchair, said, in his rich Scotch accent, "I did not want to contradict you; sit down there and tell me all about it." I sat down and, beginning with the alfabet of the question, carried it as far as my knowledge reached. For more than an hour he listened to me, not only with unruffled patience, but with genuine interest. His questions were always pertinent, and his remarks often profound. I do not know what Carlyle's aptitudes in the natural history sciences might have been, but in regard to physics the contrast between him and Gothe was striking in the highest degree.

Carlyle was at first, as might have been expected, a bitter foe to Darwinism. But Mr. Tyndall had reason to believe that he modified his views, to some extent at least, in later life. He approved cordially of certain writings (presumably from the pen of Mr. Tyndall himself) in which Mr. Darwin's views were vigorously advocated, while a personal interview with the great naturalist caused him to say afterwards that Charles Darwin was among the most charming of men.

WHEN the historian takes up the events of to-day, and arranges them according to their relative importance, he will, perhaps, find Mr. Windom's financial policy to be far more important than the petty squabbles of Senators about offices. As the New York *Chronicle* remarks, "Congress had done its utmost, not through any viciousness, but through ignorance, to disturb the money market and thereby unsettle all business plans." Mr. Windom's device fully provided for all the needs of the money market, applied a remedy to the ills caused by the blundering of Congress, and put the financial credit of the Government on a higher plane than it had ever occupied before. The great figure of this Administration after James A. Garfield is likely to be William Windom.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GORRINGE'S scheme for cleaning the streets of New York, which he was not permitted to put into practical operation, would have cost in the neighborhood of $600,000 per annum, divided as follows:

Forty inspectors	$ 55,000
Thirty mechanics	25,000
Six hundred laborers	300,000
Seven hundred and fifty horses	30,000
Contingencies	190,000

The scheme was an extensive one. It would have made New York the cleanest city in the world. And it would have cost less by $130,000 than the city now pays for the same service.

QUARTERMASTER KNOWLES, of Annapolis, Md., has the best reason for saying that Admiral Farragut was lashed to the rigging in Mobile Bay, inasmuch as he himself drew the knots that fixed him in a permanent station aloft. It was about 10 o'clock on Aug. 5, 1864. The Admiral had gone aloft to get above the smoke of battle. The commander of the Hartford ordered him to be made fast. The Flag-Lieutenant gave the orders to the Quartermaster, and he went up the rigging and tied the Admiral in.

ABOUT this time Judge Robertson hears the witches singing about the Delavan House caldron: "Glamis thou art, and Cawdor; and shall be what thou hast been promised."

SECRETARY BLAINE'S report on the Great American Hog has been widely misunderstood as having been prepared with special reference to the present crisis.

IF Mr. Conkling should be taken at his word and another man elected in his place, wouldn't there be a roar of laughter from Maine to California?

THE extended bonds were first called "Windoms" in derision, and now the name sticks to them out of compliment.

THEY say at Cambridge that the Greek play's the thing; and Œdipus is better than Roscoe at making riddles and answering them.

THE history of this country as yet contains no record of a man who became great by resigning.

PERSONALS.

"It is perfectly immaterial to me whether school keeps or not."—*Roscoe Conkling.*

"My fence is nearly completed. The cider crop this year looks well."—*R. B. Hayes.*

Joe Cook, in a recent lecture, said that whisky hardens the brain. It is very evident that Joe has never been a hard drinker.

In the Republic of Guatemala a Jesuit is put to death at sight. The Jesuits were once supreme in Guatemala themselves, and were equally intolerant.

"Birdie McWhirter"—That story about Stephanie crying at the altar because she recognized in the audience a young American with whom she fell violently in love three years ago is absurd. Mr. Tilden has not been out of this country for more than ten years.

A young choir singer called Anna
Climbed the stairs in a negligent manner;
A young man below,
Looking up, said I swow,
I've oft heard, now I see your hose, Anna.
—*Boston Prize Poem.*

A song for the girl I love—
God love her!
A song for the eyes of tender shine,
And the fragrant mouth that melts on mine,
The shimmering tresses uncontrolled
That clasp her neck with tendril gold;
The blossom mouth and the dainty chin,
And the little dimples out and in—
The girl I love—
God love her!
—*Young-Man-in-Search-of-a-License.*

We have received from a young lady in Keokuk a poem commencing:

> On woodlands ruddy with autumn,
> The amber sunshine lies.
> I look on the beauty around me
> And tears come into my eyes.

This little gem is either three months early or six months late. There are no woodlands ruddy with autumn in the vicinity of Chicago just now, and the dearth of amber sunshine is simply phenomenal. We cannot blame the young lady for crying,—the fact that she lives in Keokuk is a sufficient excuse for her emotion, but with a few days' experience helping her mother beat carpets, break crockery, and doing other acts of destruction disguised under the name of house-cleaning this sadness will wear away.

"LITTLE JIM."

Among the most familiar of American poems to which no author's name has been attached is that entitled "Little Jim," which first appeared in the Boston *Intelligencer* thirty-two years ago. It was sent to that paper by a young lady, in whose album it had been written by the veteran actor Mr. C. W. Couldock, now playing in the Madison Square company at McVicker's. The original copy, in Mr. Couldock's handwriting, is now in the possession of a Chicago gentleman, who has furnished it to THE TRIBUNE for publication. In writing the poem in the lady's album Mr. Couldock added a footnote saying that the author was Ned Farmer, of Greet, near Birmingham, and by him presented to Mr. Couldock. The poem is as follows:

The cottage was a thatched one, the outside old and mean,
Yet everything within that cot was wondrous neat and clean;
The night was dark and stormy, the wind was howling wild;
A patient mother watched beside the deathbed of her child;
A little, worn-out creature, his once bright eyes grown dim;
It was a collier's wife and child, they called him "Little Jim."
And oh, to see the briny tears fast hurrying down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought she was afraid to speak
Lest she might waken one she loved far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had that poor collier's wife.
With hand uplifted see she kneels beside the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He will spare her boy and take herself instead;
She gets her answer from the child, soft fell these words from him:
"Mother, the angels do so smile and beckon Little Jim.
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but oh, I am so dry,
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and mother don't you cry."
With gentle, trembling haste she held a tea-cup to his lips;
He smiled to thank her as he took three little tiny sips.
"Tell father when he comes from work I said good-night to him.
And mother, now I'll go to sleep"—Alas! poor Little Jim.
She saw that he was dying, that the child she loved so dear
Had uttered the last word that she might ever hope to hear.
The cottage door is opened, the collier's step is heard,
The father and the mother meet, yet neither speak a word;
He felt that all was over—he knew his child was dead,
He took the candle in his hand and walked towards the bed;
His quivering lip gives token of the grief he'd fain conceal;
And see, his wife has joined him, the stricken couple kneel;
With hearts bowed down with sadness they ask once more of Him
In Heaven once more to meet again their own dear Little Jim.

FOREIGN.

A Box of "Electric Energy" Over Which Scientists Are Excited.

Part Taken by Americans in Relieving the Natives of Chios.

The Revised New Testament at Last Issued to the Religious World.

Speech of Judge Howe in the Monetary Conference—The Indian Delegate.

The Czar Discovers that His Lettuce Is Sprinkled with Arsenic.

Manifesto by the Nihilists in Reply to the Proclamation of the Emperor.

Midhat Pasha Implicated in the Sultan's Assasination and Deposed from Office.

No Englishman Willing to Pit a Horse Against Lorillard's Iroquois.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"ELECTRIC ENERGY."

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 17.—Sir William Thompson, F. R. S., of the University of Glasgow, has received from M. Camille Faure, the discoverer (of Paris), a box of "electric energy." A gentleman wrote to the *Times* this morning as follows: "On Monday last, in Paris, a Faure battery (or pile) secondaire, was charged with the electric fluid direct from an ordinary Grove battery, in my presence. The receptacle consisted of four Faure batteries, each about five inches in diameter and ten inches high, forming a cylindrical leaden vessel, and containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and aluminum, wrapped in felt and rolled into spirals wetted with acidulated water, and the whole placed in a square wooden box, measuring about one cubic foot, and weighing some seventy-five pounds. This was protected by a loose wooden cover, through which the electrodes in lead protruded and were flattened down for the convenience of transportation. This box of electric energy was handed to me by M. Faure, with the object of submitting it to examination and measurement at the hands of Sir William Thompson. In about seventy-two hours from the time of charging the jar in Paris I had the satisfaction of presenting

FAURE'S RARE OFFERING

of a box of electricity intact. This is the patent compression within the small space of one cubic foot of a power equivalent to nearly one million feet. The wonderful box is now deposited in the laboratory of Glasgow University, and is being submitted to a series of tests and measurements. The results of some of these made Sir William exclaim, 'Why, it's a little giant.' The advantage to science and humanity which this discovery, or rather the perfection of Plante's discovery, is destined to afford are of such transcendent importance that we cannot for the present form any correct estimate of its magnitude. Whatever may be the practical results obtained, I have the satisfaction of recording that for the first time to my knowledge in the history of the universe a box of electric energy nearly equivalent to a million feet, contained within less than a cubic foot of space, intact and potential, has been transported from France or elsewhere to Great Britain."

AMERICANS ON A MISSION OF MERCY.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 17.—The correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* in the Island of Chios in his last letter describes the part taken by the foreign men-of-war in bringing help to the natives. The United States were represented by the Galena, and her crew especially distinguished themselves by bringing many wounded from the more distant parts of the island.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

The second spring meeting of the Newmarket races commenced to-day, with wretched weather but a fair attendance. Business commenced with the old-fashioned Burwell Stakes for 3-year-old fillies and colts, for which Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois was allowed to walk over, nothing being thought good enough to oppose the American "crack."

The Selling Welter stakes showed six runners, including North Star, who ran in the name of Mr. Ten Broecke, wearing his colors of orange and black belt. He was heavily backed, leaving off best in demand for money. The race was run at a capital pace, but the American could never catch Capt. Prim's Jocko, ridden by Archer, who won by half a length. Three lengths off was Mr. Brooks' Franciscan Friar, who came in third. The winner and North Star started at 7 to 4 each.

The Newmarket Spring Handicap was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's Elf King. There were seven contestants, including Mr. Lorillard's Wallenstein, which was not placed.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

has been issued to the public. The title quaintly describes the work as the New Testament translated out of the Greek, being the version set forth in 1611, compared with the most ancient authorities, and revised in 1880. The suggestions of the American Revision Committee are appended to the volume. The *Daily News* says: "They will be found to form a large and interesting collection of various renderings, such as the American revisers prefer and have recommended unsuccessfully to the English company. The English student will by no means concur with the American in all points, but he will find nevertheless ample proof of thought and care as well as of sound learning on the American side. In many cases we are persuaded that the English revisors would have done well if they had paid more attention to them."

MICHAEL BRENNAN'S SPEECH.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 17.—Michael Brennan, in a speech at Ballyroan on Sunday last, declared that a year hence any reformer who proposed to compensate landlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against all rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by offers of compensation to slave-owners, but that slavery was washed away in blood. He said the people should make it impossible for landlords to collect rents.

ARRESTS UNDER THE COERCION ACT.

LONDON, May 17.—There were fifty-four arrests under the Coercion act up to the 5th inst., but the agitation is not checked. The warrant for the arrest of Dillon states that he is reasonably suspected of inciting forcible resistance to the execution of the Process law for giving possession of lands, and to riot and assault.

GLADSTONE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Gladstone's long and earnest speech in the House of Commons last night greatly exhausted his strength. Toward the close of the speech he was observed to be suffering, and once or twice it was though he would not be able to go on. His indomitable energy carried him through, and after making one of his most thrilling speeches he sat down amid a torrent of applause. Soon afterward he left the House and drove to his residence in Carlton House terrace. The reaction from the excitement of the night proved too great for his strength. To-day he is seriously ill and confined to his bed. Not a little fear is entertained concerning him. His health has never been good since his partial recovery from the illness which prostrated him last summer.

LATER.

Mr. Gladstone's secretary states that, while the prostration of the Premier was very great early this morning, he has now greatly recovered and is nearly well.

READING.

LONDON, May 17.—A powerful syndicate, with £150,000,000 sterling, is being formed to coöperate with Franklin B. Gowen to secure control of Reading. It is said that one of the members of the syndicate is a prominent member of the British Cabinet.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

decides that a contract between a shipper and ship-owner for carrying cattle on deck is illegal, and the shipper under such a contract has no remedy against the ship-owner for cattle jettisoned.

WOOL.

To-day 1,170 bales offered, chiefly Sydney, Port Phillip, New Zealand, Adelaide, and Cape. The demand was good, and prices unaltered.

SUICIDE.

John Rea, a solicitor of Belfast, Ireland, well known for the riotous scenes he frequently created in court when defending participants in party processions, has committed suicide.

THE EAST.

THE PLAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Dispatches from the sanitary administration in Mesopotamia state that the mortality from the plague in Nedjef was fifty-six per day for the week ending May 2. Four thousand inhabitants are disposed in camps completely isolated. These camps are now quite free from plague, as are also the localities of Elzayad and Djara, whence the disease was originally propagated. The remaining inhabitants of Nedjef will leave shortly, when the officials will be able to completely destroy all latent germs of the epidemic.

MEETING OT THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Frontier Commission Turkey withdrew the points of the proposed convention which the Ambassadors of the Powers considered inadmissible.

MIDHAT PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The palace of Midhat Pasha in Smyrna was suddenly surrounded to-day by three battalions of troops under command of an aide-de-camp of the Sultan. Midhat, however, escaped by a side-door, and took refuge at the French Consulate, whence he issued an appeal to the foreign Consuls for protection. The Consuls applied to the Ambassadors for instructions.

It is officially announced that the complicity of Midhat Pasha in the murder of Abdul Aziz has been established. He has been dismissed from his Governorship, and Ali Pasha appointed successor. A steamer will leave immediately for Smyrna with a special jury empowered to examine Midhat Pasha.

DEPARTED FOR SYRIA.

The Minister of Justice has left for Syria.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER NIHILISTIC PROCLAMATION.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Nihilists have answered the manifesto of the Czar by a proclamation, saying they accept the war which has been forced upon them, and are confident of victory. The greater the oppression the firmer will the people become.

DESPOILING THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—Fresh riots directed against the Jews have occurred at Smela, in the Government of Kieff, and at Odessa, where Jews' houses were plundered and wrecked. It is reported that the populace of Tartovo threw a Jew into the flames of a burning house.

A MINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—An ensign found a mine of thirty-seven pounds of gunpowder under a stone bridge at the steamer landing in a street leading to the Tsarkossetto Railway station. Two naval Lieutenants were arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting dyamite from the Imperial Mining Department.

WARSAW.

Energetic precautions have been taken at Warsaw against the anti-Jewish disturbances announced for to-morrow.

ODESSA.

ODESSA, May 17.—The military are bivouacked throughout the city. The Governor of the city has warned the inhabitants to remain in their homes in the event of disturbances.

ARSENIC SALAD.

The Czar is said to have nearly perished by poison on the 12th inst. One of the palace scullions, arrested since, had sprinkled arsenic over a bowl of salad, of which Alexander is known to be very fond. As the dish did not figure on the menu, the attempt was detected. On the day previous the Emperor received an invitation to his own funeral.

THE TUNISIAN CONQUEST.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER TO PARIS.

LONDON, May 17.—The Paris correspondent says Gen. Cialdini, the Italian Ambassador to France, has definitly resigned, and will return to Italy.

THE FRENCH NOT TO ENTER THE CITY OF TUNIS.

TUNIS, May 17.—It is now considered probable that the French troops will not enter Tunis. Roustans, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Gen. Breard have consequently become unpopular with the French colony and the troops. The Government continues to conceal the terms of the treaty from the Tunisians.

GERMANY.

DESIGNS AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

Special Cable.

WIESBADEN, May 17.—The recent stay of the Emperor William at Wiesbaden was considerably shortened in consequence of certain letters which were received by court officials, and which contained friendly warnings of some design against the Emperor. These letters are said to have come from England, consequently great precautions were taken during the Imperial stay here. Herr Madai, Chief of Police of Berlin, arrived with an extra force of detectives. The parade on the 6th inst. took place in front of the Colonnade for the first time instead of in Wilhelm Strasse, where it is generally held. The large place in front of the Kurhouse is more easily surrounded by police and soldiers.

THE PUBLIC WERE KEPT AT A GREAT DISTANCE

from the Imperial party. On the last Sunday which he spent here the Emperor abstained from going to church. This was quite contrary to his regular custom. On the day of his departure no visitors were received at the Schloss. Even the usual offerings of flowers and bouquets were rigidly rejected. For the same reason the Emperor did not carry out his original intention of going to Frankfort on the 10th inst., to be present at the tenth anniversary festival of the signing of the Franco-German Treaty and at the opening of the Patent Exhibition. The exact time of his departure from home, which took place nine days earlier than was originally planned, was kept secret. The local papers published different accounts of the Emperor's intentions, and the Imperial train passed quickly through Frankfort, arriving at Berlin last Monday in safety.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 17.—A Berlin correspondent says: The next question Bismarck will bring before Parliament will be the Tobacco Monopoly bill, which, however, is not likely to pass.

BISMARCK AGAIN DEFEATED.

BERLIN, May 17.—Prince Bismarck has again sustained a defeat in Parliament. His project for the biennual budget instead of an annual report of the financial condition of the Empire, and for quadrennial instead of these annual sessions, have been rejected by a large majority in Parliament. The Prince is said to manifest great exasperation.

BARON VON PEIFALL,

intendant of the Munich Court Opera-House, writes that he has arranged to give a series of Wagner's operas in September next. The last four nights in May, next year, the Baron intends to give the "Ring of the Nibelungen," and the "Trilogy" will be repeated June 5, 6, 7, and 9.

CUSTOMS.

BERLIN, May 17.—Prince Bismarck has informed the Federal Council that negotiations for the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein promise speedy success. Therefore, he will not, meanwhile, proceed with the incorporation of Altona, but the incorporation of the Lower Elbe will be carried out without delay.

FRANCE.

COMMERCE.

PARIS, May 17.—The *Journal des Debats*, in an article on the renewal of the treaties of commerce, says: The negotiations should be reopened on a basis that no increase whatever should be made. Existing duties should, on the contrary, be reduced in the case of several essential commodities, such as cotton-twist, iron, and machinery. The conversion of ad valorem into specific duties should be effected by an international commission. The article concludes by recommending the prolongation of the existing tariff until April, 1882.

MR. MALLET

also stated that India would engage not to change her system of free mintage of silver during the period to be afterwards fixed, provided a certain number of the principal States would undertake to maintain free mintage for the same period at a ratio of 15½ to 1. If the fall in silver continued India might, on the discovery of fresh gold mines, or some other appointment, reluctantly enter into the struggle for the possession of the only metal having a firm international basis. He exhorted France and America not to be deterred from persevering in an effort which, like all great reforms, requires courage and patience.

HOWE'S SPEECH

was devoted to proving the disinterestedness of the United States in entering into the Conference. America, he said, was not anxious for a market for her precious metals, but for her agricultural produce.

IN THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

to-day, ex-Senator Howe and Mynheer Vrolik spoke in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Louis Mallett, representing India, pointed to the evils the depreciation of silver had brought upon India, and declared his readiness to support any measure tending to increase the value of silver. The next sitting of the Conference will be Thursday, when Mr. Evarts, M. Dumas, and M. Pirmez will speak, and it is expected the general discussion of the monetary question will be closed.

SPAIN.

SEIZURE OF A CUBAN PAPER.

Special Cable.

MADRID, May 17.—Telegrams received today from Havana report that the greatest excitement was caused in Cuba by the prosecution and seizure, by order of the Colonial authorities, of *El Triunfo*, the principal organ of the Cuban Liberals, because that popular paper energetically advocated, in a leading article, the autonomy of Cuba under the Spanish flag, but with as much self-government as Canada. *El Liberal* and several influential Madrid papers protest sharply against the conduct of Gen. Blanco. The Creole representatives believe that no reform is possible in Cuba until Gen. Blanco and the principal authorities are removed to reverse the fatal policy of the Conservators and planters.

SWITZERLAND.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALAMITY IN ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

LONDON, May 14.—A terrible disaster occured at the Mount St. Gothard Tunnel in Switzerland, yesterday. While a large force of workmen were engaged at work in the tunnel a large mass of rock became disloged and buried nearly 400 of the men. The accident summoned a large number of employés and others to the scene of the disaster, and great efforts were made to rescue those who were wounded. Three hundred of these, some maimed for life, others fatally injured, were taken from the débris. Seventy workmen were killed outright. All that was possible was done for the wounded, and the scenes about the mouth of the tunnel where the families of the unfortunate men gathered were heartrending in the extreme.

HOLLAND.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

THE HAGUE, May 17.—The Second Chamber of the State's General has adopted—60 to 11—a bill to repress the abuse of alcoholic liquors. It provides for the licensing of barrooms in proportion to the population, and so as to prevent their accumulation in any one locality. Persons drunk in public places will be punishable by imprisonment.

THE TRANSVAAL.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

LONDON, May 17.—The Royal Commissioner has come to the important decision not to enter the Transvaal until the guns taken at Potchefstrom are surrendered.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., May 16.—The warm weather still continues, although the excessive heat of last week is not experienced. There is more moisture in the ground than at the same time of the year since 1877, and the fears entertained until recently of a dry season have been dissipated. The principal fruit crop of this section is apples, and from all around there come reports of a good prospect for the crop. The trees are full of bloom. There will be no peaches here this year. The small fruit will probably bear abundantly, there being an excellent outlook for the strawberries, currants, etc.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—Crop prospects are the best known for years, except that the wheat acreage is somewhat reduced.

THE STAR-ROUTE SCANDAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Ex-Gov. Hadley, Postmaster of this city, in an interview in reference to the special sent from here to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* charging him with complicity in the star-route service with Dorsey and other crooked business, said there was not a word of truth in the whole article except the refreence to his approval of the bonds. Peck and others did sign the bonds, but not blank bonds. They were the same kind as were approved for other bidders at the same time, and met the requirements of the law in every particular, as shown before the House investigating committee. The Governor courts the fullest inquiry into his official acts, and denounces the dispatch as a wicked and malicious falsehood. It is due Gov. Hadley to state that the report finds no credence here. It is looked upon as effort to oust an honest and efficient officer.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

ASHLAND, Ky., May 17.—Our physicians report a number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis over in West Virginia. Mayor James Wermour, of Cerodo, has lost three children in the past few days, and there are five other cases in the same town and several cases back of the town.

WASHINGTON.

Matthews Sworn into Office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Garfield's Fever Subsiding and Her Mind Becoming Clear.

Fred Douglass Confirmed as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS.

HE PUTS ON THE MANTLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Stanley Matthews appeared at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court this afternoon, accompanied by Chief-Justice Waite, and took the oath of office. The Chief-Justice ordered the commission of Justice Matthews to be entered of record, together with the following order, changing the allotment of Justices:

"ORDER.—It appearing to me that a new allotment of the Chief-Justice and Associate-Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States has become necessary by reason of the appointment of Mr. Justice Matthews to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Justice Swayne, I do hereby order that Mr. Justice Bradley be relieved from duty in the Sixth Circuit, and that Mr. Justice Matthews be assigned to that circuit in his stead. In all other respects the allotment made by the Court on May 2, last is continued in force.

"M. R. WAITE, Chief-Justice."

JERE BLACK

and several others who bitterly opposed Stanley Matthews' confirmation are trying to have the injunction of secrecy removed from all the proceedings during the pending of the Matthews case. The resolution offered in the Senate to this effect to-day was not finally voted upon, though it was discussed at length.

MRS. GARFIELD.

A WORN-OUT HUSBAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—"I do not care what happens at the other end of the avenue," said the President, with great emotion, to a friend last night, "if only this poor, dear woman gets well." The President has been placed under extraordinary circumstances for the last few days. His wife, at different times, has been reported to be dying. Twice this week on the streets she has been reported dead. Meanwhile, Mr. Conkling has been defying the President and pulling down the pillars of the Republican temple. To-night, happily, Mrs. Garfield is better, and the physicians are beginning to hope that her life will certainly be spared, but a long course of terrible fever is said to be inevitable.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—There is some improvement in Mrs. Garfield's condition. She passed a quiet but rather sleepless night. Her symptoms this morning are encouraging; the fever is less and her mind is clearer.

MRS. GARFIELD'S PHYSICIAN

furnishes the following bulletin, dated 9 p. m.: "Mrs. Garfield's condition was more favorable to-day than yesterday. There is less fever and delirium. She has passed a comparatively comfortable day so far."

NOTES.

FRED DOUGLASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed Fred Douglass to be Recorder of Deeds for this District, after a somewhat animated contest, in which the Democrats opposed him. They claimed that he was not fit to perform the duties of the office, and that, in the position of United States Marshal, which he recently held, he was guilty of great nepotism. But he was confirmed, it is said, by a three-fourths vote.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD,

in signing two commissions of Federal officers which he has just signed, pleasantly reminded the persons appointed of their old college days. Upon the commission of Capt. Henry, appointed to be United States Marshal for this District, the President wrote in the corner, "Hiram," signifying Hiram College, where Capt. Henry and the President were at the outbreak of the War, the President as Professor and Henry as a student, and on Judge Pardee's commission, confirmed to be United States Judge of the Louisiana Circuit, the President affixed the numbers "'42," also a reminder of Hiram College days.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated the following Postmasters: George E. Chapman, Great Bend, Kas.; James F. Clough, Sabetha Grove, Kas.; Charles R. Hopkins, Frisco, U. T.

POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

C. N. Clarke, Ida Grove, Ia.; James F. Clough, Sabetha, Kas.; George E. Chapman, Great Bend, Kas.; Rebecca A. Nabers, Holly Springs, Miss.; T. B. Pratt, Canton, Miss.; William D. King, Hawkinsville, Ga.

FIVE PER CENTS.

Holders of $116,970,150 in 5 per cent bonds have notified the Treasury Department that they wish them continued at 3½ per cent. Two hundred thousand dollars of the bonds included in the amount are held in Europe.

IN THE SENATE.

When the doors reopened Mr. Saunders submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was ordered printed:

"WHEREAS, The Auditor of Railroad Accounts, in a letter dated Feb. 14, 1881, and transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on Feb. 15, 1881, sets forth that, while the amount of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad has steadily increased since 1875, that of the Central Pacific has nearly as steadily decreased; and

"WHEREAS, In this connection, it is also set forth that this is owing partly to the fact that the Central Pacific has diverted business from the subsidized roads to the leased lines, which leased lines are principally owned by the owners of the Central Pacific, who are paid high rentals therefor; and

"WHEREAS, The Commissioner of Railroad Accounts recommends, and the Secretary of the Interior concurs in his recommendations, to wit, 'that the Sinking Fund law of May 7, 1878, be changed so far as relates to the amount required from the Central Pacific, so that 50 per cent of the net earnings of that Company may be applied to the payment of the debt, instead of 25 per cent as the law now is'; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate be directed to inquire into all these matters, and particularly touching the relations of the Central Pacific Railroad to its leased lines and other corporations, and especially those lines and corporations in which its stockholders are interested, and report to the Senate at the next regular session what, in their judgment, is proper and necessary to most effectually protect the interests of the United States."

MR. MORGAN

offered a resolution, which was printed, looking to the classification of officers and employés of the General Land-Office, etc.

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report of the survey of the Osage River. Adopted.

Mr. Bayard offered the following, which was laid on the table for future action:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President and inquire if he has any other business to lay before the Senate.

Adjourned.

INDIANA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Indiana State Medical Association met to-day with 300 delegates present. The following committees were appointed: On Credentials, Drs. J. D. Gath, M. A. Sexton, John S. Dare, and E. W. Wooten. On Ethics, Drs. William Lomax, B. H. Pearce, M. M. Dare, W. H. Brenton, and F. S. Newcomer. On Finance, Drs. A. Patton, J. McLean Moulder, B. F. Swafford, J. R. Weist, and John Chambers. Papers were read by Dr. William Cummins, of Union City, on "Trichina," and by Dr. J. H. Alexander, of Clifton, on "Trichiniasis."

In the afternoon session, after the reading of papers by Drs. R. A. Davis, of New Albany, and L. D. Waterman and Z. E. Houghton, of this city, upon technical subjects, reports were presented upon "Medical Legislation" by Dr. T. F. Hibbard, of Richmond, and Dr. H. H. Jameson, of this city, both members of the committee which had the matter in charge during the recent Legislature. The views of the gentlemen were conflicting as to what ought to be done, and a new special committee was, therefore, appointed to report upon the subject during the present meeting. At the evening session, in the course of the address by the President on "Advances in Medicine," the same subject was again referred to, Dr. Harvey remarking that the blame could no longer be thrown upon either the people of the State or the Legislature for the failure of legislation to protect the profession from incompetent and dishonest practitioners. It was now evident that the fault lies within the ranks of the medical men, and he suggested that it was the duty of the Society to purge itself of censure. These remarks are believed to indicate an intention on the part of a large number of the members to expel or censure certain of the Committee on Medical Legislation, who are alleged to have endeavored to prevent the passage of any but the particular bill which they had indorsed.

CANADA.

WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 17.—A flume placed in the embankment which divides the enlarged channel from the old canal has been opened, and water let into the level below, a distance of about two miles. The water is held back now by the guard-gates just above the locks at Marlatt's Pond. The work of dredging the dam at the Holland Road will now be gone on with, and will occupy the dredge engaged about a fortnight. The dam at the point where the Welland Railway crosses the canal is also being removed. Mr. Wood, of this city, is superintending operations. Not a pound of iron for the new railway swing-bridge is yet on the ground, and some delay may be expected at this point. Near the cemetery, where the Queenston Road crosses the canal, some bridge-material has been delivered, and work begun for its erection. The material for the bridges at the Lake street, Geneva street, and Ontario street crossings has not yet been delivered. The work of hanging the gates on Lock No. 2 will, it is said, be gone on with at once. The remaining gates will be placed as soon as the water is let down the reaches.

CHIEF JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The body of the late Chief Joseph, of Oka, has been laid at rest in Mt. Royal Cemetery, in presence of quite a number of the tribe, who came for the purpose of paying respect to his memory. Joseph was a very remarkable man. He had been educated for the Roman-Catholic priesthood, but became a convert to Protestantism. While in jail, at the suit of the Seminary, for some troubles about land, he translated the New Testament into the Iroquois tongue. He was subsequently ordained a minister by the Wesleyan Conference, and was acting as a minister at the time of his death.

FATAL RUNAWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, May 17.—Elizabeth Malloy, daughter of Patrick Malloy, a substantial farmer who lives near Berlin, Ottawa County, aged 19, was killed here to-day by a runaway horse. She and her sister Bridget were thrown out, and the buggy overturned on an iron bridge. She struck on her head and died within twenty minutes, from concussion of the brain. Bridget was not dangerously hurt, but the shock and the prostration of the accident may result fatally in her case. The Coroner's verdict found that no one was to blame for the accident.

SISTER VS. BROTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, May 17.—The Bawdon case, which excited some interest here, has been dropped. The action was brought by a sister against her brother to recover $2,500 intrusted to him for her maintenance while living with him. He was so cruel to her, she alleges, that she had his guardianship set aside, and entered another suit to recover the above amount, which belonged to her of right as alleged. Owing, however, to the great expense to be incurred in procuring a large number of witnesses from Michigan, the girl withdrew the suit.

GOVERNMENT TESTIMONIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The following parties have received testimonials from the Government for services in rescuing the shipwrecked crews of the schooners Belle Sheridan and Garibaldi, on the shores of Lake Ontario, last fall: W. A. Young, $50; J. A. Huyck, $50; J. W. Brickman, $50; Stephen Clark, $25; Frank Bouter, $25; Marshall Chase, $25; W. B. Locie, $25; Capt. Maitland, $25; R. L. Hayes, $25; A. Simpson, $25; Capt. Weaver, $25; William Clark, a magnificent opera-glass.

THE TITLED VISITORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, May 17.—The Duke of Sutherland and party leave Clifton House, Niagara Falls, for Chicago to-morrow morning. They go via the New York Central to Buffalo by special train, thence via special on the Lake Shore to Toledo, via the Canada Southern special train drawn by the locomotive Fontaine, and then to the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

BRAZILIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Secretary of the Board of Trade has official authority for stating that the Bentley Brazilian line of steamers has received an extension of time to June for fulfilling its contract to start the first vessel to Brazil. It appears that some hitch in Great Britain necessitated the postponement.

A BAD FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NAPANEE, May 17.—Eleanor Wavin, recently acquitted of the charge of killing her husband, has been sent to jail for six months for keeping a house of ill-fame. Her brother and his wife were sent up at the same time as inmates.

TRADE-MARK FORGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Another batch of forgers of the Hennessy brandy trade-mark have been discovered, and more prosecutions or reprisals are in store for them on the part of the agents. The number engaged in the business is almost beyond belief.

LORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 17.—Capt. Chater, A. D.-C., gives the strongest denial to the rumors circulated lately to the effect that the Marquis of Lorne was about to resign his position and return to England, on account of dissension in Mr. Gladstone's Administration.

CATTLE STARVED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 17.—Large numbers of cattle have been starved to death in New Brunswick and Northern Maine, on accoant of the scarcity of hay.

SALE OF LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—Sherman, Lord & Co. have sold 10,000,000 feet of lumber to Shepherd, Morse & Co., of Boston. The price is stated to have been about $11 per thousand.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Fifteen thousand tons of steel rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway have arrived here.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The old adage that "He that fighteth with the sword shall die by the sword" was not verified in the literal sense by Joseph Kasson. The sword with which he fought the battle of life was a razor,—that is to say, he was a barber. But when he was ready to send his spirit to the "pale realms of fancy" he did not fall upon his sword and die. He took poison and went to bed. He was employed by George Mueller, of No. 1522 Broadway, and occupied a room in the same house. At 6:30 this morning, when his employer came to awaken him to the cares of the day, he found him in an intense stupor, from which he could not be aroused. Looking about the room, Mueller's eyes fell upon a morphine bottle and a letter addressed to himself. The two objects clearly explained the affair, and Mueller made haste to summon a physician in the hope of recalling waning vitality. The doctor looked at the patient and shook his head, but advised his immediate removal to the City Hospital. Being placed in an ambulance for that purpose the patient died on the way. Kasson was only 23 years of age. He came here from Texas, where his parents still reside.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 17.—The schooner San Jacinto struck a rock and sank in thirty feet of water, and is a total loss, in Georgian Bay. Crew safe.

The propeller Northern Queen, in coming in the harbor yesterday, was carried by the current against the Orphan Boy. Several of the steamer's stanchions, rail, and her bulwarks for about ten feet, were stove in and broken. Her damages will be repaired at Collingwood.

Sailed—Steam-barge Lincoln and tow, tug Leviathan and barge, tug O. H. Martin, propeller Northern Queen, and steamer Flora.

Arrived—Propeller Lawrence, schooners Redwing, Golden Fleece, Thomas Quayle, S. J. Tilden, H. P. Baldwin, Clara Parker, Michigan, G. T. Matson, and Homer.

Passed up—Propeller Commodore.

Northeast wind, light; cloudy.

TORONTO, May 17.—The schooner St. Magnace, from Chicago for Collingwood, with grain, struck a rock off Yeo Island, Georgian Bay, and sank. Crew saved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, May 17.—The steamer Emerald, of the Northern Transit Company's line, arrived down from Sault Ste. Marie and local ports this evening. She reports that last Sunday the schooner St. Magnace, bound from Chicago to Collingwood with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of grain, struck a rock off Yeo Island, Georgian Bay, and sunk. The crew were saved, and it is thought they went to Cave Island to await some vessel to take them to Chicago.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

PUNISHING A PAUPER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—This evening Judge Heller, of the Criminal Court, found Dr. W. D. Culbertson, Steward of the Marion County Poor-Farm, guilty of assaulting George Wilson, an inmate of that institution. Wilson testified that Dr. Culbertson ordered him to peel potatoes, and he refused because of his inability to see. Culbertson attempted to force him to go to work, and a struggle ensued, during which he struck the Doctor with a broom-handle which he used as a cane. He does not weigh 100 pounds. He was finally overcome and dragged to a cell in which there was no window and but dimly lighted by a window in the passageway. There was no other ventilation. An open, dry privy was in the cell, from which the odor was offensive. He was confined there eleven days. Culbertson testified that Wilson had refused to obey orders, had struck him, and called him hard names. He did not drag him to his cell, although with the assistance of employés he had put him into it by force. He said Wright, the Superintendent, was not within hearing at the time, and that it was the custom for the Steward, a position he filled, to see that the regulations were carried out in the absence of the Superintendent. The Court held that Culbertson was guilty because he exceeded his authority to punish when he confined Wilson in a cell. Sentence was withheld. The case excited a great deal of interest, the Revs. Myron W. Reed and O. McCulloch appearing in behalf of the pauper.

ASSASINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Information reached here to-day of a murder near Black Springs, Montgomery County, Saturday. A man named Arnold, a farmer living in that vicinity, was planting corn in a field when some unknown assasin struck him from behind and afterward knocked him on the head with a hoe. Arnold was found the same evening in the field, life being entirely extinct. Several persons state that they heard the report of a gun that morning about 10 o'clock, but nothing was thought of the sound, as considerable shooting was always being done in the neighborhood. No clew has been obtained to the murder. Arnold was a sober, industrious farmer, and it was not known that he had an enemy in the world.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—A wife-shooting affray took place on South Illinois street, close to the Union Depot, about 11 o'clock to-night. William Hayes, a butcher, who has only been married about four months, but has twice quarreled and separated from his wife, met the woman and abused her, calling her vile names, at the same time offering to strike her. When she attempted to defend herself with a cane, he fired a pistol at her and the bullet penetrated her chest, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. She is an Italian, and Hayes is a German. The causes of the crime were drink and jealousy. Hayes escaped arrest.

A MEMPHIS MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—John Ledger, a well-known hackman, while returning from a picnic at an early hour this morning, had his horses stopped by three men. He dismounted, and tried to persuade the men to let him proceed with his load. They being intoxicated refused, and in a difficulty that followed Ledger was stabbed and killed by one of the men named Lawton Proctor. The murderer was arrested.

CAPTURE OF A MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 17.—Sheriff Kackley, of this city, received a telegram this afternoon from the Sheriff of Perry County, Illinois, announcing that Wilks Swallow, who murdered Joseph Reimerstall, keeper of the Vincennes drawbridge, last Saturday night, had been captured in Pinckneyville, Ill.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 17.—The present Grand Jury has indicted Charles Johnson for the murder of Porter J. Carson in a saloon in this city last February. Johnson was then acting as a special policeman, and Carson was drunk. The former struck the latter three blows with a club over the head, cracking the skull, death resulting in twenty-eight hours. Johnson is in jail.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

DENVER, Colo., May 17.—Last night at the Grand View Hotel, near this city, J. D. Rhyners murdered his wife while she was asleep. They had been conducting an insane asylum on a new principle, which proved a failure, and they became discouraged. Rhyners' intention was to commit suicide, but his nerve failed him.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—Cameron's silk house in Windsor, Ont., opposit this city, was burglaried of $2,000 worth of goods, but the whole amount was recovered on this side by the police to-day.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, the steamship Gen. Werder, from Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Arrived, the Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, the Pereire, from Havre.

BOSTON, May 17.—Arrived, the Waldensian, from Glasgow, and the Schleswig, from London.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Arrived, the Montreal, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 17.—The Rheia, Italia, and Marengo, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, the Wieland, from Hamburg.

ARKANSAS FINANCES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Leonard Matthews, of St. Louis, a well-known capitalist, is in this city trying to arrange a loan to the State. He proposes to advance money enough to take up $200,000 of Brooks-Baxter 10 per cent bonds, and fund them in Loughborough 6 per cent bonds. If the funds can be procured it will save the State 4 per cent per annum. The Baxter bonds run four years yet. The State Finance Board holds a meeting to-morrow to consider the proposition. Gov. Churchill and State-Auditor Crawford are said to favor the plan. They constitute a majority of the Finance Board.

ARCHBISHOP HENNI.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—Archbishop Henni is very ill and cannot live many days longer. His condition to-night is somewhat improved, but he is growing very weak, and his death may be expected at any time.

The people have confidence in the Shakers' Sarsaparilla, because a genuine Shaker medicine, prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggist.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Meniscous Spectacles are of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, at Wagner's, Optician, 107 South Clark.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of 75 years' constant use. Try it.

DOLMANS, MANTLES, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

PRICES BROKEN

ON

Dolmans,
Mantles,
Capes,
Havelocks,
Ulsters,
And Suits.

Fashionable Garments and Dresses at lower prices than have been known in Chicago for many years.

Cloth Jackets, Havelocks, and Black Capes and Mantles, in the newest styles, all reduced to close.

Silk, Cashmere, and Cloth Suits lower than any other house will sell same qualities.

Norfolk Suits, made of fine Imported French Cloths, with Hunter's Jacket, Chatelaine, and Satin-lined Hood, only $15.00.

LAWN TENNIS SUITS,

A great Novelty for summer wear. Every Lady should see them.

Washing Dresses
And Wrappers

In Endless Variety.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Dress Goods"

At Reduced Prices.

500 Pieces

All-Wool and Silk Mixed
Check, Stripe, and Brocade

Spring Dress Goods

At 35c, 40c, and 50c.

All choice Imported Goods, heretofore sold at 75c and $1.00 per yard.

106-110 State-st.,
56-62 Washington-st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

HATS AND CAPS.

C. N. Hammond

Removed to 58 State-st., with a full line of

HATS and CAPS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between M. C. Dean and Bradley Dean, doing business under the firm-name of Dean Brothers, at No. 181 Clark-st., Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. C. Dean will continue the business of the late firm at the same place, and will collect all debts due, and pay all the liabilities thereof.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1881.

M. C. DEAN.
BRADLEY DEAN.

SPORTING EVENTS.

A One-Sided Ball Game in Which Worcester Did All the Playing.

Boston Beats Cleveland by a Close Shave, and Detroit Whitewashes Troy.

Hindoo an Easy Victor of the Louisville Derby—Bancroft and Boulevard the Other Winners.

Sale at Glenview, Kentucky, of Thirty-eight Possible Trotters.

WORCESTER VS. CHICAGO.

Twenty-five hundred people patronized the second game between the Worcester and Chicago teams yesterday, and were poorly repaid for their money and time by witnessing a one-sided exhibition of skill, in which the home team took no part. A more wretched and thoroughly discreditable display than that made by the club which last year took the championship it is impossible to recall in the history of League games. It will take but a few performances of this sort to thoroughly disgust base-ball patrons in Chicago. Not that Chicago ball patrons insist upon seeing the home team always victorious; they are not so silly as all that; but they have a right to expect that the home team shall play as if they were earnestly desirous of winning. This remark does not necessarily or intentionally reflect upon anybody's good purposes or integrity; it means, merely, that if the Chicago team expect to retain the confidence and esteem of their admirers in this city they must work harder to that end than they did in yesterday's game. People don't like to sit for two hours and a quarter and see three times as many misplays as base-hits made by a team of which they have the right to expect something better. They would prefer, among other things, that the team Captain, when his men are at bat and on bases, should play the bench less and play base-ball more.

The placing of the teams yesterday was, with one exception, the same as on Saturday, Gore being restored to his position in centre field, and Goldsmith going to the turnstile. The improvement was very noticeable so far as field-work was concerned, and, while Gore failed to hit safely, he hit the ball every time, and hit it hard, though unluckily. Flint's injured finger kept him off the nine, and Kelly proved to be an indifferent substitute. Corcoran's delivery was trying and erratic for the catcher, and easy for the batsmen, Worcester making the remarkable record of seven two-base hits,—something which no team can do when Corcoran is at his best. The visitors had obtained but three safe hits up to the sixth inning, and then they broke loose and began pounding Corcoran at a furious rate. They scored three unearned runs in the sixth inning on a double by Dickerson and a single by Carpenter, a passed ball and a wild throw by Kelly, a fumbled grounder by Burns, and a muffed thrown ball by Williamson. In the seventh a fumble by Williamson, a passed ball by Kelly, a pass by Gore of a ball in his field, and a wild pitch, let in another unearned run,—a total of nine misplays in two innings, which was piling it on rather thick. In the eighth doubles by Carpenter and Hotaling earned a run, and in the ninth a fumble by Nicol and Dorgan's single and Irwin's double netted two runs, one earned.

Chicago tallied in the fifth inning on a hit by Nicol, a passed ball, and a fumbled grounder by Irwin, but nobody hit safe after that, and only one man got as far as third base.

THE SCORE.

Worcester.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dickerson, l. f	5	2	4	6	2	1	0
Dorgan, 1b	5	0	1	1	17	1	1
Irwin, s. s	5	1	2	4	0	6	1
Carpenter, 3b	5	2	2	3	0	3	2
Hotaling, c. f	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Richmond, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Creamer, 2b	4	1	0	0	4	7	0
Bushong, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	2
Corey, r. f	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Total	40	7	11	18	27	22	6
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gore, c. f	4	0	0	0	2	1	1
Kelly, c	4	0	1	1	2	1	2
Anson, 1b	3	0	0	0	16	0	0
Williamson, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	2
Burns, s. s	3	0	1	1	1	5	1
Corcoran, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nicol, r. f	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Quest, 2b	3	1	0	0	2	6	1
Total	32	1	4	4	27	20	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Worcester, 2.
Two-base hits—Dickerson (2), Irwin (2), Carpenter, Hotaling, Corey.
First base on balls—Anson, Burns.
First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Worcester, 3.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Worcester, 5.
Struck out—Dalrymple, Burns, Bushong.
Balls called—Corcoran, 89; Richmond, 81.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 9; Richmond, 8.
Double plays—Irwin-Creamer-Dorgan.
Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Bushong, 1.
Wild pitch—Corcoran, 1.
Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

NOTES.

The Worcesters and Chicagos play again to-day, and the Bostons come here Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday next.

Manager Brown, of the Worcester Club, yesterday engaged on trial Taylor, late of San Francisco, who has played in Chicago in amateur clubs so far this season, and was lately appointed on the list of League umpires.

DETROIT VS. TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—The finest game of the season drew about 500 spectators this afternoon, and resulted in the second defeat of Troy,—4 to 0. The visitors presented their regular pitcher, Keefe, and the Detroits found him much harder to hit than Welch, whom they punished so unmercifully yesterday. Derby's work was even more admirable, only three bases being made off his pitching. The only error for the home team was a wild throw to first by Whitney. The fielding on both sides was admirable, fumbles by Connors and Hankinson alone marring the record of the Troys in this respect. The Detroits are much strengthened by the accession of Houck at short, but will not be in thorough playing trim until Bradley is well enough to commence work.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Detroit, 1.
Fielding errors—Detroit, 1; Troy, 3.
Base hits—Detroit, 7; Troy, 2.
Two-base hits—Ewing, Derby.
Three-base hit—Knight.
First base on balls—Detroit, 2; Troy, 2.
First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Troy, 1.
Left on bases—Detroit, 2; Troy, 3.
Struck out—Knight, Brown, Hanlon, Wood (2), Bennett, Whitney, Caskins, Evans, Ferguson, Gillespie, Hankinson, Keefe (3).
Double plays—Houck, Gerhardt (2), Brown, Ferguson, Connors.
Passed balls—Troy, 1.
Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Doescher.

BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The Bostons defeated the Clevelands to-day by bunching their hits in the fourth inning, when they scored two runs. On the other hand, the home nine scattered their hits. They started out well, but after batting finely for two innings Whitney began to puzzle them, and nothing could afterward be done against his pitching. The weather was cold and damp, a drizzling rain having prevailed just previous to the game, and it was remarkable that errors were not more frequent. Three hundred spectators gathered to see the contest, which was marked by many fine exhibitions of fielding.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	*	—3

Fielding errors—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.
Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1.
Base-hits—Cleveland 6; Boston, 6.
Two-base hits—Crowley, Barnes.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Boston, 3.
First base on balls—Richmond.
First base on errors—Cleveland 2; Boston, 2.
Struck out—Barnes (2), Phillips.
Balls called—Whitney, 44; McCormick, 69.
Strikes called—Whitney, 28; McCormick, 24.
Double plays—Burdock-Morrill, Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1; Kennedy, 1.
Wild Pitch—Whitney, 1.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Fulmer.

NO GAME AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—The schedule game of to-day between the Buffalo and Providence teams was postponed on account of rain.

LOUISVILLE RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The long anticipated Louisville Derby has come and gone, and Hindoo is entered upon the roll of winners. He whipped a fine field of horses without being himself whipped, which means that he never ran his best in the race, as it takes driving to develop his greatest speed. He is a grand horse. The Dwyer Brothers closed two books on him in New York, and win a decent pile of greenbacks. The time was slow,—two seconds slower than Luke Blackburn's for the same event,—but the track was deep in dust, and it must be remembered that Hindoo was not forced to run.

The first race was for a purse of $300. In the pools Checkmate brought $600, Bancroft $400, Gabriel $80, the field, consisting of Cash Clay, Nomad, Jim Malone, and Incommode, $120. The race was a conspicuous victory for Bancroft. He got off in the lead and maintained it to the end, winning by two lengths, Checkmate second, two lengths ahead of Gabriel, third; time, 2:10¼. The mile was made in 1:44½.

The second race was the Derby, one and one-half miles. In the pools just before the race Hindoo brought $500, Lelex $70, McGrath's Calycanthus and Sligo $70, Alfambra $40, Getaway $25, Bend Or $13. The start was good enough. Lelex got off in the lead, but immediately gave way to Calycanthus, who made the pace for a half mile, steadily pulled. Hindoo all this time was laying up in second or third place. At the end of the mile Lelex finished first, Hindoo second, Calycanthus third, all three near together. It began to look like a contest to the uninitiated. After a run of another quarter of a mile, and as the horses rounded the turn in the homestretch, Hindoo stepped to the front, his jockey bowed graciously as he passed Walker on Lelex, and, waving adieu, galloped for the score. The race was over. Some whipping, severe but ineffectual, was done, the string was passed, and the horses pulled up, Hindoo first, Lelex second, Alfambra third; time, 2:40. The mile was made in 1:47½. The stake was worth $4,600.

The third race was mile heats, for a purse of $350. In the pools before the race Pope Leo brought $45, Harry Gow $40, and the field $100. The race was won easily by Boulevard in two straight heats; time, 1:45¾ and 1:46.

Pools on to-morrow's races sold as follows to-night: First race, half mile, Bowen, $125; Cottrell, $60; Ballard, $36; Drogheda, $22; Windover, $30; Charley B., $10; Ballanoer, $6; Maj. Hughes, $8; Barney Lyons, $5; Dave Yandall, $6. Second race, half mile, Belle of Runnemede, $180; Owens, $40; Minaretta, $40; Beatrice, $30; Watts, $30; Grinstead, $30; Megibben, $20; Bayadere, $16; La Gloria, $15; Lenore, $17; Bonnie Rose, $18; Kate Creel, $10. Third race, mile heats, Miss Nailer, $25; Surge, $26; Cash Clay, $27.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—This was the first day of the Spring trotting meeting at Point Breeze Park.

The race for the three-minute class was won by Princess, Effie taking the first heat. Time, 2:33¼, 2:34, 2:30, 2:29¼. The race in the 2:22 class was won by Alexander, who took first, third, and fourth heats, Robert McGregor taking second. Jersey Boy secured third place. Time, 2:22¾, 2:22, 2:23, 2:22¼.

THE GLENVIEW SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—The annual sale of trotting horses, the property of J. C. McFerran & Son, was held at Glenview today, and resulted in the disposal of thirty-eight of the purest blooded trotters that were ever bred in Kentucky. The crowd in attendance was large, and, in addition to the neighborhood turfmen, embraced many who came from distant States to purchase the get of Cuyler. The animals were in first-class form, but had not been worked for speed. The following is a complete report of the sale:

STALLIONS.

1. Lightheart, black, 3 years, by Cuyler (sire of Lucy Cuyler, trial 2:19¼), dam Moss Rose, by Woodford Mambrino (2:21½). Cecil Bros., Danville, Ky., $400.
2. Legend, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen. A. B. Trapp, Cuthbert, Ga., $575.
3. Curtis, bay, 4 years, by Auditor, dam by American Clay. R. C. Armstrong, Louisville, $300.
4. Marshal Kieber, brown, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Patchen Maid, by Mambrino Patchen. Cecil Bros., $250.
5. Dakota, chestnut, yearling, by Glenview, son of Belmont, dam Hyacinth, by Volunteer (sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾). R. S. Payne, Knoxville, Tenn., $235.
6. Barberino, bay, yearling, by Glenview (son of Belmont), dam Lucy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. William Hogler, Washington, O., $125.
7. Newman, brown, yearling, by Cuyler, dam the Newman mare, by Kentucky Chief. T. T. Maddox, Eminence, Ky., $105.

FILLIES.

8. Pauline, bay, 5 years, by Cuyler, dam by American Clay. T. A. Hatcher, Forest City, Ark., $460.
9. Silence, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Midge, by Belmont. R. W. Roseland, Chicago, $425.
10. Consecutive, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Eden Lassie, by Goldust (sire of Lucille Goldust, 2:16¼). C. E. Jenkins, Evansville, Ind., $525.
11. Miletus, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam a 2:30 pacing mare, by Tempest. Harry Bishop, Louisville, $600.
12. Aspen, bay filly, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Lady Margaret, by Gum-Elastic. Withdrawn.
13. Amulet, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah. Harry Bishop, Louisville, $410.
14. Comparable, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Golddust. J. L. Ancerum, Charleston, S. C., $375.
15. Belle of the Isle, bay, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Kitty Johnson, by Mambrino Patchen. H. M. Gillison, Paducah, Ky., $250.
16. Antilles, bay, 2 years, by Champ Ferguson, dam Lualaba, by Berkley's Edwin Forrest. H. C. McDowell, Frankfort, Ky., $240.
17. Honey-Dew, bay filly, 2 years, by Auditor, dam Victoria Nyanza, by Messenger Duroc. William Hogler, $200.
18. Juniata, chestnut, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Hyacinth, by Volunteer. Frank Duhme, Cincinnati, $300.
19. Electra, bay, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Cyclone, by Mambrino Champion. John M. Martin, Louisville, $210.
20. La Gracie, bay, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Nora Norman, by Blackwood. John T. Moore, Louisville, $345.
21. Eden Belle, chestnut, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Ethel Golddust, by Golddust. W. A. De Bruell, Glenwood, Ill., $255.
22. Octoroon, chestnut, 2 years, by Champ Ferguson, dam Misnomer, by Alta. L. L. Lossey, Nashville, $640.
23. Milan, bay filly, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Lady Geraldine, by Innis' Brignolia. Harry Bishop, $420.
24. Kennedy, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam the Kennedy mare, by Womack's Messenger. J. L. Ancerum, Charleston, S. C., $300.
25. Nettie B., chestnut, 2 years, by Cuyler, dam Evalina, by American Clay. Frank Duehme, $320.

GELDINGS.

26. Wagram, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Artless, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. J. C. Plant, Macon, Ga., $350.
27. Resumption, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Emma Arteburn, by Mambrino Patchen. W. B. Sparks, Macon, Ga., $375.
28. Vexation, brown, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Lady Barber, by John Henry. E. T. Maddox, Eminence, Ky., $125.
29. Cuyler, black, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Agnes, by Conklin's Star. Lewis Bower, St. Matthews, Ky., $115.
30. Assignee, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Totsey, by Mambrino Transport. J. L. Warren, Nougatuck, Conn., $230.
31. Shallcross, bay, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam Augusta, by Rysdyk's Bellfounder. J. B. Preston, West Charleston, S. C., $230.
32. Sectarian, chestnut, 3 years, by Massena, dam Belle Boyd, by Alexander's Abdallah. William Cornwall, Louisville, $175.
33. Robby Cuyler, chestnut, 4 years, by Cuyler, dam Betsey Trotwood, by Golddust. Julius Kahn, Cincinnati, $305.
34. Grayson, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam by Golddust. Charles Sauter, Louisville, $160.
35. Oldham, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam by Locke's Norman. R. A. Hancock, Lawrenceburg, Ky., $165.
36. Short Line, chestnut, 3 years, by Cuyler, dam by Trojan. Cecil Bros., Danville, $200.

BROOD MARES.

37. Marcia S., bay, 10 years, by Williams Mambrino, dam Nell, by Berkley's Forrest. Withdrawn.
38. Lady Margaret, bay, 9 years, by Gum Elastic, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah. M. L. Hare, Indianapolis, $179.
39. Betsy Trotwood, chestnut, 12 years, by Golddust, dam Highland Mary, by Kentucky Hunter. Aaron West, Brecksville, O., $110.
40. May Queen, bay mare, 11 years, by American Clay, dam by Erickson. J. A. Bates, Glenview, Ky., $325.

THE OARSMEN.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—McKay, of this city, publishes a proposition to row Nagle, of St. John, N. B., and Buckley, of Portland, Me., for sweepstakes of $250 each, offering, if the race takes place here, to allow $50 each expenses, or take the same and go to St. John, or row on neutral water, each paying his own expenses. Independent of this offer, he challenges Nagle to a three or four mile race about July 1 for $250 a side.

THE RAILROADS.

Adverse Decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of the

Lake Shore vs. the Western Indiana in the Matter of Damages for a Crossing.

Complete Collapse of the Switchmen's Strike—The Men Resume Work.

WESTERN INDIANA.

In the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad vs. the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County, an opinion was filed in the office of the Supreme Court Clerk at Ottawa on the 14th inst.

Justice Sheldon delivered the opinion and reviewed the case at length. He said that on March 15, 1880, the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad filed its petition in the County Court of Cook County to condemn a strip of land fifty feet in width, crossing the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads. It was claimed that this fifty feet strip crossing Blocks 34 and 35 was for a right of way. The defendants (in the Court below), the Rock Island and Lake Shore Roads, filed their answer denying the necessity of the appropriation and the power of the petitioner to make it, and also filed a cross-petition for the purpose of obtaining damages for property injured but not taken under such condemnation. The verdict of the jury found the compensation for the property taken to be $19,000, and the damages for property injured but not taken to be $13,500. On this verdict judgment was taken and the defendants appealed.

The Supreme Court held that the objections made to the rulings of the Court below, complained of as erroneous, were too numerous to notice in detail, and the Court therefore proceeded to consider them generally, and express its views on the theory on which the case was tried. The property over which the petitioner (the Western Indiana Railroad) proposed to lay its track was bounded east by Clark street, west by the Chicago River, and south by Sixteenth street. The strip proposed to be taken ran diagonally from Sixteenth to Clark streets, crossing the St. Charles Air Line Railroad and the tracks of the defendant roads. The defendants owned a right of way from Van Buren street south to Englewood and their freight depots and warehouses were north of the blocks named, while nearly all their lines extended southeast and west from said blocks. Their main lines crossed said blocks and could not be constructed elsewhere and they used several Y tracks on said blocks for transfer purposes. Their main tracks cross and the Y tracks intercept the St. Charles Road; the main channel of transfer for all roads in Chicago and the only one available to defendants. These blocks also connect defendant's lines with the Chicago River, and thus with the navigation of the great lakes.

It appeared that these blocks, because of their proximity to the St. Charles Road, were of no special value for transfer purposes, and that the effect of the construction and operation of four main tracks on the fifty-foot strip proposed to be taken would be to greatly impair the value of the property. Numerous offers of proof of this were made and rejected in the Court below. The jury were instructed that the right of a corporation to use property to effectuate the objects of its creation constituted a franchise, that the defendants could not recover on this action for damages to or interference with such franchise, and that the verdict of the jury must be limited to actual and direct damages to the market value of the land. The Court below refused to instruct the jury to consider evidence as to the right of way and railroad property of the defendant companies.

The Supreme Court deemed this ruling of the Court below too confined in its scope and erroneous, and quoted the Constitution of 1870, Art. II., Sec. 13, and Art. XI., Sec. 14. The Court also referred to its own decision in the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad vs. the Springfield & Northern Railroad, 67th Illinois, p 147, where it was held that the "just compensation" spoken of in the Bill of Rights included consequential damages. The Supreme Court also held, in Jones vs. the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, in regard to damages to the landowner, that the compensation allowed should cover actual damage and inconvenience actually produced, but that nothing should be allowed for imaginary or speculative damages. In the case of the Keithsburg & Eastern Railroad Company vs. Henry, 79th Illinois, p 292, the Court held that the jury must consider damage resulting from the severance of a farm into two portions by a railroad running through it. The Court quoted also Mix vs. the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad Company, 67th Ill., p 321. And on these decisions the Supreme Court held that there was error in the ruling of the Court below.

The Supreme Court held that the limited use of the land vested in the defendants was property as much as if the use were absolute. This use was vested in the defendants, and, had the petitioner entered upon the right of way and obstructed it, that would have been trespass. The entrance of the petitioner by virtue of these proceedings impaired the value of the property and called for just compensation. The record showed that all evidence as to damage caused beyond the boundaries of Blocks 34 and 35 was excluded. But the Supreme Court held that it was competent to show damage accruing to any part of the right of way or railroad property as an entirety, as much as in the case of a farm where a railroad interferes with access between the different portions.

The Supreme Court further held that the value of the land should have been computed on the basis of its usefulness for making railroad transfers. On this point they quoted C., I. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Van Horn, 18th Ill., p 258, and the opinion of Justice Willes in Becket vs. The Midland Railway Company, L. R., 3 C. P. 82. The limitation of the recovery of damages to the actual injury inflicted, was therefore too restricted, and the refused instruction asked by the defendant should have been given.

The Court held further that the rejected testimony was material, and should have been admitted. The necessity of the appropriation, and the power of the petitioner to make it, had been determined in the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company—unreported. The order of the County Court authorizing the appellee to enter on the premises pending the appeal was made after the entry of final judgment, from which alone this appeal was taken, and after the appeal was perfected, and the appeal brought up for review only such matters as preceded the entry and perfection of the appeal. The judgment of the lower Court was reversed, and the case remanded. Justice Scott dissented.

THE SWITCHMEN SURRENDER.

The contest between the railroads in this city and their switchmen has at last come to an end, and, as generally anticipated, resulted in a complete victory for the railroads. The strikers, finding that it would be useless to prolong the contest any longer, went to the various yards yesterday and asked to be reëmployed on the companies' terms. Most of the roads took their men back again, with the exception of a few of the leaders who had made themselves particularly obnoxious. The Alton and Burlington, however, refused to take back any of their old men, because these men had been offered a fair compromise at the beginning of the trouble, and, after agreeing to remain at work, quit anyway. The officers of these companies say they have secured good men to take the places of the strikers, and they cannot now afford to discharge these men and take back those who refused to keep their word. The strikers feel greatly discouraged on account of their ill-success, and many of them vow that they will never again participate in a strike. The Alton men particularly feel very cheap. They had been offered a salary when the strike commenced much higher than the wages agreed upon by the railroads afterwards. They agreed to accept the compromise, but when the strike commenced they were induced to go out with the others. They are now compelled to work for much less than they have been offered, and many of them are out of employment altogether. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the leaders who induced them to join in the strike, and claim that had they been permitted by the strikers to remain at work the result of the contest would have been different, and the other roads would have finally been compelled to pay the same wages as was offered by the Alton, which was but a trifle less than what was demanded by the strikers. As it now is they not only have to go to work at the railroad's terms, but lose several weeks' wages besides.

The railroad officials naturally feel greatly rejoiced over their success. Had the switchmen succeeded in coercing the railroads, there would have been no end of trouble with all other railroad employés, all of whom would have taken the same means for increasing their wages. It is generally conceded, even among railroad employés, that the switchmen had no cause to strike. These men, it is claimed, are better paid in proportion than any other railroad employés, and for this reason they had but little sympathy from anybody in their efforts to have their wages raised, and this fact no doubt had much to do with the sudden collapse of the strike.

The outcome of the switchmen's strike will probably prevent further strikes on the part of other railroad employés at present. The engineers of switch engines and brakemen who have petitioned for a reduction of their hours of labor, will no doubt be granted their request, as the railroad managers say they have no desire to overwork any of their men. A majority of the roads now pay these men by the hour, which is entirely satisfactory, because they get paid for every hour's work they do.

There is one thing necessary to be done by the roads if they wish to avoid any further trouble with their men, and that is they should agree to pay the same wages for the same class of work on all the roads. While it is not probable that a general strike on all the roads will again be inaugurated, yet it is highly probable that the men on roads where they get less than on others will quit work in order to secure the same wages that others of their class are getting. While these roads might succeed in filling the places of the strikers with new men, yet a strike will cause them considerable trouble and damage, as has been proven by the late strikes. If all the roads pay the same wages for the same class of work all discontent will be avoided and strikes will become less frequent.

A COMMISSIONER SELECTED.

The Western Trunk Lines Association held another meeting yesterday for the purpose of selecting a Commissioner in place of Mr. James Charlton, who declines to accept the proferred position, all the roads except the Hannibal & St. Joe being represented. All the names mentioned for the position and reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE were canvassed, and after a number of ballots Mr. W. H. Dixon, at present General Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at St. Paul, was chosen for the place. Mr. Dixon was notified by telegraph of his appointment, but up to a late hour last evening no reply had been received from him. It is quite certain, however, that he will accept the proferred honor. Mr. Dixon is said to be a very capable gentleman, with all the requisit energy and backbone to carry out the objects of the Association. It is the intention to begin active operations against the Eastern trunk lines as soon as the Commissioner has taken charge, and enforce the rule which requires that arbitrary rates should be paid to the Western lines on the emigrant and second-class business. All the roads, with the exception of the Rock Island, which seceded from the Association some time ago, seem to be determined to perpetuate the combination, no matter how many obstacles are thrown in the way by the Eastern trunk lines, which feel reluctant to give up the fat of the emigrant business that they have gathered in so long. The Western trunk lines say they have had all the lean long enough, and they want a little of the fat also. The salary of the Commissioner was not arranged at yesterday's meeting. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. Carpenter, Stennett, and Daniels. But few of the roads are now willing to pay as large a salary as had been offered to Mr. Charlton, and they are of the opinion that $3,000 per year is ample remuneration for the work to be performed.

A STATE-ROOM CAR.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just brought out a new palace-car that will no doubt prove a popular feature on this line. Though somewhat similar to the Pullman sleepers, it is divided off into handsome state-rooms, which are provided with all modern improvements. There are five state-rooms in the car, and they are so arranged that if necessary two can be thrown into one. Each stateroom can accommodate eight people. The car is to be put on the regular Omaha express train, and is designed for the accommodation of ladies, families, and private parties. The price for berths or staterooms in this car will be the same as charged in the Pullman palace-cars. The car is seventy-six feet long and is exquisitly finished. The woodwork is of mahogany and oak. The construction of the stateroom car has entailed upon the Company an outlay of $25,000, or about $8,000 more than the cost of an ordinary Pullman sleeper.

HOT CORN.

The light receipts of grain at the elevators during the last two or three weeks has been generally attributed to the switchmen's strike. The railroad managers, however, say that has not been the cause at all. The strike had nothing to do with the light receipts. Business going to elevators or by lake goes direct and needs no switching. The light receipts were principally caused by the bad condition of country roads, and the inability of the farmers to bring their stuff to the market. This also disposes of the claim made, that considerable corn has been heated and spoiled, because it had to stand so long on the tracks. It is true, nevertheless, that much of the corn arriving here is in bad condition. The cause of this is that a large amount of the corn cribbed in the country has been insufficiently protected against that unusually severe weather that prevailed during the winter. The snow was driven into the cribs, keeping the corn wet and damp all the time. This causes it to heat very easily, and the utmost care has to be used in handling it to keep it from spoiling while in transit.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Six hundred men and 2,000 teams are again at work on the Northern Pacific extension, 172 miles west of Bismarck. The engineers estimate that trains will be running to Glendire within six weeks. Grading parties are scattered along from Glendire for a distance of 140 miles, reaching beyond Miles City. At the Pacific end of the Northern Pacific work is also prosecuted with the utmost energy and rapidity, as will be seen from the following from the Helena (Montana) *Herald:*

"The announcement of letting a contract for grading a section of twenty-five miles of the Northern Pacific from the mouth of the Little Blackfoot towards Hellgate gives additional interest to railroad news beyond the mountains. At Walula the Northern Pacific connects with the line of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, now complete and in running order from The Dalles to Walla Walla. The Northern Pacific is running up the north bank of the Snake River, has seventy miles of track laid and is laying at the rate of a mile and a half per day. It is expected that the section of 162 miles to Spokane Falls will be in running order in July. This Company expect to complete this season a second section of 123 miles from Spokane Falls to Cabinet Rapids, making in all 285 miles. There are 2,500 men now working on the sixty-mile section between the Dalles and the Cascades, and the entire line between Portland and Walla Walla will be finished this year. People in Portland confidently assert that within a year the cars will be running from that city to Montana. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company is extending its rail line from Walla Walla to Colfax, 112 miles, half of which is already graded. Another branch diverges from Umatilla to Baker City, 175 miles, and this is under contract to be completed this season. Before the Northern Pacific reaches our vicinity from the East, it seems likely that the connection will be complete to Portland, and from the South to California and North to Puget Sound."

WANTS $44,000 DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—Dr. S. S. Walbank, of Duluth, has commenced suit in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, by his attorney, C. K. Davis, against the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that on the 26th of January, 1880, he being at that time a practising physician in Duluth, with a professional practice of over $5,000 per annum, he was on board a passenger-train on said road en route to his home; that near the station of Oneota the car in which he was was thrown from the track and down a high embankment; that in the fall he (the plaintiff) received many serious injuries, which totally incapacitated him from pursuing his profession, which was his only means of support; that in his various searches after health he has expended $4,000, and he further estimates his special damages from loss of practice, etc., at $40,000, making a claim for $44,000, for which he prays judgment.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—It was resolved at a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, held in this city yesterday, to increase the capital stock of the Company from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, the additional funds being intended for the building and equipment of a new road from Kankakee to Seneca, which will give them connection with the Chicago & Rock Island. Improvements of the main track are also contemplated.

CONSOLIDATION PROPOSED.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad are this afternoon in consultation with the authorities of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It is believed the matter of consultation has reference to terms looking to the consolidation of these lines and of the branches controlled by them, to be operated under one management.

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads have agreed upon the terms of consolidation. The shares of both companies are to be rated par in the new company. The proposition is to be submitted to the stockholders.

ITEMS.

W. C. Ransom, late Treasurer of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed Deputy Railway Commissioner for Michigan.

Mr. James White has been appointed agent of the Illinois Central at Vernon, in place of A. G. Lowe resigned. Mr. F. D. Sullivan has been appointed acting agent at Cedar Falls, in place of G. W. Hallock resigned.

Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, gives notice that the terminus of the Utah & Northern Railway will soon be removed to Camp Creek. All Montana dealers wishing to have their freight delivered at Dillon after the change in terminus should consign the same "via Dillon," not using the term "terminus" except on such freight as is intended to be delivered at the terminus proper.

Mr. Percival Lowell, the new General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, is expected to arrive here to-day to assume charge of his department. Mr. Lowell heretofore occupied the position of Assistant General Manager and General Ticket and Freight Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Nebraska, and is said to be well qualified for the duties of his new position.

The emigrant business for the past week has been rather light, but large arrivals are expected by all the Eastern roads during the next three or four days. The emigrant business is usually very light during the first two days of the week because few emigrants leave the seaboard cities Saturdays and Sundays, and those that leave on Mondays usually do not arrive here until Wednesday. The Lake Shore brought in Monday night a consignment of 450 emigrants. This road brought in during the last week 3,600 emigrants, and since the commencement of the season it has brought here about 16,000. The Michigan Central has brought here thus far this season nearly 40,000 emigrants.

Secretary Swank, of the Iron & Steel Association, has just obtained from the manufacturers complete returns of the production of iron and steel rails for the year 1880. The figures show that the production of all kinds of rails throughout the United States last year far surpassed the production of any previous year. It reached the enormous quantity of 1,461,837 tons. This is 31 per cent more than the production of 1879, in which year 1,113,273 net tons of iron and steel rails were made. The total production of 1880 was composed of 954,460 net tons Bessemer steel rails, 493,762 net tons iron rails, and 13,615 tons of open Hearth steel rails. The total production of Bessemer steel rails was 270,496 tons, or 40 per cent more than that of 1879; that of iron rails, 73,602 tons, or 18 per cent more, and that of open Hearth steel rails, 4,466 tons, or 40 per cent more. The Bessemer steel-rail production includes 36,868 net tons of rails rolled by iron rolling-mills, mainly from imported blooms. The production of steel rails in 1880, included in the total production for the year, amounted to 16,844 tons, of which 8,655 tons were Bessemer and open Hearth steel rails and the remainder were iron rails. Of the total production of rails Pennsylvania contributed 46 per cent, or 670,198 net tons.

LOCAL CRIME.

Minor Items from the Justice Courts and Police Stations.

Charles C. Evarts, a saloonkeeper at No. 3035 State street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of selling liquor to minors. He will be tried before Justice Summerfield.

Fred Hubeck, a well-known thief and hanger-on at houses on questionable reputation, is locked up at the Armory, charged with having stolen a $20 bill from Dora Claflin, a woman occupying rooms on State street.

John Schroeder was arrested yesterday morning by Lieut. Barbee on complaint of Andrew Paxton, and booked at the Madison Street Station, charged with selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house. The Citizens' League will prosecute the case with all its power.

Ephriam Vieux, a partner of Joseph La Montague, who was recently awarded two years in the Penitentiary for burglary, was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Ingersoll for the larceny some two months ago of a trunk full of wearing apparel from Mrs. Harrison, of No. 412 West Harrison street. The property has been recovered.

Peter Rogers, who pretends to notoriety in Bridgeport, was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Ingersoll, upon a charge of highway robbery preferred by Carl Jerke, who was held up and robbed of a silver watch and chain Sunday night. He identified Jerke, but failed to recognize his chum, Henry McHugh, who was accordingly discharged.

Thomas Williams, a young man of 23 years, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with assault with intent to commit great bodily injury. Yesterday morning he and a companion named Henry Wolff had a fight at the corner of Wells and Illinois streets, in the course of which Williams drew a knife and made a murderous thrust at his opponent, cutting a long gash through his coat and vest down the left side of the breast.

John K. Gross, a former employé at the livery-stable on Chicago avenue, between Dearborn avenue and North Clark street, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station, charged with larceny. The story goes that some time ago, shortly after his discharge, he stole from the stables a coat belonging to the proprietor, R. G. Webster. In the pocket of the garment he found an unpaid bill of $35 against one of the regular customers. He attempted to collect the money and failed. The attempt showed in whose possession the coat was, and presumably who was the thief.

Annie Conlan, an irate and blood-thirsty woman living at No. 167 Ontario street, was arrested yesterday and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station upon the complaint of her own daughter, Maggie Conlan, who alleges that her maternal progenitor has threatened to kill her. The cause of the disagreement is the "old woman's" disbelief in her daughter's veracity. Maggie claims to be married, and her mother having failed to prove that fact by the marriage license book at the County Clerk's office, thinks differently. Her unwillingness to have her daughter married stimulates her thirst for gurgling gore. She will have a hearing this morning.

Some time ago Officers Beck and Davis, of the West Madison Street Station, recovered at C. H. Steele's pawn-shop, on Halsted street near Adams, two pieces of silk which they knew were stolen. After a long search a young French Canadian named Joseph Gauthier was identified as the person who disposed of the goods to the pawnbroker, selling one piece, pawning the other, and realizing upon both about $20, or less than one-fourth of the actual value of the goods. It was ascertained that Gauthier had been employed for the past nine months at S. Shirek's bankrupt store on State street, and he was arrested on the street near the store. Under lock and key he confessed to the police, and yesterday was held by Justice Walsh in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

William Stevens and "Daddy" Lyons, two notorious members of the Fourteenth street band of ruffians and thieves, were held in $600 bail each to the 18th by Justice Wallace upon charges of assault with intent to kill and malicious mischief. The complainant is a Mrs. Burns, living at No. 1349 Clark street, who alleges that the prisoners last Thursday night threw stones and other missiles through her windows, and then fired upon her when she attempted to drive them away. This, because they believed it was she who gave information to the Twenty-second street police which led to the recovery of a lot of stolen property which was hidden beneath the house, and to the arrest of two young thieves named Dunning and Hurley.

Henry Pelgrim, a Deputy Collector in the County Treasurer's office, who is noted for his phenomenal accomplishments in the way of dunning, has been for some time past persistently demanding $25 personal tax from G. G. Entzminger, of No. 367 West Lake street. He could find no property on which to levy until yesterday, when he met Mr. Entzminger and wife out driving. He stopped them, and proceeded to levy upon the horse and buggy, and as Mr. E. resisted he called upon Officer Daniel Crowley to arrest him. Two fights ensued, one betwen Pelgrim and Mrs. Entzminger, and the other between her husband and the policeman. The policeman by reason of his authority, and the woman by reason of her shrewdness, were the victors, and Pelgrim was completely baffled. Entzminger was fined $3 for disorderly conduct by Justice Walsh, and later in the day his wife was arrested and gave bail for her appearance on the 23d. Mr. Pelgrim is in consequence to be made the defendant in a suit for damages.

COLORED MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Colored Musical Festival, which opened here to-night, promises to be one of the largest musical affairs ever held by colored people in this country. The affair has been arranged with great care, and the music selected is of the highest order. The prima donna, Miss A. L. Silghman, arrived in the city a day or two ago and rehearsed with the chorus at the Opera-House this afternoon. The excitement over the event is so great among the colored people that it is almost a matter of impossibility to get a general rehearsal without a pressing throng of applicants for visitors' tickets. To-night Miss Silghman carried the chorus by storm in singing her selections. The Choral Society, numbering sixty persons, embracing some of the best colored musical talent of Cincinnati, will be here Thursday, and will render the cantata of "Esther," in full costume, Friday night.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

RELIGIOUS.

Annual Exercises of the Morgan Park Seminary.

Dinner of the Alumni—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The fourteenth annual Commencement of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary was held yesterday morning in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. The attendance was quite large, and the regular addresses were interspersed with vocal and instrumental selections.

The following was the program: Piano solo, Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," G. L. Morrill; invocation, the Rev. G. C. Lorimer; vocal duet, Messrs. McWade and Eames; addresses, "The Christian's Life-Work a Plan of God, A. H. Carman; "Divine Sovereignty and Human Freedom," J. L. Cheney; "The Three Great Missionary Epochs," J. W. Conley; "Prophecy, a Preparation for Christ," G. F. McKibben; "Relation of Art to Christianity," G. L. Morrill; "Rationalism, False and True," R. C. Mosher; "The Silences of the Bible an Evidence of Its Inspiration," M. D. Shutter; "Loyalty in the Pulpit," G. H. Starring. There were vocal solos by John E. McWade and Mrs. N. E. Buckbee, and the "Coronation Hymn" by the congregation. The Rev. G. W. Northrup, President of the Institution, then delivered his annual address and presented diplomas to the graduating class. A vocal solo by J. P. Eams, the Doxology, and the benediction closed the exercises of the morning, and the alumni adjourned to the dinner at the Palmer House. A list of the graduates was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

The Alumni Association of the Seminary gave the annual banquet in the afternoon in the Palmer House, the occasion being the fourteenth anniversary of the Association. The banquet was attended by about 150 guests, including the Faculty of the Seminary, several leading Baptist clergymen, the graduating class, alumni, and friends. The Rev. J. M. Coon, of Beaver Dam, Wis., presided. The after-dinner speeches were prefaced with music from the Seminary quartet. Mr. A. H. Carman spoke in a happy vein in behalf of the graduating class, of which he was a member. The Rev. R. N. Arnold was next called upon, and spoke of the next ten years of the alumni, urging them to work with zeal for the Baptist cause. The Rev. W. H. Roberts, of the class of 1878, responded to the sentiment, "The Seminary as a Missionary." Dr. G. W. Northrup, President of the Seminary, followed, stating that the Board of the institution had resolved to raise an endowment fund of $200,000, and they expected the hearty coöperation of the alumni. The institution was in peril, and would be until the fund was raised. The work the Seminary was doing was that of educating the leaders of the Church, which was the highest work on earth. Success in this instance would stregthen every similar institution in the Northwest. The President thought the closing year was one of the most prosperous for the Seminary, and he believed the efforts making to secure for it an endowment would succeed.

Dr. Johnson, of Boston, also spoke of the necessity of putting the Seminary on a sure footing. It had a larger number of graduates than any other institution of the kind in the land, and the Western field for denominational leaders was a wide and important one.

The Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., congratulated the denomination on the excellent progress it was making in Chicago, and urged that the needs of the Seminary should be met.

Dr. John Gordon, D. D., also spoke, and then Dr. Lorimer, who thought the time had come when they could go forward with the endowment, and put the Seminary on a firm foundation. They wanted to raise $250,000 in all. Dr. Anderson, of the Chicago University, and the President of the Association, also spoke.

The Seminary Quartet closed the banquet with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm, singing it in Hebrew.

At the meeting of the Alumni Association the following officers were chosen: President, L. T. Bush, of Waukegan; Vice-President, the Rev. A. Blackburn, of Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary, the Rev. E. O. Taylor, of Chicago; Treasurer, the Rev. L. H. Holt, of De Kalb. The program for the next Commencement exercises includes address by H. C. Mabie, of Indianapolis; alternate, W. L. Farnam, of Owosso, Mich.; poem by C. M. Jones, of Golden City, Colorado; alternate, G. Sutherland, of Independence, Ia. The Association also took action toward raising among the alumni of the Seminary the sum of $50,000 for the endowment of the President's chair in the institution.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTISTS.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Society met in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church last night for the purpose of formally disbanding and making such other arrangements as might be deemed necessary to have a clear passage for the progress of the Immanuel Baptist Church Society. No dissolution took place last night, however, as will be seen further on. The attendance at the meeting was not large, about a dozen gentlemen and perhaps twice as many ladies being present. Dr. Levi D. Boone was called to the chair. At the conclusion of the religious exercises, the Chair called upon Mr. Cyrus Bentley for the report of the Committee appointed last February for the purpose of arranging all matters connected with the fire-destroyed place of worship. Mr. Bentley read a somewhat lengthy report, which was simply a rehearsal of the various transactions which resulted in the formation of the Immanuel Church Society. Then the Committee asked to be discharged. The report was adopted, with the understanding that the Immanuel Church should assume all the liabilities of the Michigan Avenue Church. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Austin, showed that he had paid out during the past year $2,360 and had only received $2,195, so that there was an overdraft of $165, the money having come from his own pocket. The Immanuel Church will be responsible for this debt. At the request of Mr. Austin, an Auditing Committee was appointed to see that his accounts were all correct, Messrs. W. L. Midler and William Hansbrough composing the Committee. Mr. Bentley then offered a series of resolutions, providing that the Trustees of the Michigan Avenue Church deed the property of that church to the new society; that the Trustees afterward report their action to the Michigan Avenue Church for approval, and that the Michigan Avenue Church then finally disband.

But the question was raised that if the dissolution took place before the insurance money was received the insurance companies might say there was no one to pay the money to. So, after some discussion, it was decided to take no action relative to disbanding, but to simply instruct the Trustees to execute a deed of conveyance of the property to the Immanuel Church, and to report two weeks from last night for the approval of the conveyance. The meeting then adjourned to two weeks from last night, the next meeting to be held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church.

UNITED BRETHREN.

LISBON, Ia., May 17.—The United Brethren General Conference opened this morning, with Bishop Castle, of the Pacific Coast, in the chair. Interest in the town and church is on the increase. This town ought to be called the Town of Churches with more propriety than Brooklyn the City of Churches. There are six neat churches here, with as many flourishing societies, but the inhabitants could be very nearly all crowded into the largest one of these. A little more stir is made in the town by the appearance of a Rev. Rathburn, of the Wesleyan Methodists, who lectured last night in a hall here. He is financially seconded by a wealthy farmer near here, and now the reports are coming for revision in and addition to the discipline. The times are getting lively. A 275-pound State Representative from Indiana, and a preacher as well, became so much a Stentor as to shake the very house this afternoon. Uncle Sam elects not quite the right man sometimes; there seems to be a little crookedness sometimes, and even the Church sometimes seems to get men forward whose seats are contested. This happened this afternoon here, but then these things in the Church are smooth as compared with those in politics. The Woman's Missionary Society of United Brethren Church were given a hearing at 3 o'clock. Their annual meeting for Western Iowa was held last week. A very interesting report of their Society was listened to with deep interest this afternoon. They spoke of their success in Africa and of the door that is opening on the Pacific to convert John Chinaman. The Conference took a rising vote, singing "Waft, Waft," in appreciation of their Society and its work.

PASTORAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 17.—The Rev. Father Spath has been transferred from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Threasea, Wis., to the pastorate of St. Henri's Church, this city, in place of the Rev. Joseph Moder, who will visit Europe for the benefit of his health.

THREATENED TO KILL.

Albert Sutherland, a man 35 years of age, and claiming to be a furniture packer in steady employment, was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station last night, charged with threatening to kill a prostitute named Jennie Van Tifflin, whose bagnio is not far from Clark street bridge. Sutherland went into the place yesterday afternoon and made savage demonstrations with a knife and a revolver. He so scared the woman, that after his arrest she left the premises and hid herself with the intention of remaining secreted till the law had taken its course with her troublesome assailant. Jennie has a child 14 years of age and Sutherland claims an interest in it. He has frequently caused no end of trouble about the matter of possession. Now that he sees himself supplanted in the affections of the woman he has announced his intention of "doing her up." The present recipient of her worthless affections is a young man who has ability enough to earn a sustenance by a more creditable occupation, and whose highly respectable relatives are much chagrined over the fact that one of the family has no higher sense of decency and manhood than to make himself dependent upon the fickle admiration of a notorious woman of the town. Sutherland will tell his side of the story at the North Side Police Court this morning.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 17.—Dr. Duncan called the Homeopathic Association to order at 2 o'clock. Letters were read by Secretary Ayres from Dr. E. A. Ballard of Chicago, and Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, of Iowa City, Ia. Drs. Edgar Smith of Quincy, J. H. Miller of Abingdon, and N. H. Lowrey of Woodhull, were appointed a committee on Duncan's address. Dr. M. M. Dowler read a paper on the subject of macrotys as a partus preparatur. Dr. H. N. Keener read a paper on external use of muriatic acid in the treatment of some cases of Dyspepsia. Dr. R. N. Foster, Chairman of the Board of Censors, announced the names of the following gentlemen for membership in the Association: N. H. Lowry, Woodhull; Edgar Smith, Quincy; W. H. Stiles, Monmouth; T. W. Watson, Griggsville; C. B. Kenyon, Rock Island; M. M. Dowler, Beardstown; Ralph Harris, Macomb; H. P. Stipp, Lewiston; A. A. Whipple, Quincy; F. M. Martin, La Harpe; W. W. Ham, Aledo; H. K. Wood, Avon, all of whom were unanimously elected members of the Association. Dr. M. Ayers, of Rushville, read an able and interesting paper on rectal alimentation. Dr. R. W. Foster, of Chicago, made remarks on diagnostic difference between cellulites and peritonitis, illustrated with cases. This subject was freely discussed by several doctors, who occupied the balance of the afternoon. The Association adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday. A general invitation was extended to the Association to attend the grand reception to be given by Dr. and Mrs. George W. Foote in the evening.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 17.—The Homeopathic State Medical Society met here to-day in its twelfth annual session. An address of welcome was delivered by Prof. H. C. Allen, of the Homeopathic College, and a response by Dr. O. R. Long, of Ionia, President of the Association. Eight new members were admitted to the Society, and the resignation from the Association of Dr. Charles Hastings, of Detroit, was accepted after some discussion. Papers were read by Drs. J. D. McGuire, of Detroit, R. B. Hause, of Tecumseh, A. B. Grant, of Lowell, and M. Rorabecher, of Litchfield. This evening a banquet was held at the Cook House.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CLARA GIBSON.

A pleasant literary and musical entertainment was given at Central Music-Hall last night, the occasion of the first public appearance of Miss Clara Gibson as an elocutionist. The young lady certainly has reason to be proud of the welcome she received at the hands of the large and appreciative audience. Miss Gibson's selections were Whittier's "Witch's Daughter" and Bulwer's "Aux Italiens," which, together with the responses to the encores, were given with marked excellence. Miss Gibson as *Queen Elizabeth* and Mrs. W. C. Lyman as *Mary Stuart* recited Schiller's Garden Scene in appropriate costume. The vocal part of the entertainment was furnished by Miss Kate Coffey, contralto, and Messrs. Charles A. Knorr, tenor, and John E. McWade, baritone; Miss Adele Geiser rendered Chopin's "Work 11." and Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Lyman recited.

ST. LOUIS HOME TALENT.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—"L'Afrique," a new satirical comic opera, music by W. C. McCreery, a prominent young society man of this city, the libretto by Will Schuyler, an amateur artist, son of the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, was successfully presented for the first time to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Olympic Theatre last night. The music is bright, the dialog humorous, the situations clever, and, on the whole, a production highly creditable to the home talent engaged in its creation and present action.

KEENE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Keene was welcomed by a large and enthusiastic audience last night. There were numerous floral gifts.

DECORATION-DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 16.—The following was issued to-day:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, May 16, 1881.—The season again approaches when we are wont to set apart a day to celebrate the patriotic virtues and commemorate the sacrifices of the fallen heroes of the Republic by decking their graves with flowers. As a State and as a Nation we are blessed with a prosperity beyond precedent in our history in all that makes a people great. For the preservation of our National unity, for the establishment of the great principle of universal liberty in our country, and henceforth the conditions which make our greatness and prosperity possible, we are indebted to the valor and devotion of those to whose graves we annually bring flowery tributes. Let not the soldier dead be forgotten. Let their noble achievements live in household story and the spirit of lofty patriotism which actuated them be kept alive in the people's hearts. To this end I, Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois, designate Monday, the 30th day of May, inst., to be observed as "Decoration-Day," and I call upon the people of this Commonwealth to cease their usual labors on that day, and unite in their several localities to gather the choicest flowers of spring and place them upon the grassy mounds that mark the resting place of sleeping heroes. The observance of this beautiful custom will strengthen our sense of gratitude and increase our attachment to our country and its institutions as the years go by. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Springfield the day and year above written.

By the Governor: S. M. CULLOM.
H. D. DEMENT, Secretary of State.

VINDICATION OF AN EDITOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The case against William E. Cramer, editor of the *Wisconsin*, for alleged criminal libel, began in the Criminal Court by Matt Firch, a prominent lawyer, a few weeks ago, was dismissed to-day, Judge Miller reviewing the matter at some length. The suit grew out of an editorial attack on Firch, who made a speech in favor of T. B. Vanvalkenburgh, the attorney recently fined $300 for tampering with court records, in which Firch was called a legal prostitute, a shyster, and other names equally as damaging to his good reputation. The Court held that Vanvalkenburgh's crime was one of the very worst, and that the language of the editorial was warranted, when the fact was taken in consideration that Firch had made a laudatory speech when the erring attorney was arraigned on so serious a charge. The case was dismissed without coming to trial, only a preliminary examination having been held.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Dartmouth alumni met to-day and discussed the present differences between President Bartlett and the College Faculty. The prevailing opinion was that the President was the wrong man for his position; that his temperament unfitted him for his work, and that he should resign at once. But a letter written by Mr. Bartlett intimated that he should not resign under the circumstances. Eventually a resolution was adopted asking that the investigation by the Trustees should be full, complete, and impartial.

The Queen at Beaconsfield's Tomb.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the tomb of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Church on Saturday, April 30. Her Majesty and the Princess, attended by the lady-in-waiting and Lord Charles Fitzroy, the latter of whom was mounted, left Windsor Castle at 3:40 in an open carriage drawn by four grays. The Queen's destination was known only to those few intrusted with the arrangement, it being her Majesty's desire that her visit should be made as privately as was possible under the circumstances. At the wish, too, of the Queen, the route taken by the royal visitors was that driven over by the late Earl of Beaconsfield on returning from Windsor Castle to Hughenden upon the occasion of his last visit to her Majesty on the 10th of December last. At Hughenden churchyard the Queen and Princess were received by Lord Rowton, with whom they walked to the south porch of the church, and then, after a few minutes' stay within the church, the Royal visitors walked across the greensward to the inclined excavation leading to the opening to the vault of Lord Beaconsfield. They were followed by Mr. Brown, the Queen's personal attendant, who carried a very beautiful wreath and cross formed of white camellias and other flowers brought in the Royal carriage from Windsor Castle. For a few seconds her Majesty stood upon the turf at the head of the incline and looked down the sloping path at the open vault, and then, followed by Princess Beatrice, Lord Rowton, the lady-in-waiting, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, walked to the tomb and placed the wreath and cross upon the heap of floral offerings which completely obscured the lid of Lord Beaconsfield's coffin.

Paralytic, nervous, tremulous old ladies are made perfectly quiet and sprightly by using Hop Bitters daily.

THE FIRE R

The City of Nashvill
ited Yesterday by
trous Conflag

Forty-five Business
the "American
paper Office
stroyed.

Losses Aggregating
with an Insur
About $200,

The Town of Goshen Ind
Victim to the Fir

Second Burning This Yea
Theatre at Fort Wa

AT NASHVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—
ville, Tenn., this morning
Building, including the Wes
egraph office. Communicati
is interrupted.

SECOND ACCOU

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—T
to be beyond the control of
ment, and now includes four
Noel Block in its centre.

THIRD ACCOUN

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—
cross Cherry street, but burned
the block opposit, in which
stores, a whisky house, and wa
thing up to the *American* off
The *American* office is badly d
moville's drug-store. The Ma
safe. The manager of the Me
office has been instructed to s
instruments and supplies by
Nashville, as the office there lo
fire this morning.

From well-informed parties
quainted with the location of b
ville, the following comprise
burned: On the north side o
commencing with the rear end
drug-store, and extending to
Warner Brothers' paint and
This includes the magnificent
buildings known as the Noel
was the Western Union Teleg
where the fire originated.
street, the fire extended from
the *American* office down to the
on Manufacturing Company, bu
whisky storehouses of Ryan & R
Kinney & Co., and the Tennessee
facturing Company. The fire e
lege street, destroying the furni
ment adjoining Warren Brothers
ings were burned, but the name
cannot be given.

LATER.—The fire did not cross
but burned Noel's Block and the
in which were the furniture store,
and wagon store. Everything up
can office was destroyed. The
was badly damaged, as was a
drug-store. The Maxwell Hous
The Mayor of Nashville telegra
alarming news to Louisville, e
that the whole city would be dest
ville has sent engines. Chief B
city, has received no call, but
for one.

FOURTH ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—A
dollar fire occurred here at 10 o'cl
ing in the Western Union Telegra
Noel Block among the first buildi
and cutting off all communication
fire commenced in Warren B
house, igniting and consuming
der's furniture-store; Atwell &
ture-store; Ed H. Miller, mattress
thal, chinaware; the Noel Block,
west corner of Church and College
$70,000; *American* office, and parti
& Pierce's whisky house, Ryan &
house, the Penitentiary wareroo
Deikel's whisky house, M. Shya
and a large number of smaller bui
ing one-half of each of four squa

FIFTH ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—
morning was the most destructive
for many years. Commencing at
the oil and paint establishment
Brothers, corner of College and C
it spread rapidly northeast and w
ty-four buildings were consume
marble-front Noel Block, Chur
eight three-story buildings, inclu
tiful new office of the Western Un
with all its valuable equipments,
The fire in this direction west
alley, destroying two old buildings
restaurant and club-room, and it
difficulty the Maxwell House an
block was saved. On the opposi
same street the wholesale liqu
Ryan & Ryan and of Pierce
Lawrence, adjoining the *America*
destroyed, together with the small
buildings. The roof and cornice
can building were partially burned
damage to this building and its
from water on the machinery, pap
paper files. Sweeping east along
the fire destroyed Tickets' wholesal
and the warehouse of Cherry, O'Co
several smaller buildings. Moving
College street, the furniture hous
Schneider and Atwell & Sneed, an
and china store adjoining, were de
buildings on the west side of Colle
cupied as a storage room by Wea
ren and several smaller houses
stroyed. The total number of hou
thirty-four. The estimated loss i
The insurance will not exceed $200,

AT GOSHEN, IND

Special Dispatch to The Chicago

GOSHEN, Ind., May 17.—The la
shops of E. & J. Gortner, with
filled with lumber, and the pump
of the Goshen Pump Compan
there were 12,000 pumps, and
and ice of Cowdery, Swinburn &
stroyed by fire this evening. To
000. The following firms occupi
ings: The Goshen Thrashing-Machi
Goshen Pump Company, and Howe
chair factory. The insurance is as
shen Pump Company, $1,000 in the
of New York, $1,500 in the Springfi
chusetts, $1,000 in the Phoenix
Howe & Simmons, $1,000 in the W
ronto, $1,000 in the Traders' of Chi
Gortner, $16,000 in companies unk
number of hands will be thrown
ment.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 278 at 9
ing was caused by the discovery
rear of the third floor of a large
ing at Nos. 94 and 96 Clinton st
a portion of the P. Schuttler w
factory. As the fire originated
shop, spontaneous combustion
to have been the cause. The
tinguished before any extensive
done.

The alarm from Box 274 at 8:10
was caused by a fire in the lumber
Pierson & Co., at the corner of
Canal streets. The ends of some
lumber pile had been set afire,
some careless smoker. Damage tr

The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock ye
ing from Box 529 was caused by
arising from the boiling over of a
in the house of R. Lane, No. 6 Pra
damage.

AT FORT WAYNE, I

Special Dispatch to The Chicago

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 17.—
this evening the Bijou Varie
owned by the Ewing heirs, bu
the second time since New-Y
woodwork and contents of the
cluding all the wardrobes, were
destroyed. Nothing remains b
walls. Loss, $9,000; fully insured
companies, and the London & Liver
A purse is being raised for R.
lessee, who held no insurance on
properties. It was a plain case of
and two persons on whom suspic
rests will probably be arrested to-

AT RED BLUFF, CA

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A
Bluff threatened the destruction
as a furious wind was prevailing
A general alarm was given, and,
citizens united with the Fire Dep
flames were confined to the block
fire originated. The loss is not
buildings were unimportant struct

AT BROOKVILLE,

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 17.—
Brookville destroyed the factory

THE FIRE RECORD.

The City of Nashville, Tenn., Visited Yesterday by a Disastrous Conflagration.

Forty-five Business Houses and the "American" Newspaper Office Destroyed.

Losses Aggregating $500,000, with an Insurance of About $200,000.

The Town of Goshen Ind., a $50,000 Victim to the Fire-Fiend.

Second Burning This Year of the Bijou Theatre at Fort Wayne, Ind.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—A fire at Nashville, Tenn., this morning burned the Noel Building, including the Western Union Telegraph office. Communication with that city is interrupted.

SECOND ACCOUNT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—The fire is reported to be beyond the control of the Fire Department, and now includes four squares, with the Noel Block in its centre.

THIRD ACCOUNT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—The fire did not cross Cherry street, but burned Noel's Block and the block opposit, in which were furniture stores, a whisky house, and wagon store. Everything up to the *American* office is destroyed. The *American* office is badly damaged, also Demoville's drug-store. The Maxwell House is all safe. The manager of the Memphis telegraph office has been instructed to send all the spare instruments and supplies by the first train to Nashville, as the office there lost everything by fire this morning.

From well-informed parties who are acquainted with the location of buildings in Nashville, the following comprises the district burned: On the north side of Church street commencing with the rear end of Demoville's drug-store, and extending to the rear end of Warner Brothers' paint and varnishing store. This includes the magnificent marble-front buildings known as the Noel Block, in which was the Western Union Telegraph office, and where the fire originated. Crossing Church street, the fire extended from the east side of the *American* office down to the Tennessee Wagon Manufacturing Company, burning the large whisky storehouses of Ryan & Ryan, Cheatham, Kinney & Co., and the Tennessee Wagon Manufacturing Company. The fire extended up College street, destroying the furniture establishment adjoining Warren Brothers. Other buildings were burned, but the names of the others cannot be given.

LATER.—The fire did not cross Cherry street, but burned Noel's Block and the block opposit, in which were the furniture store, whisky house, and wagon store. Everything up to the *American* office was destroyed. The *American* office was badly damaged, as was also Demoville's drug-store. The Maxwell House is all safe. The Mayor of Nashville telegraphed the most alarming news to Louisville, expressing fears that the whole city would be destroyed. Louisville has sent engines. Chief Bunker, of this city, has received no call, but is in readiness for one.

FOURTH ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—A half million dollar fire occurred here at 10 o'clock a. m., taking in the Western Union Telegraph office in the Noel Block among the first buildings destroyed, and cutting off all communication by wire. The fire commenced in Warren Brothers' paint house, igniting and consuming Philip Schneider's furniture-store; Atwell & Sneed's furniture-store; Ed H. Miller, mattresses; P. Blumenthal, chinaware; the Noel Block, on the northwest corner of Church and College streets, value, $70,000; *American* office, and partially Cheatham & Pierce's whisky house, Ryan & Ryan whisky house, the Penitentiary warerooms, George A. Deikel's whisky house, M. Shyar's rag-house, and a large number of smaller buildings, including one-half of each of four squares.

FIFTH ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—The fire this morning was the most destructive in Nashville for many years. Commencing at 10 o'clock in the oil and paint establishment of Warren Brothers, corner of College and Church streets, it spread rapidly northeast and west until thirty-four buildings were consumed. The new marble-front Noel Block, Church street, of eight three-story buildings, including the beautiful new office of the Western Union Telegraph, with all its valuable equipments, is in ruins. The fire in this direction west swept across an alley, destroying two old buildings occupied as a restaurant and club-room, and it was with great difficulty the Maxwell House and intervening block was saved. On the opposit side of the same street the wholesale liquor houses of Ryan & Ryan and of Pierce, Hopkins & Lawrence, adjoining the *American* office, were destroyed, together with the smaller intervening buildings. The roof and cornice of the *American* building were partially burned, but the main damage to this building and its contents was from water on the machinery, paper, and newspaper files. Sweeping east along Church street, the fire destroyed Tickets' wholesale liquor house and the warehouse of Cherry, O'Connor & Co., and several smaller buildings. Moving north along College street, the furniture houses of Philip Schneider and Atwell & Sneed, and a mattress and china store adjoining, were destroyed. The buildings on the west side of College street, occupied as a storage room by Weakley & Warren and several smaller houses were also destroyed. The total number of houses burned is thirty-four. The estimated loss is near $500,000. The insurance will not exceed $200,000.

AT GOSHEN, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., May 17.—The large machine-shops of E. & J. Gortner, with all the sheds filled with lumber, and the pumps storehouse of the Goshen Pump Company, in which there were 12,000 pumps, and the ice-house and ice of Cowdery, Swinburn & Co., were destroyed by fire this evening. Total loss, $50,000. The following firms occupied the buildings: The Goshen Thrashing-Machine Company, Goshen Pump Company, and Howe & Simmons' chair factory. The insurance is as follows: Goshen Pump Company, $1,000 in the Continental of New York, $1,500 in the Springfield of Massachusetts, $1,000 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn; Howe & Simmons, $1,000 in the Western of Toronto, $1,000 in the Traders' of Chicago; E. & J. Gortner, $16,000 in companies unknown. A large number of hands will be thrown out of employment.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 278 at 9:10 last evening was caused by the discovery of fire in the rear of the third floor of a large brick building at Nos. 94 and 96 Clinton street, forming a portion of the P. Schuttler wagon manufactory. As the fire originated in the paint-shop, spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause. The blaze was extinguished before any extensive damage was done.

The alarm from Box 274 at 8:10 last evening was caused by a fire in the lumber yard of J. H. Pierson & Co., at the corner of Lumber and Canal streets. The ends of some planks in a lumber pile had been set afire, most likely by some careless smoker. Damage trifling.

The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from Box 529 was caused by a slight blaze arising from the boiling over of a kettle of tar in the house of R. Lane, No. 6 Pratt place. No damage.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 17.—At 6 o'clock this evening the Bijou Variety Theatre, owned by the Ewing heirs, burned out for the second time since New-Year's. The woodwork and contents of the theatre, including all the wardrobes, were completely destroyed. Nothing remains but the brick walls. Loss, $9,000; fully insured in Hartford companies, and the London & Liverpool & Globe. A purse is being raised for R. L. Smith, the lessee, who held no insurance on his theatre properties. It was a plain case of incendiarism, and two persons on whom suspicion strongly rests will probably be arrested to-night.

AT RED BLUFF, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A fire in Red Bluff threatened the destruction of the town, as a furious wind was prevailing at the time. A general alarm was given, and, as all the citizens united with the Fire Department, the flames were confined to the block in which the fire originated. The loss is not great, as the buildings were unimportant structures.

AT BROOKVILLE, VT.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 17.—A fire in Brookville destroyed the factory and finishing-shops of the Brooks Edge-Tool Company and the residence of James D. Nutt. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $17,000.

AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A block of buildings on Main street, Boise City, Idaho, was destroyed by fire. The loss will not exceed $50,000.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 17—Last night a fatal accident occurred to G. A. Bement, a brakeman on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, near Antioch, east of this city. He was riding on the top of the car, when, in crossing a bridge, he was hit on the head by one of the timbers with fatal results. Bement was a married man, residing in this city, and leaves a wife but no children. His parents reside in the East.

A HORRIBLE FALL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—While John Tighe, the keeper of a boarding-house, 225 South Main street, was assisting Morris Fitzgerald, who was drunk, to get to his room in the third story at an early hour this morning, the latter fell from the porch upon which they stood, and in his descent he dragged Tighe down and both were precipitated to the stone pavement below. Tighe's injuries resulted in his death at 9 o'clock this morning, and Fitzgerald cannot recover.

KILLED BY A BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAGRO, Ind., May 17.—George Bement, a freight brakeman on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was struck by an overhead bridge over the canal to-day. The body was so badly cut up and mutilated that it was placed in a dry-goods box and taken to Fort Wayne. He was from Victor, N. Y. His wife left for that place this evening with the remains.

TRAIN DITCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 17.—Train No. 17, a freight on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ran into a herd of cattle, just this side of Genoa, this morning, ditching the engine and cars, and killing four cows. The accident occurred on a trestle bridge over a creek, and, had the engine not fortunately stuck to the ties until the trestle was passed, the accident would have been fatal to some of the trainmen.

MANGLED BY A HARROW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GUTHRIE CENTRE, Ia., May 17.—While H. Laggert was harrowing in his field ten miles northwest of here this morning, his team took fright and ran away, throwing him under the harrow and dragging him some thirty rods. The sharp teeth of the harrow cut and tore his flesh terribly, until, when he was rescued, he was one mass of wounds. His recovery is despaired of.

EXTRADITION OF A FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17.—This afternoon Judge Mackenzie committed Vanderpool and Jones for extradition for forgery committed in Butler County, Ohio. The prisoners will be handed over to the United States officers, Sheriff Black and Detective Regan, who have been here watching the case, as soon as the Governor-General has signed the necessary warrant.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 17.—Foster Link, a young man of this city, went out on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Road last night on his first trip as brakeman. To-day his body was brought home a corpse, he having fallen under the cars at Millet's Station, east of this city, and the entire train passing over him, severing his legs and arms from his body. He was the sole support of a widowed mother.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 17.—A butcher named Cutler, 49 years of age, died this morning of concussion of the brain. While driving yesterday afternoon his horse became frightened and threw him heavily to the ground, striking on his head, with the above result.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRMOUNT, Ind., May 17.—A northern passenger train on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway struck a colored man about a quarter of a mile north of here. His injuries will prove fatal.

RUN DOWN AND KILLED.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 17.—Four railroad repairmen crossing a trestle on a truck-car were overtaken by a freight-train and killed.

OBITUARY.

ANOTHER OLD SETTLER DEAD.

Joseph A. Barnes, whose will was admitted to record in the Probate Court yesterday, died March 19, 1881, at his home in Elk Grove, in this county. He was born at Waitesfield, Vt., and at the time of his death was nearly 76 years of age. His wife, who is one of his executors, survives him. In February, 1833, he started from Vermont with his sleigh and horses, and in that manner came to Detroit, where he met Eli B. Williams, once Recorder of Cook County. Mr. Barnes hitched his horses to Mr. Williams' wagon, and so they both rode to Chicago, where he purchased and built on the lot at the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, and in 1834 he removed to Elk Grove, where he has since resided. He was successful in his business transactions, and owned about 500 acres of valuable farm land in this county, which he has by his will distributed among his children and grandchildren. Mr. Barnes was one of Chicago's oldest and best citizens, and will long be remembered for his integrity and generosity by his numerous friends and neighbors.

MRS. GEORGE W. BRADFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 17.—Mrs. George W. Bradford, the estimable wife of the Sheboygan County Treasurer, died at her home in this city yesterday afternoon of lung disease. Upon his election last fall Mr. Bradford brought his family to reside here at the county seat, where his wife, with her delicate lungs, fell an easy victim to the damp air and the cruel winds from Lake Michigan.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—William Cunningham, a prominent member of the cotton trade, died to-day. The Cotton Exchange closed at 1 o'clock as a mark of respect.

DR. J. L. POTTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., May 17.—J. L. Potter, M. D., died this morning. He was one of our oldest practitioners.

MARY JANE LEE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 17.—Mary Jane Lee, eldest sister and last surviving member of Zacharia Chandler's family in New Hampshire, died this morning, aged 89.

Vanity of European Statesmen.

London Truth.

Lord Beaconsfield's fame was greater abroad than at home. This was only natural. That wife was the best, said the Greek, of whom neither good nor evil is spoken beyond her home. And the same is true of an English statesman. To wish to play a great part on the world's stage was the besetting weakness of Lord Beaconsfield, and it is the besetting weakness of most Continental rulers. No nation is more wealthy and powerful than the United States, and this is mainly because their leading men do not aspire to make their names household words in Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but are satisfied with looking after the interests of their own country, without meddling in matters that in no way concern their country. That the pot-house politicians of the Continent contemptuously sneer at Mr. Gladstone is good ground for our confidence in him.

Girardin.

Emile de Girardin died with perfect unconcern. His physician told him that he was about to prepare some medicine for him. "No good," he replied, "it is all over. After all, I might as well die now as in a year's time." The doctor declared that his patient would go through another political campaign. But Girardin was not deceived. "The end has come," he said. "The hour of repose has arrived, and I prefer dying at the moment my rôle finishes." Ten days before his death, after a sudden attack of illness, the doctor said to him: "You always asked me to let you know when your life might be considered endangered. After an attack at your age there is always risk. Have you put your affairs in order?" "Yes," he said, "everything is ready, and I am ready."

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

Its Presentation to a Boston Audience by Cambridge College Students.

A Large Number of Eminent Gentlemen Present on the Occasion.

Complete and Emphatic Success of the Performance of the Amateurs.

Extracts Showing the Character of the Play and the Quality of the Poetry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Sanders' Theatre has held many fine audiences on the annual Commencements and class days at Harvard, but never any as brilliant as that which assembled this evening at the presentation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus." Though the night was stormy, carriages began to roll toward Memorial-Hall at an early hour. Indeed, as some one remarked, Cambridge had seldom seen such a procession of carriages. The sight within the theatre was one not soon to be forgotten. The finely illuminated building, the artistic beauty of the stage appointments, the bright-colored dresses of the ladies intermingled with the dark costumes of the gentlemen, formed an ineffaceable picture. The toilets worn by the ladies were elegant in the extreme, every one being in full dress, near the front sat Prof. Ko Kun Hua and his wife in their elaborate and curious Chinese costume. Prof. Ko is

HARVARD'S INSTRUCTOR IN CHINESE.

Not far away were President Eliot and his beautiful wife. It was touching to see the poet Longfellow and Ralph Waldo Emerson, with their venerable snow-crowned heads, seated side by side. Dr. Olixer Wendell Holmes and Francis Parkman, the historian, were interested spectators. Mrs. McCagg, so prominent in Chicago social circles, was also present. Her son, Mr. Louis B. McCagg, is the leader and spokesman of the chorus. There were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her sister, Mrs. Terry, of Rome; Mrs. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jared Sparks, and the talented Swede, Selma Borg. Among many others from New York were George William Curtis and J. A. Harper, of the well-known firm. Of course all Harvard's Professors, with their families, were there,—Profs. Bowen, Morton, Palmer, Lane, and many more. Dr. Hedge, Dr. Peabody, the venerable Henry James, Sr., were not far apart.

THE MUSIC

was greatly applauded, especially the second chorus. Prof. Paine conducted the orchestra in his unequaled manner. The effect of the whole performance was grand music, acting, costuming. In some places Mr. Riddle's acting, perhaps, approached too near the melodramatic to suit the Greek idea, yet in passages, as the long speech in which the awful truth begins to dawn upon him, nothing could be finer than his acting. As one lady remarked, the whole effect for the time on the spectator was himself a Greek, hearing and seeing real Greeks. No actor was in the least abashed by the nature of the audience. All entered into the spirit of the thing, and were themselves, as we may say, Greeks. This was appreciated by the large and critical audience. An audience could hardly fail to be critical containing as it did the Presidents and many of the leading Professors from

THE MOST PROMINENT COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY.

There were Presidents Porter of Yale, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Robinson of Brown, Chase of Haverford College, ex-President Hill of Harvard, Profs. Packard and Whitney of Yale, Tyler and Mather of Amherst, Fernald of Williams, Flagg of Cornell, C. T. Lewis of Harnkess, Lincoln of Brown, Drisler of Columbia, Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins. To Prof. J. H. White and Prof. W. W. Goodwin, who, as projectors and managers, have by their great efforts brought about this grand culmination, the highest praise is due. It must have been gratifying to the aged mother of Prof. White, who came all the way from Ohio to witness the performance, to know that the great interest in the study of Greek which has lately arisen at Harvard is largely owing to the efforts of her son.

THE PROGRAMS

for the play were unique. The names of the players were given both in English and Greek. On the outside of the cover was a short address of welcome to the audience, and inside were directions as to leaving the theatre, etc., printed in both languages. If one were inclined to be critical he might regret that the music was a little too modern in tone, and that the distance from the stage to the audience was not great enough to give full effect. The fine acting of all the students is complimented, and they were not chosen for dramatic ability so much as for their high schoarship. Many of them are candidates for high classical honors. It was regretted that, owing to the present state of affairs at Washington, the President of the United States and others known in politics could not be here, but, all in all, Cambridge should be content with

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

she has entertained this week. There were present many lights of the Bar and pulpit,—the Rev. H. W. Bellows, Archbishop Williams of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Furness of Philadelphia, Dr. G. C. Gray, Dr. Francis Bacon of New Haven, Dr. William Everett of Boston, the Hon. G. F. Hoar, Judge Hoar, Mr. G. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, the Hon. N. B. Sanborn, John Sargent of New York (late President of the New York Harvard Club), Henry W. Paine of Boston, Judge Putnam, Judge Lowell, Chief Justice Grey, Dr. N. M. Weld of New York (President of the New York Harvard Club). Among prominent Bostonians might be seen John Quincy Adams, Amos A. Lawrence, Col. C. R. Codman, the Hon. Martin Brimmer, Robert C. Winthrop, D. A. Goddard (editor of the Boston *Advertiser*), W. D. Howells (the author), Gov. Long of Massachusetts, Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. Philips Brooks, Alex Agassiz, and John Fiske.

THE ANCIENT THEATRE

at Athens was of vast dimensions, unroofed, and the seats, arranged in a semi-circle, rose tier above tier, as those now to be seen in circus tents. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen how well adapted for the performance of a Greek play is Sanders' Theatre at Cambridge, where the "Œdipus Tyrannus" has just been given. Sanders' Theatre forms part of Harvard's Grand Memorial Hall, said to be the most elegant college structure in the world, and as the seats of the first and second galleries rise tier above tier, precisely as in the Greek theatre, it has been possible for all stage arrangements to be made with great faithfulness in resemblance to the ancient Greek stage.

On the Greek stage there was no change of scene; one scene sufficed for the whole play; neither was there any curtain to rise and fall, so that those who were informed were not surprised at seeing on first seating themselves on Tuesday evening the whole arrangements of the stage.

In the background rose to the hight of forty feet a stately palace front of white marble, with inlaid panels of parti-colored marble; across the top was a marble frieze, similar to that very familiar one of the Panthenon at Athens.

To the palace were three iron-doors, through the middle one of which *Œdipus* and *Jocasta* made their introits and exits. On the stage, in front of the palace, were two altars, while the thymele, or altar of Dionysus, was erected on the floor of the house, from which the seats had been removed; on the floor the orchestra and supplementary chorus also had their places, separated from that portion meant for the actors by a fence.

Such in all were the stage arrangements, simple yet grand, as befitted the occasion.

While the audience were eagerly awaiting the opening hour, suddenly the first bars of the prelude were struck by the orchestra, at the beginning loud, then low and sad, giving, as only music can, the lights and shades in

THE STORY OF "ŒDIPUS,"

until, as the last notes were wailing themselves away, a procession of supplicants, headed by a white-haired priest, moved across the stage from the right. In line just behind the priest were two very small boys, just behind them in pairs were others of gradually increasing hight, till at last at the end were two venerable priests. All were clad in white, their heads bound up with white fillets, their hands holding suppliant boughs, which they laid on the altars as they approached, and grouped themselves gracefully at the foot of either altar. While the priest stands musing, leaning on his staff, the palace door is thrown open by two attendants, and *Œdipus* (Mr. Riddle) enters.

The tragic story of "Œdipus, King of Thebes," the victim of fate, has been already told,—*Œdipus*, who unwittingly has killed his father and married his mother,—yet there he stands in regal glory, not yet knowing his doom.

This scene is highly impressive and picturesque. In the centre of the stage stands *Œdipus*; his royal robes consist of a short chiton of crimson surah silk, outside of which falling to his feet is draped his himation of a darker silk, bordered with a deep band of gold passementerie; upon his head is a curiously wrought gold crown; on his arms are bracelets, and his sandals are heavily embroidered with gold. Just behind him at the door of the palace stand his two attendants, young men of fine figure and classical faces; they wear, each, a short chiton of violet color.

Around the altars are grouped the white-robed suppliants, while leaning on his long staff in front of *Œdipus* stands the priest. At the King's command, in impassioned words, the priest tells the story of the suffering of Thebes, and calls on *Œdipus* for succor.

In reply, *Œdipus* tells them he knows their grief,

> "Yet, searching every way, one only cure,
> I have found and put to proof, by sending Creon,
> Menœceus' son, and brother of my queen,
> To learn within Apollo's Pythian hall,
> What word or deed of mine may save the city."

Just then the children and youths at the altar point toward the direction where they see

"CREON"

approaching, and soon the latter is with them, wearing a flesh-colored chiton, a dark embroidered chlamys or traveling cloak, and having on his head a wreath of myrtle.

To *Œdipus'* eagerly asking, he says that the god has declared that the plague will not leave Thebes till the murderer of *Laius*, now within its walls, shall be driven from the land.

Œdipus, having extracted from *Creon*, little by little, the whole story of that murder, declares himself ready to use every means to bring the guilty one to light. Then *Œdipus* and *Creon* go within the palace, while the priest and suppliants slowly march away.

Hardly have they gone when the orchestra begins the music of the first chorus, and the members of the chorus, fifteen gray-bearded old men, march in singing and group themselves about the large altar. They wear chitons of pale blues and pinks, and himatia of gray, soft browns, drabs, and yellows; their heads are bound with narrow fillets.

The part which the chorus have in the Greek play is peculiar; they are a reflective body, and by their singing, speaking, or motions continually comment upon the actors of the play. In singing, the acting chorus last evening was assisted by a supplementary chorus of sixty voices selected from the leading musical societies of Boston. They sing only in such passages where great volume was desired.

The first chorus is a cry to the powers above, bewailing the woes of the city, echoing the wish of *Œdipus* that the murderer may be found.

The poetry is fine, as may be seen from the first strophe:

> "Kind voice of Heaven, soft breathing from the hight
> Of Pytho, rich in gold, to Thebe bright,
> What wilt thou bring to-day?
> Ah, Delian Paen say!
> My heart hangs on thy word with trembling awe;
> What new-given law,
> Or what returning in Time's circling round
> Wilt thou unfold? Tell us immortal sound,
> Daughter of golden Hope, we pray, we pray."

The music of this chorus is entrancing, of the kind that haunts one's soul.

As the last notes die away the palace doors open and *Œdipus* appears. In the speech which follows the fine acting of Mr. Riddle is seen as he imprecates a curse on the murderer, and cries with the deepest emotion:

> "And I pray Heaven, should he or they be housed
> With mine own knowledge in my home, that I
> May suffer what I imprecate on them."

To the audience, knowing that he himself is the murderer, this is most horrible.

Soon, at the suggestion of the chorus, who have listened intently to this speech, *Œdipus* turns to an aged soothsayer, *Tiresias*, who is approaching, led by a little page, and implores him, as the one "whose universal thought controls all knowledge and all mystery," to tell what he knows, and thus become the savior of the city. But *Tiresias* does not wish to reveal the truth, and

THE STORMY SCENE

between him and *Œdipus* is most powerful, *Œdipus* now imploring, now furiously angry at the obstinacy of the soothsayer, until the latter, stung by the taunts of *Œdipus*, pronounces HIM the guilty one. But *Œdipus*, convulsed with rage, does not believe, and hardly restrains himself from striking the old man, till by a chance word concerning the oracle the suspicion comes to *Œdipus* that the soothsayer is suborned by *Creon*, who doubtless is plotting against the throne. Then *Œdipus* breaks forth in the famous speech beginning:

> "O wealth's sovereign power, and skill o'er skill
> Proudly prevailing in an envied life,
> What boundless jealousies environ you!"

But *Tiresias*, ere departing, iterates his words, and foretells the doom of *Œdipus*.

> "For, blind from having sight,
> And beggared from prosperity, with staff
> In stranger lands he shall feel forth his way."

This whole scene is grand, *Œdipus* in his varying moods, now imperious, now imploring, and *Tiresias* (Curtis Guild, Jr.), whether thundering forth his prophecy or raising his sightless eyes to the sky, always showing the power of conscious right.

In the departure of *Tiresias* is sung the second chorus:

> "Whom hath the mystic stone
> Declared to have done
> Horrors unnameable with blood-stained hand?
> With speed of storm-swift car
> 'Tis time he fled afar
> With mighty footsteps hurrying from the land.
> For, armed with lightning brand,
> There leaps upon his track the son of Jove,
> And close behind the unerring destinies move."

In the first strophe, the effect of a storm is admirably produced by the orchestra, as Jove thunders forth, while in the anti-strophe the music is as aerial as though coming from the sky.

Through the whole chorus, however, faith in *Œdipus* is sung, *Œdipus*, who was

> "Kind to Thebe when the Sphinx came forth."

Now enters *Creon*, having changed his traveling costume, wearing instead a crimson himation spangled with gilt stars.

When *Œdipus*, returning, sees him, his first words, "Insolent, art thou here?" show his present *animus* toward his former well-loved friend.

In vain *Creon*, calm and dignified, shows the absurdity of the charge of treason, not even *Jocasta*, who has entered, can reconcile the two, and at last at *Œdipus'* command, *Creon* departs within the palace.

"JOCASTA"

is attended by two maid servants, who stand before the palace. They wear blue diploidia,—their black hair falls in ringlets over their necks.

On gazing at *Jocasta* herself it is almost impossible to believe that she is not what she seems, a woman, her slender, willowy figure, her arched eyebrows, even the expression of her face, are all essentially womanly, and yet off the stage *Jocasta* is a tall young man, with not a suggestion of effeminacy in his appearance.

The costume of *Jocasta*, while not gaudy, is of unusual splendor; and so graceful and becoming is it, that it would not be strange if, during the next fashionable season, some ladies were to adopt its style. To the feminine, as to the masculine, eye it is simply irresistible.

Over a tunic of soft cream wool, trimmed elaborately with gold, was worn an himation of an indescribable shade of yellow silk shot with gold. These garments reached the floor, even trailing a little, and clung about her in soft folds. Her auburn hair was coiled in a knot upon the top of her head; surmounting it was a crown of gold representing two sphinxes; upon her neck and arms were heavy necklaces and bracelets, and her sandals, too, were heavy with gold.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 17.—Augustus C. Moss, Cashier of the First National Bank of Sandusky, O., was married to-day to Mary F. Davenport, niece of ex-Gov. Claflin, at the Newton residence. The wedding was a very brilliant one, and was attended by nearly all the present and many past Congressmen from Massachusetts, and very many persons prominent in all walks of life. An autograph poem was received from G. Whittier. There were many costly presents.

ST. LOUIS GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—There were 35,950 bushels of wheat shipped to New Orleans by river and rail to-day, and 177,220 bushels of corn. Freight on corn seven cents, and on wheat seven and one-half cents.

They Mixed Those Bodies Up.

London Telegraph.

Few stranger incidents have occurred within the memory of living man than that which, about a fortnight ago, was the means of causing several thousand persons of high social and artistic position to follow to the grave, with every conceivable outward manifestation of sorrow and respect, the body of a young lady absolutely unknown to them, they all the while believing that they were paying honor to the mortal remains of Prof. Nicholas Rubinstein, the late Director of the Moscow Conservatoire. This eminent composer and artist died in Paris, and, as he had shortly before his death expressed a wish to be buried in Moscow, his body was dispatched by rail to that city by order of his only surviving brother, Anton Rubinstein, the first of contemporary pianists. At Moscow station the coffin was delivered by the railway authorities to a deputation of notables, specially charged with its reception. Upon the same evening it was buried with extraordinary pomp. Three days later intelligence of a startling character reached Moscow by telegraph from Vilna. A noble family resident in the last-named city had just received a coffin purporting to contain the corpse of a young female relative who had recently died in Paris. Upon opening the coffin in order to identify the deceased lady's remains, its contents were found to be the body of a man somewhat past the prime of life. Inquiries were at once instituted as to what might have become of the body originally expected. While these inquiries were being eagerly prosecuted, the substitute was discovered to be none other than Nicholas Rubinstein, in whose stead the missing young lady had been solemnly interred at Moscow. This amazing contretemps has naturally caused great pain and embarrassment to the families of both the deceased. It is in contemplation to effect the necessary exchange between the misdirected bodies as privately as may be, and not to celebrate the interment of the "real simon pure" at Moscow by any public ceremonial whatsoever.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

THE HOCKING VALLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NELSONVILLE, O., May 16.—Industry and idleness,—two pictures,—the one, representing a country of thousands of broad acres, is to-day, and has been for some time, a conflict between labor and capital. Labor, stimulated by the advancing industry of the country, has been promulgated to an extraordinary degree, and thousands of acres heretofore unimproved lie to-day impoverished on account of the disturbed condition of affairs which now reigns, and which now, despite all desires and all interests of the property-holders in this valley, seems to prevail. It is idle to moralize on the subject of the great strike. It must justly be termed a question whether or no the owners, the property-holders,—that is to say, mine-owners,—of this, the Hocking Valley, are to retain their property, or whether it is to be given over to a set of foreigners brought into the United States and by the force of circumstances have found a home in the Hocking Valley. The strike is not one which in any degree will excite or receive the sympathy of the general public, for it must be acknowledged that this strike is maintained and stimulated wholly by that element which it must be said controls in the mining district,—an element which is not only turbulent but disorderly. While it does not outwardly manifest and show itself against the depot railroad corporation, that is to say the depot and its surroundings, it is nevertheless true that laborers desirous of working are prevented by this discordant element, which to-day exists in and through the valley. It cannot be said at this time that the operators have in any way given the diggers or miners any reasons whatever to strike. The rate—80 cents per ton—was that which had been given during the past winter, and, in accordance with the natural reduction of the price of fuel, it was actually necessary for those engaged in mining operations in some manner to seek to counteract or obviate a contest which it was apparent would arise when competition with the mines of the Tuscarawas Valley were considered. Upon its being recognized that no coal could be sold during the summer months from this valley on a basis of 80 cents mining, the operators on the 1st of May reduced the price for the same service to 70 cents per ton, and that to-day is what prevents a business actively in Nelsonville. It also has had the effect of throwing out of employment hundreds of workingmen, engineers, mechanics, and artisans. Guided by that instinct which influences correspondents, the writer visited Nelsonville and Straitsville to-day, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the grievances, desires, and expectations of the miners. It must be said that, in general, the miners have conducted themselves in a very orderly manner up to to-night, when your correspondent was assailed by a mob, damned, cursed, and only escaped by the fleetness of his limbs and a few friends who hid him. At this hour of midnight a gang of boisterous rowdies are holding possession. Your correspondent escaped with his life only by the friendly aid of back alleys.

INDIANAPOLIS SWITCHMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—At a meeting of switchmen, at which over 100 of the 168 employed by the various roads centering in this city were present, an increase of wages was asked. The men now receive $1.75 to $2, according to their grade, and they ask $2 to $2.25. They make no demand, however, and do not threaten a strike, but simply put it in the form of a respectful request to the managers of the several companies.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16.—The employés of the freight-houses of the Erie and New York Central Railways struck for an increase of 25 cents per day. They number about one hundred, and were very peaceful in their demonstrations. Their representatives had a talk with the railway authorities late this afternoon, and, after some consultation, it was decided to agree to their terms. The men will all go to work to-morrow morning.

TORONTO, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17.—The Grand Trunk Railway authorities gave their employés in the mechanical department an advance of from five cents a day to one cent an hour, according to length of service. The offer was declined, and the engineers and firemen may go on a strike at any time. The clerks who applied for an advance were told to leave.

PLANO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., May 17.—All the shovelers working on the new double track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at this place struck today. They were getting $1.50 a day, and want $1.75. The contractor has not yet yielded to their demand, and work has been suspended indefinitly. Teams are receiving $3.50 a day and are satisfied.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Grand Trunk car-shop strike at Montreal has entirely collapsed. The men returned unconditionally to work at noon to-day. The strike appears to have been unjustifiable and instigated by a few discontented men who have been discharged. The men in the locomotive shops of the Company did not sympathize with the movement.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16.—A demand for an increase of five cents per thousand and a restoration of the "fat" taken off some years ago was made this afternoon by the printers on the morning and evening newspapers. Two hours' notice was given the proprietors, who conceded the advance, and to-night the men are at work as usual.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

MONTREAL, May 17.—John Scaver, proprietor of extensive marble cutting works, has been arrested at the instance of his employés, on the charge of stealing tombstones from a cemetery.

A SMASHED IDOL.

Presumption that Russia Was Never Importuned by England and France to Recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—The *Commercial* of this city has a letter from M. D. Todd, now a resident of Great Britain, which deports, upon authority of Mr. Gladstone, a story which appeared in the *Commercial* and other American papers, to the effect that there is documentary evidence at St. Petersburg of Russia having been solicited by England and France to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Says Mr. Todd:

Desiring to know if there was any truth in all this, I clipped the article from the *Commercial* and inclosed it in the following note to Mr. Gladstone:

23 CHICHESTER STREET, CHESTER, April 11, 1881.—*The Hon. W. E. Gladstone*—DEAR SIR: Excuse the liberty of a stranger in sending you the inclosed clipping from the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The story therein set forth has, in one form or another, gone the rounds of the press, and I, in common with other Americans, greatly desire to know whether, so far as the British Government is concerned, the story has any foundation in fact. Knowing that at the period referred to you were a member of the Government, I have thought it possible that you might not be unwilling to give me the desired information. Believe me, sir, with great respect, yours truly,

M. D. TODD.

To this Mr. Gladstone has made the following response:

No. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, April 30, 1881.—SIR: Mr. Gladstone has received your letter of the 11th inst., in which you send him a cutting from an American newspaper giving an account of "the existence at St. Petersburg of papers which show that Russia had been invited by France and England to recognize the South, and that Russia had refused. He desires me to say that it is not distinctly stated from whom the English letter came, but that the story is unfounded as far as the English Government is concerned. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE SEYMOUR.

If, so far as the English Government is concerned, the story is unfounded, it is pretty clear that the whole story is most likely apocryphal.

Aping English Ways.

New York Sun.

At a dinner party given in this city a short time since to some Englishmen of rank and distinction, who were in town, the conversation turned upon the close imitation of English manners and customs which had become the rule of the best society in our large cities. "Why," said a liberal minded British subject, who was present, "do you Americans copy us in your dress, in your dinners, in your manner of life, style of entertainment, and, indeed, in every social habit and custom? You have a different climate, a wider and grander range of country, more liberal education, and every means and appliance for the creation of a new order of social habits and behavior, stripped of the insular prejudices which are a blot upon our Old World civilization. And yet, you seize upon those very blemishes, and copy them, as if they were something to admire." And the Britisher was right. In the large cities of the United States, and especially in the one we live in, the worship of everything English is becoming almost nauseating. The young American of the present day must go to Oxford or Cambridge to be educated, to London to buy his clothes and build his dog-cart or phaeton, and at one of our fashionable clubs the hight of snobbishness has been reached when the young fellows at their card and billiard tables, finding dollars and cents too vulgar to bet with, lay their wagers in guineas, and prate of "poneys" and "monkeys" with an amount of affectation and pretension that would pass muster at Marlborough or the Guards. It is time that this Anglomania were laughed down by sensible, enlightened people, and that a code of society manners and customs were established and adopted which may have all the refinement and elegance of the English without being a servile imitation of them.

THE WEATHER.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18—1 a. m.—Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys—Areas of rain, east to south winds shifting to west and northwest, followed during the night by rising barometer and colder weather.

Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and local rains, with higher temperature and lower barometer east of the Mississippi.

Lower Lake Region—Light rains and partly cloudy weather, slight rise in temperature, winds mostly from northeast to southeast, and slight rise followed by falling barometer.

Upper Lake Region—Light rains and partly cloudy weather, variable winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Rain prevailed during the day in New England, the Middle States, and Lower Lake region, with colder northeasterly winds and severe gales on coast. Clear weather continues in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley, with light variable winds, generally from north, and no change in temperature.

The temperature has fallen 10 to 30 degrees at stations on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and high northerly winds, threatening weather, and rain are reported from Northern Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota.

The rivers have fallen about a foot at Cincinnati, Cairo, and Memphis, and six inches at Davenport, three inches at Helena, one inch at Vicksburg, and risen one inch at Keokuk, where it is eleven inches above danger line, and nine inches at Shreveport.

The Lower Mississippi continues three inches above the danger line at Vicksburg, three feet four inches above the danger line at Helena, and two feet two inches below it at Memphis.

Indications are that partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather and slight rains will prevail in the districts on the Atlantic coast during Thursday. The rivers will fall slowly at all stations.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 17—10:18 p. m.

Time.	*Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.094	52.6	73	N......	7	.....	Fair.
7:00 a. m.	30.026	51.0	72	N......	7	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.113	53.2	60	N......	10	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.065	58.9	43	N......	10	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.061	60.0	39	N......	12	......	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.069	53.0	48	N......	7	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.045	52.0	54	N......	6	......	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.080.
Mean thermometer, 54.0.
Mean humidity, 54.3.
Highest temperature, 61 2.
Lowest temperature, 48.8.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 17—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'r.
Albany	54	53	N....	Gentle.	.02	Cl'dy.
Alpena	65	47	W....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Buffalo	47	45	N.E..	Fresh..	.02	L.rain.
Cairo	74	68	......	Calm...	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	37	34	N.E..	Fresh..	.23	Cl'dy.
Chicago	60	52	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	69	58	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Cleveland	50	48	N.E.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	73	65	E....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Denver	51	36	N.W.	Gentle.	.34	H.snw
Des Moines	77	66	S.E..	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Detroit	61	55	S....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	..	59	N....	Brisk..	.12	L.rain.
Dubuque	75	.	......	....	....	......
Duluth	58	48	N.E.	Light..	.01	Cl'dy.
Erie	46	45	N.E.	Fresh..	.10	L.rain.
Escanaba	67	51	S....	Light..	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	65	56	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	..	72	E....	Fresh..	....	Fair.
Grand Haven	56	56	E....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	72	61	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	75	65	E....	Light..	....	Clear.
La Crosse	74	66	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	81	73	S.E..	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Louisville	72	62	E....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Marquette	51	58	S.W.	Light..	....	Clear.
Memphis	74	69	N.W.	Light..	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	62	55	N....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Nashville	76	64	N....	Light..	....	Clear.
North Platte	51	44	N....	Brisk..	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	77	72	S.E.	Fresh..	....	Th'ng.
Oswego	47	47	N.E.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	55	51	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	47	45	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Rochester	45	44	N.E.	Fresh..	.06	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	54	51	E....	Fresh..	.02	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	90	78	E....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Springfield	73	60	E....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
St. Louis	74	68	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	71	65	S.E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	60	54	E....	Light..	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	84	71	N.E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Antonio	86	78	S.E.	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Bismarck	52	47	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Buford	53	40	N.W.	Brisk..	....	Clear.
Galveston	84	78	S....	Fresh..	....	Clear.
Moorhead	64	55	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	80	74	E....	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Vincent	65	55	N.W.	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.

THRILLING FIRE-SCENE.

Efforts of a Man to Save His Wife and Child—Rescue of the Child Unhurt—The Mother Fatally Burned.

MONTREAL, May 15.—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, people living in Griffintown were startled from their slumbers by a cry of fire, and a few seconds later the whole neighborhood of Clendenning's foundry was aglare from what appeared to be a fiercely burning fire. Those earliest at the corner of William and Colborne streets were horrified to discover the whole upper story of William Doherty's grocery store and boarding-house in flames, and terrified men and women were escaping from doors and windows in their scanty night garments. The fire alarm was pealing all over the city, and so excited were those who struck it that they made the alarm a general one. The inflammable nature of the structure on fire gave the idea that the whole of Griffintown was in flames.

A man was noticed in the streets rushing frantically about and calling aloud for his wife and children. At length he dashed madly into the volume of fire and smoke that were rushing out of the doors, and it seemed as though he would be scorched to a cinder. His wife and child were in the burning building, and he was going to save them or perish. He could be seen from the houses on the opposit side of the street dashing into room after room, always in a stooping position. Meantime there were heard from the rear of the house startling cries for a ladder. None seemed available, as the fire-reels, which were nearing the scene, brought no ladders with them. The suspense as to the fate of the heroic father was agonizing, and the seconds seemed to move slowly while a ladder was finally borne from an adjacent yard by men running with all their might. They poised the ladder and in a trice it was against the building. It was too short, but a man could reach the window by standing on the top rung. Suddenly the father's form appeared at the window with a bundle. It was his child covered with a heavy woolen coat. Leaning far over as the flames gushed out over his head he handed his boy to willing hands below.

"My wife, God help her!" was his only answer to the wild warnings shouted to him to come down from what appeared certain death. Back he went. While he thus endeavored to find his wife the hook-and-ladder men had come, and were placing a ladder against the window. The flames were rising higher, and all eyes turned in the direction of the window. The crowds in the streets had increased, the women holding their children to their breasts in a convulsive grip and gazing upward with prayerful hearts and strained eyes.

At length, when all had despaired of seeing the desperate man, he appeared at the window, himself part of the volume of flame which rushed forth from it. A shout of terror arose as the burning man gained the ladder and came slowly downward, writhing from the flames on his back, shoulders, and head. Half way down he would have fallen had not a French Canadian jumped toward the ladder in time to steady him. In an instant more the flames were beaten from his body and he ejaculated:

"My poor wife! God help her! I saved my child anyway."

He then appeared insensible to everything except his terrible burns, as he was driven rapidly to the general hospital.

All this had taken but a short time to enact. There were now a half a dozen streams playing on the fire, and the flames were quenched almost as suddenly as they arose. The firemen knew that there was yet the mother of a family in the midst of the flames, and that knowledge nerved them to redouble their ordinary exertions. As soon as practicable Joseph Renaud and George Dubois gained admittance to the ground floor under the cover of two streams, and set out to explore for the missing woman. They found her on the kitchen floor lying under a table, and at first believed her to be dead. To carry her out, themselves half smothered in smoke, was a work of some difficulty, but they at length gained the street, gladdening the hearts of the eager spectators with the news that she was yet alive. She was quickly placed in the salvage cart and conveyed to the hospital, whither her husband had gone a few minutes previously. At last accounts her death was momentarily expected. Her burns were most severe on the back of her legs, shoulders, and head, nearly all her hair having been singed off. Her name is Ellen Phillips. Her husband, William Phillips, was badly burned about the legs, back of the head, and arms. He had saved other children before missing his wife and child. He says he was saved by keeping himself always in a stooping position. His sufferings are intense. His joy was great on learning that his wife had been taken out alive and that his child had received nothing more than a fright. No one cared to tell him how hopeless her case was. The fire was a trifling affair, the firemen making very short work of it.

THE BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 17.—The body of an unknown man was found in the river ten miles below this city this afternoon. The body was clothed in dark duck pantaloons, black vest, and blue coat. It was five feet eight inches in hight and weighed 160 pounds. There were no means of identification.

Taking a Friend's Advice and Hanging Himself.

GREENVILLE, N. Y., May 15.—Sam Horton, Jr., recently got drunk. He had been to Catskill with a companion, and when near South Cairo his companion said: "I say, Sam, if I were you and could not go to Catskill without getting drunk I'd hang myself," whereupon Horton said that if his friend would furnish the rope he would hang himself. At the South Cairo Hotel the rope was procured, which Horton took and went into the barn, his friend supposing him to be joking. A few minutes afterward Horton was found hanging from a beam, with the rope around his neck, and life almost extinct. He was cut down, and the services of a physician were necessary to restore him to consciousness.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAKE FRONT.

SELLS BROTHERS'

Millionaire Confederation of Stupendous Railroad Shows.

ON THE LAKE FRONT

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.

Infinitely the Greatest Menagerie and Circus Ever Known.

Twenty Times the Smallest Full-Grown Elephant on Earth.

The Only $57,000 Full-Grown Pair of Living Hippopotamuses.

The Only $50,000 Aquarium of Monster Arctic Amphibiæ.

The Only $18,000 Drove of Six Performing Colorado Cattle.

The Only $22,000 Two-Horned Hairy Rhinoceros.

THE ONLY PAIR OF LIVING WOOLY ELEPHANTS.

The Only Pair of Full-Grown Polar Bears.

The Only Gigantic Rainbow-Hued Mandrill.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Only Bareback Equestrian Emperor of the Universe.

The Only King Sarbro's Royal Japanese Circus.

The Only $25,000 Willis Cobb's Miniature Circus.

BAUGHMAN and BUTLER,

The Creedmoor Dead-Shot Rifle Champions.

A $200,000 Herd of Elephants and Camels.

The Only Show that permits no Peddling of any kind.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Branch Ticket Office at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, cor. State and Monroe-sts., where tickets and reserved seats may be secured.

LAKE FRONT.

FOREPAUGH'S AGGREGATION,

THE LARGEST

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

In the world, now on its 17th annual tour, will exhibit in Chicago ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing Monday, May 30th.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Wednesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.,

PUBLIC EXERCISES

OF THE

PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

President's Address.....Prof. EDWARD OLSON.
Chaplain.....................Rev. R. B. SHEPPARD.

ESSAYIST,

Hon. ALBION W. TOURGEE,

Author of "A Fool's Errand."

☞ Invited guests are requested to come early to secure seats.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Emphatic immediate success of the excruciatingly funny comedy-drama,

ROOMS FOR RENT,

Introducing a splendid Metropolitan Company. The latest and greatest comedy success. Brilliant hit of the charming soubrette, Miss PATTI ROSA.

House-Hunting Matinee this afternoon.

Next week, the charming young actress, Miss ROSE WOOD, supported by Lewis Morrison and powerful Company, in "Camille" and "Frou-Frou."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY

In Steele Mackaye's Comedy-Drama,

HAZEL KIRKE.

Presented with the

ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.

Box-office open from 7 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clk p. m. Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

NEW LECTURE BY THE PEERLESS ORATOR

ROBERT G.

INGERSOLL.

Subject: "THE GREAT INFIDELS."

Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, and $1 now on sale at Box-Office. Seats can be secured by telephone, mail, or telegraph.

FARWELL HALL.

Grand Complimentary Entertainment for the benefit of

MISS GRACE A. FULLER,

Organist of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday Eve., May 19, in Farwell Hall, by the Chicago Quartette: Miss May Phœnix, contralto; Miss Fidelia Densmore, soprano; Mr. Edw. Dexter, tenor; Mr. P. J. Dunne, basso; Miss Edith Elliott, reader. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents. For sale at F. H. Revell's, 150 Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. This evening at 8 o'clock. Signal success of the Steele Mackaye Company in the powerful and romantic comedy-drama

WON AT LAST!

Mr. Steele Mackaye and a splendid coterie of metropolitan artists in the cast.

Sunday night, May 22, for one night only—THE LINGARDS, supported by their own Company, in a New Comedy by Paul Merritt,

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL. The American field sport. This afternoon, the Victorious

WORCESTERS

vs. the Champion

WHITE STOCKINGS.

Game begins at 3:45. Tickets at usual places.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

EVERY EVENING at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Fannie Louise Buckingham's

Mazeppa Combination.

Monday, May 23—Hi Henry's Premium Minstrels.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

W. L. Wilson, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Dr. C. H. Nabb, of Baltimore, is at the Leland.

D. L. Howell, U. S. A., is at the Palmer with his wife.

John Daniells, of Calumet, Mich., is at the Tremont.

The Rev. J. Q. Henry, of Sacramento, is at the Sherman.

B. C. Lasquereux, of New York, is at the Sherman.

C. W. Rogers and family, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Robert Stephenson, of Menominee, Wis., is at the Sherman.

D. H. Moon and family, of Rochester, Minn., are at the Tremont.

E. H. Holmes and family, of Oakland, Cal., are at the Tremont.

G. G. Hadley, General Manager of the Ohio Central Railroad, Toledo, is at the Palmer.

Gen. Heath, of Michigan, special representative of the United States Post-Office Department, is in the city.

The Griscom fasting exhibition will begin on Monday next at noon in the Kingsbury Building, No. 51 Clark street.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $20,000 in gold and $5,000 in silver was disbursed. Seven thousand dollars in silver was received.

Three packages were seized at the Post-Office yesterday which contained articles subject to duty. They were turned over to Inspector Tom Keefe.

The members of the late Washington Irving Literary Association had a very enjoyable reunion and banquet last evening at Klare's Hall, North Clark street.

The Union Catholic Library was to have held its quarterly meeting last evening, but adjourned until Sunday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock, because of lack of a quorum.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday afternoon amounted to $36,606, of which $29,639 was for spirits, $3,420 for tobacco and cigars, $970 for beer, and $2,770 for licenses.

F. Schumacher, the Count de Techeville, and Louis Pleauchamp, Paris, France; S. Guggenheimer, Switzerland; F. V. Andrews, of Scotland; and C. Drinkwater, of Montreal, Canada, are at the Pacific.

The general machinery and iron for the South Division cable street railway has arrived from Pittsburg, and work bending the channels for the cable and laying the tracks will be commenced the latter part of the week.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was, at 8 a. m., 54 degrees; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 55; 11 a. m., 57; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 62; 3 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.65.

Robert G. Ingersoll's latest lecture,—"The Great Infidels,"—to be given at Central Music-Hall Friday evening, has attracted marked attention wherever it has been delivered. It is one of his strongest efforts. The sale of seats is now in progress at the box-office.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Perfection Window Cleaning Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 121 La Salle street. The meeting adjourned, a quorum not being present, until this afternoon, when the present officers of the Association will resign and new ones will be elected.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a teamster in the employ of W. P. Reud, while turning out of the street-car track at the corner of Jefferson and Madison streets at 5:30 o'clock was thrown from his seat and had his right leg broken below the knee. He was taken home to No. 68 North Peoria street.

To-morrow at 12:15 p. m. the monument to the late Col. G. B. Armstrong will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Postmaster Frank W. Palmer will preside, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax will deliver an oration. The monument, which is a handsome piece of work, will occupy a commanding position on the Custom-House square.

The Cumberland Gun Club met at the Sherman House last evening. Reports were received showing that the club-house had been elegantly refitted, and bills to the amount of $607 were audited therefor. Committees were appointed to revise the constitution, and considerable business of a routine character transacted.

John B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; J. L. Colby, Vice-President of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; W. B. Linsley, General Superintendent of the Peninsular Railroad; and W. W. Worthington, General Superintendent of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, were at the Pacific yesterday.

Thomas Honores, while dumping at Harvey's Dump on Grand avenue a load of offal which he had carted from No. 212 West Randolph street, found the body of a full-grown male child. He notified the police, and the body was removed by the police patrol of the West Madison Sub-Station to the Morgue there to await the disposition of the Coroner.

The well-known animal painter, H. C. Bispham, is staying in this city for a time, and is the guest of his friend, Mr. Albert Hayden. Mr. Bispham has brought from Rome some of his best works, which are to be exhibited in a few days at O'Brien's, and all lovers of art will be interested to view the collection and make the acquaintance of the artist.

Telegrams have been received at Military Headquarters confirming the report in The Tribune of the killing of Lieut. Cherry, U. S. A., by one of his men while in pursuit of a gang of desperados. The opinion of Gen. Crook seems to be that the private who did the killing was insane. Further particulars will follow when a complete investigation is made.

Carl Bruda, driver of a beer delivery wagon for Gottfried's brewery, at 11 o'clock was thrown from his seat by the wheels of his wagon slipping on the railroad tracks at the corner of Twenty-second and Brown streets. His right thumb was broken, his shoulder dislocated, and severely injured internally. He was taken home to the corner of Kossuth and Hanover streets.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: A. B. Meeker & Co., 85 old wheels; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 215 boxes tin-plate, 175 boxes tin-plate; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 350 sacks salt; Hitchcock & Foster, 18,899 railroad ties; Leslie, 700 barrels raisins; Ferguson, 32 packages household goods; O. B. Linsted, 4,000 cedar railroad ties. Collections, $6,421.

Frank Meisterman, a German who says he has a wife and three children, but could not or would not tell where they lived, at 7 o'clock last evening, accidentally fell from engine No. 462 on the Michigan Southern Railroad, near the Twenty-fifth street crossing, and was badly injured about the head and hip. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and was taken to the County Hospital. He is likely to recover.

The regular meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club was held last evening in Maas' Hall, Mr. P. Maas being Chairman. At the start a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost. The Club then proceeded to the election of officers, the result being as follows: President, Philip Maas; Vice-Presidents, J. Schmeltz and Mr. Leland; Secretary, B. C. Heavey; Treasurer, J. B. Mears. The election of the Executive Committee was postponed to the next meeting.

The West Division Street-Railway Company commenced laying track on Lake street east of the bridge yesterday. A large force of men was at work, and the street pavement was torn up as far as La Salle street, and the foundation for the track laid nearly up to that thoroughfare. The track will probably all be laid inside of ten days, but work on the bridge will be delayed till the repairs on it are finished, and cars will probably not be running on the line before the 1st of June.

Martin Christman, a German 23 years of age, and living at No. 22 Chapin street, was hired Monday by Henry Weber to run the elevator at his wagon-factory at No. 158 West Lake street. Yesterday morning he fell through the elevator shaft from the third-story to the basement. He was picked up insensible and after being examined by Dr. Fleming, was taken to the County Hospital. His jaw was broken and severe internal injuries sustained by the fall. He is expected to recover.

The seventh grand reception of the season was given last evening at Shrum's Academy, corner Washington and Green streets, by the Apollo Pleasure Club. The reception was to have taken place on last Friday evening, but was postponed on account of the rain. Owing to this postponement the gathering last night was much smaller than would otherwise have been expected. The program for the occasion consisted of eighteen dances, and at 2:30 o'clock this morning the gathering dispersed.

United States District-Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday in order to consult with State's-Attorney Mills in reference to a Chicagoan by the name of Lindsey, who is wanted in connection with the Missouri land frauds, which were written up some months ago. In one capacity or another, partly as witnesses and partly as conspirators, several Chicagoans are connected with these Missouri operations, and this particular one of the batch, Mr. Lindsey, is badly wanted by District-Attorney Bliss.

A number of the delegates who are to attend the sessions of the annual convention of the fraternity of Psi Upsilon arrived at the Palmer House last night, where headquarters have been opened in Parlor M. The convention will assemble in the club-room at 9:30 this morning, and continue its sessions during the day with closed doors. In the evening there will be exercises of unusual interest at the Central Music-Hall open to the public. Addresses will be made by Judge A. W. Tourgée, the celebrated author of "The Fool's Errand," and Prof. Edward Olsen, of Chicago University. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was to have been present, but is detained, and Vice-President Arthur is detained in Washington. One of the great features of the meeting will be the reception given in the evening, after the public exercises, at the residence of Perry H. Smith, corner of Pine and Huron streets. This is intended for members of the fraternity and their friends, and is expected to be an unusually brilliant affair. The convention will continue its sessions to-morrow, and in the evening a grand banquet will be given at the Palmer House.

The ninth public rehearsal of the Athenæum Choral Class took place last evening at the First Methodist Church. The program was a long one, and consisted wholly of classical music. The more noticeable performances were an "Organ Voluntary," by Prof. Schmoll, "Softly Sleep," by the Chickering Quartett, a solo, "In the Highland," by Mrs. W. S. Eden, and a solo, "Honor and Arms," by Mr. Joel Silvers. Part second of the program was devoted exclusively to Mendelssohn's forty-second Psalm. The audience was large, and frequently testified its approval by hearty applause.

At a meeting of the Third Ward Land League, held last night on the corner of Butterfield and Eighteenth streets, a long and eloquent address was made by Mr. O'Connor, recently from Ireland, before the members of the League. His remarks on the present condition of Ireland were interrupted by frequent and tumultuous applause. He said that Parliamentary law was played out in Ireland. When the people become sole owners of the land they till, they will become the most faithful of her Majesty's subjects. A request from the Irish National Land League of Illinois was read to unify the State Leagues and raise $250,000 before January, 1882, for the war against feudal tyranny.

The Veteran Union League met last night. The Decoration Committee reported that the several Committees on Finance, Arrangements, etc., had been appointed. A resolution was passed that the League hold itself in readiness to decorate the graves of the soldiers in any cemetery that may not be assigned to any one else, subject to the directions of the general committee. As it was thought probable that there might be some kind of a parade on Decoration-Day in which the League, or some portion of it, might require to take part, they adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary, or till the regular meeting, the first Tuesday in June.

A few days ago the telegraphic columns of The Tribune contained an account of the arrest in Omaha, Neb., for larceny and drunkenness of Eva Lloyd, alias Annie Mackey, the woman who killed another prostitute in a State street house of ill-fame some months ago, and was acquitted of the crime. It appears by the Omaha papers that the woman was employed as a dining-room waiter in that city and behaved respectably until the *Herald* of that burg discovered her identity and wrote up her history. She then removed to another place and started in to drown her sorrows in the usual manner. The landlady of the place missed some money and accused the girl of taking it, and Eva or Annie, who passed in Omaha as Jessie Warner, was committed to wait the action of the Grand Jury.

The recount ordered by the County Court of the vote cast for town officers in the Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Fifth Ward was completed yesterday at the office of J. R. Doolittle, Jr. Mr. Moore, the Town Clerk, did the work, Mr. Doolittle representing Mr. Drake, and Mr. Dunn looking out for Philpot. The total number of ballots in the Sixth precinct box was 854; the judges returned 763,—a difference of ninety-one,—while the poll-book contains only 820 names. Evidently the Democratic ballot-box stuffer had gotten in his work. In the face of this crookedness, Mr. Philpot, who was credited with 762 votes, claims that he was elected by four majority. He, however, will not assess the property in the South Town this year, as the Court will promptly throw the whole precinct out.

Father Bruno, O. S. B., of St. Joseph's Church, corner of Market and Hill streets, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination yesterday morning. He was escorted from the parsonage to the church and back again by the children of the parochial school. Father Bruno conducted the service, assisted by Father Backus, of Waukegan, as Deacon, and Father Corbinian, O. S. B., as Sub-Deacon. Father Suitbert De Marteau, O. S. B., acted as Master of Ceremonies and preached the sermon. The choir sang a Mass from Haydn, after which the children assembled in the hall of the parochial school adjoining, and tendered the Rev. Father their congratulations, together with many valuable and handsome presents, including a stole, surplice, etc. Several interesting and instructive addresses, and a bounteous luncheon spread in the hall, were also pleasing features of the entertainment. It may be remembered that Father Bruno was stationed in Chicago in 1861, since which time he has been laboring in Minnesota and at Washington Heights. At the last-named place he was successful in building a church and Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart for the Sisters of Notre Dame, which now numbers over 100 young lady pupils. Two years ago he returned to the field of his youthful labors, and that his services have been appreciated was abundantly testified yesterday.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Western Society of Engineers held a meeting last evening in the rooms of the Western Railway Association in the Honoré Block. Mr. S. G. Greeley presided. Richard Hartford, of Kansas City; J. Scott Jenkins and Thomas N. Boutell, Clinton, Ia.; and Frank Adams, of Dubuque, Ia., made application for membership. Mr. A. W. Wright read a very elaborate paper on "The Best Pavement for Horse-Railroads," in which he held that cobble-stone was the most preferable, because the stones were cheap, easily cooled, and less liable to heat than wood. Mr. S. S. Greeley read a paper on "The Best Pavement for City Uses," in which he held that wooden block pavement was being again brought into use in London. He argued that the pavement of the future had not yet been discovered. He would have a foundation of good concrete, six inches thick, made of broken stone and Portland cement. Upon these he would place the pine blocks, and fill in with asphaltum, and cover with a couple of inches of gravel. This gravel should be renewed at least every two years. This was the style of pavement now being laid in London. The great fault of Chicago pavements was their lack of foundation. The joints were too wide apart, and the blocks were thus compelled to bear more than their share of the work. There was not enough paid for paving, and poor material was furnished for what was paid for. He thought that the pavements should be kept in better and proper repair. He would put the gas, water pipes, and galleries under the sidewalks and crossings, which belonged to the city, and should not be allowed to be used for coal vaults, etc., by private parties. A discussion of the papers followed the reading.

THE WEST TOWN BOARD OF AUDITORS

held an adjourned session yesterday afternoon. The following bills were audited and ordered paid: Justice Morrison, seven days' service on Board, $10.50; Justice Ingersoll, seven days, $10.50; Justice Miller, ten days and special meetings of Finance Committee, $27; Justice Scully, sixteen days and special meetings of Finance Committee, $24; Pleasant Amick, twenty-five days on West Town and other corporate Boards, $37.50; Justice Eberhardt, two days, $3; Justice Walsh, six days, $9; Justice Demars, eight days, $12; J. B. Nordheim, thirty-nine days on West Town Board and Board of Review, $58, and three days on Finance Committee, $7.50, total, $66. The Board then adjourned for two weeks. The Clerk announces that he will be prepared to issue orders to-morrow for the payment of the clerks and judges of election. Justice Walsh has served an injunction on the Supervisor to prevent the payment of Mr. Amick's bill of $2,000, passed by the Board several weeks ago, he claiming that all the compensation the Assessor is entitled to is $500. The Assessor last year received $1,998. The case will be tried to-morrow before Judge Tuley.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were forty burial permits issued yesterday by the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The peanut-venders are now on the warpath. They are mostly Italians, and they have petitioned the Mayor to allow them to keep on obstructing the streets as heretofore to the annoyance of pedestrians and business houses. They are backed in their endeavors by the wholesale men who sell them oranges and peanuts.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: M. Knaus, one-story cottage, 20 by 40 feet, No. 571 West Chicago avenue, to cost $1,200; Mrs. Quinlan, two-story dwelling, 21 by 30 feet, Haynes court and Lyman street, to cost $3,500; Anton Schnerll, two-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 56 feet, No. 2812 South Park avenue, to cost $5,000; L. Leahy, one-story cottage, 20 by 44 feet, Thirty-third and Jones streets, to cost $1,200; J. L. Waller, two two-story dwellings, 40 by 55 feet, West Indiana street, to cost $11,000.

It is necessary to appoint the Council Committees very soon. There has accumulated a vast amount of work, and if the new Finance Committee should remain in constant session ten hours a day for a week it could not finish the work that will come into its hands immediately after appointment. With the other Committees it will be nearly the same. One of the first important matters which will engage the attention of the new Council will be the vacation of La Salle street, which has been already recommended by a Committee of the last Council.

There were six new cases of small-pox reported yesterday. Dr. De Wolf, before he went East, thought that the disease was dying out, but yesterday's list establishes the contrary. The new cases reported were found at No. 386 Oakley street; two cases at No. 705 Aiport avenue, No. 328 Clybourn avenue, and No. 36 Fisk street. At No. 128 West Fifteenth, a person who had died from small-pox was discovered, which was another concealed case. Scarlet-fever was reported from No. 218 Bushnell street, and diphtheria from No. 2609 Lowe avenue.

Capt. McKay stated yesterday to a Tribune reporter that the bridge-tender who had charge of the Wells street bridge had a dog's life of it, and the Commissioner of Public Works concurred with him in the statement. So far as Hackett was concerned, he was sober and attentive to his duties. The trouble was that thieves used the places underneath the bridges as hiding-places for plunder, as was proven by what was found yesterday. In a box in the carpenter-shop under Wells street bridge was found over 100 pounds of fine cordage and hemp and flax thread, such as is used by harness and shoe makers. This is near the north approach. Hackett did not know but the bundle under the man's arm was plunder of this character when he attempted to go down the bridge-stairs last Sunday. He could have got down whether the bridge was turning or not. The stuff found was turned over to the police. Commissioner Waller says that there is no reason to discharge Hackett, as he was endeavoring to do his duty, and got whipped for it.

It seems that the contractors who commenced to improve certain streets last year and who had to cease suddenly because the cold weather set in, have been in no haste to resume work this year. Yesterday the Commissioner of Public Works notified the contractors for the following unfinished work that they must commence at once: Fulton, between Canal and Sangamon streets; Jackson, from Clark to Dearborn; West Jackson, from Hoyne to Rockwell; Robey, from West Lake to West Harrison; Bryan place, from West Randolph to West Lake street; Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third streets.

Mayor Harrison has stated that he will reappoint Controller Gurney, Commissioner Waller, Fire-Marshal Swenie, and Chief of Police McGarigle. So far as the members of the Board of Education are concerned he was not ready to say anything. As to other offices, some of the men whose salaries have been increased will be replaced by others. Of the changes which the Mayor will make he refuses to speak, but he has decided on what he will do, and will make it known at the proper time. He will receive no applications for places. Such papers must be handed to Secretary Thompson, and they will be filed in regular order.

A gentleman stated to a Tribune reporter yesterday that he believed that there was a scheme afoot to claim the ground upon which the Exposition Building stood by certain parties by reason of possession. He thought that the Council should take immediate and decided action and obtain control of the property. The rumor is an absurd one, as the Exposition people cannot assert a claim adverse to that of their landlord. Controller Gurney said that he knew nothing about it. So far as he was concerned, he had made his report to the Council. He believed that the Exposition Company should pay the city at least $6,000 a year for occupation of a portion of the Lake-Front. If it paid no more than that it got off very easy. It was a matter, however, for the Council to act upon.

The Mayor said yesterday that he would sign the resolutions passed by the Council asking the Legislature to pass an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people granting the power to this city to issue $5,000,000 in bonds for the Water-Works extension. However, he would not sign it if he thought that the Legislature would take any action. He was going to send the resolutions down, and accompany them with a letter giving his views on the water question. He holds that the present tunnels are ample for the needs of the people. They have a capacity of over 160,000,000 gallons a day, and they are safe and sound. The old tunnel may have a slight deposit of sediment in it, but it can be cleaned out. What was wanted was two more engines to complete the system at the West Side Works. He was opposed to any pumping-works being placed in the business part of the city at the present time, because he did not consider that they were needed there just yet. He favored the appointment by the Council of a competent water engineer to look into this whole matter and nothing else, and he should be paid a liberal salary. He could plan and define what was needed better than those who had no knowledge of such matters. He thought that it was better to put up with bad water for a few days each year than to run the city in debt. He believed in cheap water as conducive to the health of the people. His desire was to see water delivered to the people in Chicago at the bare cost of pumping, which could never be accomplished if more bonds were issued, even at 4 per cent interest.

WATER REBATES.

The injunction case in the application of the county to prevent the city from collecting water-rates on the County Hospital is to be argued before Judge Jameson to-morrow morning. The county insists that it should not pay water-tax on the Hospital, because it is a charitable institution. Corporation-Counsel Adams takes no stock in this plea. He believes that the county is not a pauper, and cannot maintain the position it assumes. Furthermore, that the whole system of allowing rebates of water-tax is illegal, because the city maintains the works and must collect its rates for that maintenance upon all alike in proportion, and cannot discriminate in the matter at all. Mr. Adams claims that there are some nice and novel points of law involved in the contest, and may do away forever the granting of any more rebates to any charitable institution.

CITY LICENSES.

The Mayor has notified the Chief of Police that on and after Monday next all persons, such as auctioneers, butchers, bakers, pawnshops, etc., who have not paid their licenses, must be prosecuted according to law, and that no further delay will be tolerated. Licenses of this character are far behind those of last year, and persons who desire to avoid trouble should step into the City Collector's office and save themselves unnecessary trouble and costs. In the matter of dog licenses people are very remiss, and pet poodies and pugs will soon take their way to rendering establishments if the license is not paid upon them. House to house visitations by the police will bring them out.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Grand Jury found twelve true bills yesterday of the ordinary character.

Commissioner Clark left last evening for Hot Springs, Ark., and will be absent two weeks.

The Sub-Committee of the Special Investigating Committee will meet this afternoon in the Board rooms.

The case of Minnie Dixon, under indictment for murder, is to be dismissed. She has been twice tried, and the jury failed to agree upon both occasions.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges will go out to Niles Centre Friday to confer with the Supervisors of the Town of Niles in regard to the bridges destroyed by the recent floods.

John Rourke, charged with burglary, and Johanna O'Mera, John O'Hearn, and Michael Eichhorn, charged with larceny, were discharged from jail yesterday, the Grand Jury having failed to indict them.

A woman attempted to smuggle a bottle of whisky into the jail yesterday, but was detected in the effort. The beverage was concealed in a loaf of bread, and consigned to John Sullivan, who is in for robbery.

John Oliver will be tried to-day for the murder of Richard Bross. He was tried for the offense some time ago and given a life sentence, but subsequently got a new trial. There have been some new developments in the case since the first trial, and those who are in shape to know are predicting that the case will end in hanging this time.

State's-Attorney Mills, in evidence of his earnestness in following up the forfeited bonds, yesterday caused the scire facias calendar for the term, which will be called to-day, to be so amended as to include all pending defaults. In every case judgment will be asked, and wherever it is possible to collect from the bondsmen it will be done.

Adalbert Reincke was rushed off to the Penitentiary yesterday morning very quietly and at his own request. He is sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment, and leaves behind him a number of indictments to which he did not plead, which will be stricken off with leave to reinstate. His going behind the bars substantially ends the prosecution of his alleged co-conspirators, and the probabilities are that the indictments against them will be dismissed at an early day.

Lizzie Reiley, a 6-year-old girl, living with her parents at No. 152 Maxwell street, was yesterday, on petition of the Managers of the Industrial School at Evanston, found to be a dependent child in the County Court. The appearance of the little one in filth and rags was in favor of the verdict, and the evidence showed that her parents, who contested the petition, were given to strong drink and scarcely able to care for themselves. They moved for a new trial, however, loath to part with their child, and this morning the hearing will be gone over again.

A Mrs. McGuire came to the County Clerk's office yesterday in somewhat of a rage. She had learned the day before that Wednesday of last week one Henry Gaskin had procured a license to marry her daughter, Mary McGuire, who was under age, and that the two were actually married Sunday without her knowledge or consent. What she wanted was to separate the happy couple, and she cried as she told how Mary had been her only support, etc. Upon learning that she could have Gaskin arrested for perjury in swearing that Mary was 18 years of age in getting out the license, she brightened up and went off to swear out a warrant for the young man, determined to make his life as miserable for him as possible.

THE WATER.

PROF. PATON'S ANALYSES.

Prof. Paton, the Chemist of the Health Department, has just completed his thorough analysis of the sixteen samples of lake water submitted to him, which were taken from various points in the lake.

This mass of figures when analyzed shows, just as might have been expected, that the further you get away from the mouth of the river the less impure is the water. Thus, one-fourth of a mile southwest by south from the Crib the number of parts per million of free ammonia at the surface was 0.29, at the bottom 0.36, and of albuminoid ammonia at the top and bottom respectively 0.42 and 0.22. In the well of the Crib the proportion of free ammonia way 0.32 and of albuminoid ammonia 0.22. But in the dozen or more samples taken off Evanston, Highland Park, Glencoe, and Grosse Point the amount of free ammonia varied from 0.03 down to the merest trace, and of albuminoids from 0.14 to 0.06. Half a mile from the Crib at the end of the Fullerton avenue conduit the free ammonia showed 0.20 on the surface and 0.07 on the bottom, and the albuminoids 0.17 and 0.18. Eastward of the Crib in the line of the tunnel the albuminoid ammonia shows itself plainly.

In his report upon the samples, Dr. Paton says: "It will be seen from that statement that the samples taken at the Crib, between it and the shore, and at the Fullerton avenue conduit contain such large quantities of both kinds of ammonia as at once to debar them from use. They are, however, not accompanied by that amount of common salt—sodic chloride—which would stamp them as being recent sewage."

At present the drinking water is quite pure and clear, and as free from organic matter as usual, so that there need be no fear of drinking it. As it is at present, people should drink the water without ice, taking the water cool from the hydrant, when it is purest and best. On hot days it is always best to abstain from drinking large quantities of ice-water, or indulging in it at all.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADAMS—ROSENBERG.

The wedding of Miss Millie Rosenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenberg, and Mr. Louis Adams, of this city, was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in Uhlich's Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Marks, of the Temple B'nai Shalom, in the presence of a large circle of friends. A reception was held in the hall after the ceremony, and a supper was served by Van Cleef, of the Standard Club. The evening was passed in dancing and social enjoyment. After a wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Adams will make their permanent residence in Chicago. They received a number of handsome and costly presents. Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nathan, Mrs. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellsner, Mr. and Mrs. T. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. I. Liningston, Mr. and Mrs. I. Glogosky, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stinglee, Mr. and Mrs. Witkowsky, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Mickels, Mr. and Mrs. I. Kuttner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hefter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hefter, Mr. and Mrs. I. Kizminski, Mr. and Mrs. I. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. I. Peiser, Mr. and Mrs. Schlossman, the Misses Moore, Miss Rachael Eiser, the Misses Harris, Miss Jacobs, the Misses Metz, the Misses Luston, the Misses Goldstein, Miss Carrie Rosenberg, and Messrs. Dan Glogoski, Charles Glogoski, Henry Van Balen, Charles Rosenberg, Abe Rosenberg, Abe Harris, Dave Glogosky, Sig. Kaufman, E. N. Hulbut, Graff, A. J. Cole, A. J. Frost, Thomas Butler, Ike Josephi, and Rube Goldman.

BUTTERFIELD—BURLOCK.

Miss Carrie Elliot Burlock, daughter of William E. Burlock, Esq., and Mr. Justin Butterfield, of this city, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 385 Ontario street. The handsome residence was tastefully decorated with flowers. Over the bay window was a floral horseshoe, and above the doors, between the two parlors, was the initial "B" in pink and white flowers. The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and it was witnessed by a small company of immediate friends and relations. The bride was attended by her sister, and Mr. Henry King acted as best man. A reception followed the ceremony, John Hand furnishing the music and Kinsley the supper. A large number of handsome presents were received. After a trip through the South and East Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield will return to make Chicago their home.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

of the Old People's Home was held at the institution yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. P. Moulton presiding, and about fifty members present.

An election to fill expired terms of Trustees resulted in the success of D. A. Jones and Edson Keith (reëlected) and S. A. Kent for three years, there being but two votes cast against them.

The following Managers were elected: Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs. S. R. Ball, Mrs. M. C. Dean, Mrs. Ebenezer Buckingham, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mrs. George Clapp, Mrs. C. E. Durand, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mrs. J. M. Griswold, Mrs. E. W. Herrick, Mrs. J. H. Hollister, Mrs. H. L. Hill, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mrs. G. C. Morton, Mrs. Byron P. Moulton, Mrs. X. L. Otis, Mrs. C. C. Peck, Mrs. C. L. Raymond, Mrs. B. W. Raymond, Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. Harmon Spruance, Mrs. Josiah Stiles, Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mrs. J. F. Temple, Mrs. C. G. Truesdell, Mrs. A. W. Wheeler, Mrs. W. L. Gray, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Mrs. Joseph Armour.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. B. P. Moulton, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, submitted his report, from which the following was taken: Receipts—From Charles B. Raymond, Treasurer, $642; bills receivable, $17,625; interest, $1,331; Mrs. D. A. Jones' collections, $4,238; sales of real estate, $1,465; bequest of Col. James, $3,950; total, $23,286. Payments—Loans, $8,000; bonds, $11,441; bills payable, $2,500; expenses of the Home, $4,737; interest to ladies in the Home, $124; coal, $969; insurance, $291; taxes, $273; abstracts, $120; sundries, $169; total, $28,638. Balance in treasury, $628. The assets footed up $102,619.78—three pieces of real estate (the building being put down at $70,000), $77,000; bonds, $10,030; notes and bills receivable, $12,991.75; cash, $628.03; premiums, $1,200; accrued interest, $1,595.60; in all about $104,000.

Mrs. R. H. Bingham, the Secretary of the Board of Managers, presented her report, an abstract of which is as follows:

They had been able to defray all the current expenses for the year, and so far as they had been able the wants of the inmates had been supplied. The number at present was fifty-nine, eight having died during the year.

OF THE MATRON, MRS. SHANKLAND,

the Board had but one word to say—that she filled the position most acceptably. Mrs. Bingham said her connection with the Board was about to cease. She regretted the necessity for this at this "rather trying period" of the Home's existence. She felt that its worth was appreciated and its benefits were going to continue; that its permanency rested on a strong and sure foundation; and that it would always be filled with inmates who would appreciate its comforts and assist to defend it from the assaults of those who would seek to destroy it. The cash donations, admission fees, etc., were $4,753.

Miss D. A. Jones, Treasurer of the Board of Managers, reported receipts of $6,250, and the expenses $6,100; balance in hands of Supply Committee, $150.

Mrs. Parkes, the Solicitor, reported collections of $4,582,—cash, $4,034, and merchandise, $547.

Mrs. Sayers desired to make a suggestion. Much stress had been laid by critics of the management of the Home upon a clause in the by-laws requiring the

OLD LADIES TO WORK IN THE KITCHEN,

claiming that that was an imposition. She, therefore, hoped before the new report went out that that rule would be expunged, especially as it was no longer in operation.

Dr. Ryder said the rule had been done away with, and when the new rules were published it would be, of course, omitted. If a person had any objection to the by-laws, he or she should say so. There was no wish to have the rules other than what they ought to be. The changes made for the rules of the Old Home were all in the interest of the inmates,—giving them larger privileges. Some people said the rules were not what they ought to be. This was the meeting to enter protests. Had anybody anything to say? "If not," as was said at the matrimonial service, "let them hereafter hold their peace."

No one got up, and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Society adjourned.

The Managers met immediately and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. Gibbs, Vice-President, G. C. Morton; Treasurer, Mrs. Daniel A. Jones; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Raymond; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Herrick. The Board then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Village Improvement Society met Monday evening, President William Blanchard in the chair. Discussions as to a number of projects were indulged in, but principally about the improvement of Central Park. Mr. E. S. Taylor reported a plan for its adornment, and it was also reported that $250 had been raised by the Committee, consisting of C. J. Gilbert, William Blanchard, and H. C. Tillinghast, to be devoted to that purpose. The work will be commenced immediately. The meeting showed that the members were taking a great interest in the work of the Society.

The Baptist Sunday-school cleared something more than $50 by their festival in their church parlor.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday evening. All present. The Clerk was instructed to prepare ordinances for water-pipe on high street, on Clybourn avenue from Fullerton avenue to Hoyne street, about three-quarters of a mile, and on Lewis street from Wrightwood avenue to Diversy street, and also to notify parties owning abutting property to build walks on Ashland avenue from Fullerton avenue to Diversy street, on Montana avenue from Ashland avenue to Perry street, and on Lewis street from Wrightwood avenue to Mariannee street. The petitions of A. Niesewand, H. Gundermann, P. Heim, J. Ruetz, J. Hufmeyer, and G. Kappes for license to keep saloons, were ordered on file, which is equivalent to a refusal, and doubtless means a fight in the courts in case they sell without license. All but one (Niesewand's) had been voted on at the last election and refused or voted against. The petition to create a fire limits of a certain block in the town was also filed, as not complying with the ordinances in the requisit number of signatures and frontage of the district to be set off for fire limits. A petition for license to keep a saloon at the Oak Cottage and for a water-pipe on Grace street were laid over under the rules.

Dr. E. M. Landis reported having vaccinated 142 persons under direction of the Supervisor in the southwestern portion of the town, in the vicinity of a case of small-pox, which he also reported as convalescent. A plat of a new subdivision by J. and B. McConnell of part of Out-Lot 44, Sheffield Addition, was submitted and approved. An ordinance was adopted requiring building permits to be taken out, and imposing a penalty for obstructing the streets; also requiring a bond indemnifying the town against loss through their neglect.

George Williams was appointed Poundmaster, with instructions to impound all animals found running at large in the town after this date. He is also to take charge of the street-lamps at Ravenswood. Several parties proposed to erect a fountain for drinking purposes and watering horses on Lincoln avenue, provided the town would furnish the water free of charge. The matter was referred to the Assessor and Commissioner of District No. 1, with power to act. Mr. W. Robinson was appointed Town Attorney.

Not $5 or $7, but get the finest and best, $8—a set. Drs. McChesney, corner Clark and Randolph.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Resolutions in Memory of the Late Charles Hitchcock.

William Bross Delivers a Memorial Address on the Late James H. Bowen.

Lecture on the French Revolution by the Hon. E. B. Washburne.

The Chicago Historical Society held its monthly meeting last evening, President Arnold in the chair.

The Librarian reported the receipt of 59 bound volumes, and 456 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and also files of newspapers for six years, all of which were received with thanks.

The Hon. Thomas Hoyne, from the Committee appointed to report upon the death of Charles Hitchcock, who had been a prominent member of the Society, submitted the following, which was ordered spread upon the records:

That the late Hon. Charles Hitchcock died at his residence in Hyde Park, in this county, on the 6th of this month, after a short illness. That his death created a profound sensation among all classes of the community for the loss of a citizen so long recognized for his eminent position in public as well as private life. Resolutions of respect and condolence have been passed in commemoration of his public services by the General Assembly of this State, now in session, and meetings of the legal profession, of whom he was during the last quarter of a century in this State a conspicuous ornament, have been held with a view to having placed upon record in the different courts of the State and United States appropriate tributes to the memory of his worth.

The Chicago Historical Society, recognizing the full value of the life and public services of such a man, their late honorable associate, consider it a grateful duty to place upon their records some proper recognition of the place he had filled, and the loss which in this death the community must deplore.

Ranking among the very highest of those who have advanced the character and learning of our State jurisprudence, he was called as a lawyer in the State Constitutional Convention of 1870 to preside as Chairman over its deliberations. The work of that Convention in framing the present charter of our State Government, limiting the power of municipal corporations in this State to burden the people by the undue increase of debts and taxes, called out from all quarters the applause of people abroad and at home. The fidelity of purpose and devotion to the public interest which that work manifested shed a lustre upon its framers. Public opinion has since ratified the judgment pronounced that the Constitution of 1870 is "the best yet adopted of American State Constitutions." Such a monument of services rendered to a Commonwealth will survive all other memorials of private or public affection, and transmit the name of its builders to posterity. But it is not alone as the servant of the State in framing the Constitution and laws of a free people that our late associate occupied the highest place among his contemporaries. As the lawyer and advocate, the officer of courts engaged in the administration of justice, his highest place in the hearts of those who knew him will be ever found.

Here the fame of a leader like Mr. Hitchcock can have but one or other tendency—the honor or the dishonor of the character he assumes. No man should recall a single disgrace or scandal in connection with his high professional office. All the standards of a strict rectitude in all cases must be in accord with upright methods of conduct, so that no baseness, turpitude, or servility may be associated with his practice at those altars in the temple at which he daily administers. And it is here our late associate, Mr. Hitchcock, lived a true life and died leaving a memory which weaves a fresh garland for every forensic triumph in the remembrance of his professional brethren. The purity of his professional character brings every honorable lawyer as well as citizen to weep at his tomb.

THE LATE JAMES H. BOWEN.

Following this ex-Gov. Bross arose and said that by request he had a very sad duty to perform. By a most unfortunate accident Col. James H. Bowen was killed in South Chicago at the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, on the evening of May 1. In him Chicago has lost one of her most enterprising and valuable citizens. If his opinions sometimes seemed to border on the marvelous and the extravagant, it was simply because he had studied more carefully the extent and the resources of the teeming mighty West than those by whom he was surrounded. Realizing that the mercantile and other kindred interests would in a few years crowd out the manufacturing and the lumber trade from the heart of the city, he cast his eyes on the Calumet region only thirteen miles to the southeast, and there found another and even a better harbor than our own, and a longer river front, where abundant room could be found for every industry that could apply. His views at first were considered visionary by many of our older and more conservative citizens; but, what with frequent railway and steamboat excursions, himself the energetic projector and most hospitable host, his success in procuring appropriations for the improvement of the harbor, and iron railway bridges to permit the free navigation of the river; the building of the great Brown iron and steel mills, the Baltimore & Ohio machine shops, the erection of hotels, stores, shops, dwellings, and all the appliances of a prosperous community, have all shown the foresight and the wisdom of his plans and the accuracy of his judgment so clearly that all men were constrained to

RESPECT AND HONOR HIM.

On one of these excursions, while the steamer was passing the mouth of Calumet Lake, he waved his hand toward it and said: "There before the century closes you will see commerce and probably ships from all nations floating on its bosom, exchanging their wealth for the products of Western energy and enterprise." Not even a shanty nearer than Kensington (Calumet) then bordered the lake. Now you have Pullman, destined soon to be one of the largest manufacturing centres in the whole country, rapidly approaching completion, where the great Corliss engine of the Centennial and soon perhaps scores of others will find all the employment their vast powers can execute. Who shall say that with the enlarged Welland Canal the commerce and even the ships of the civilized world may not fulfill Col. Bowen's prediction, and float not only in Chicago harbor, but also on Calumet Lake? Only such a vast, rich, and prosperous country as the Northwest, having at the head of the great lakes so enterprising and progressive a city as Chicago, could nurture and produce two such men as John S. Wright and James H. Bowen. Many of their judgments as to the future growth, prosperity, and power of the city and the Northwest their contemporaries have already seen more than realized, and the future will be quite sure to far surpass their most sanguine expectations.

I beg to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chicago Historical Society deeply deplore the death of Col. James H. Bowen, and that we will cherish his memory as one of Chicago's most worthy, energetic, and valuable citizens.

Resolved, That his influence and example have always been salutary and efficient in promoting the growth and the prosperity of Chicago, and in advancing the intellectual, the social, and the moral welfare of our people; and therefore they all have abundant reasons to deplore his loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Society, and that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of them to his family.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE LATE JAMES H. WALKER.

W. K. Ackerman submitted a tribute to the memory of the late James H. Walker, another member recently deceased, which was read by the President. It spoke of the deceased in the warmest, most affectionate, and appreciative words, and most tenderly referred to his many good traits of character, which were worthy of imitation. The document was ordered spread upon the records.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

The lecturer of the evening, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, was then introduced. His lecture was the second of a series on the French Revolution, and covered the terrible and tragic events of that period between the years 1789 and 1792, and was deeply interesting. The story was told in Mr. Washburne's peculiar and forcible way. The pictures presented of the guillotine were so vivid as to make one almost see the fatal knife descending and shudder at the spectacle, and the recital of the heartless atrocities of the heroes of that dark age was eloquent, pathetic, and inspiring beyond description. The lecturer was tendered a vote of thanks for his effort, and invited to continue his lectures on the same subject until the history of the Revolution was complete, when the entire series are to be published under the auspices of and for the benefit of the Society.

President Arnold then introduced a resolution calling upon Mr. Washburne to prepare a memorial to Gov. Coles from the books and papers of the deceased which have recently come from his family to the possession of the Society, which is also to be published. The resolution was adopted.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Secretary Hager introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is proper that the Historical Society should secure and preserve, as far as possible, the history, extent, and details of the great fire of 1871.

Whereas, A new building is about being erected on the lot No. 137 De Koven street, where the fire originated; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Society be appointed to take that matter in charge, and, in their discretion, to place a memorial tablet in the wall of this new building on De Koven street, with suitable inscription, and also to secure the erection of a suitably-inscribed tablet or monument at or near the northern terminus of the great fire of 1871.

A. D. Hager, R. S. Critchell, and L. L. Coburn were appointed the committee contemplated.

Notice was then given of the unveiling of a historical tablet at the corner of River street and Michigan avenue Saturday afternoon, and also that the lecture of the evening closed the lectures for the season, after which the Society adjourned.

A SHOPLIFTER.

An Old Indictment Revived in the Criminal Court.

A curious case was on hearing in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. It was that of a quite pretty girl of about 25, nicely dressed in black, with a pleasant expression of countenance, though little could be seen of her face, for she kept her head bowed constantly downward. She was indicted under the name of "one Harper, etc.," the "etc." covering various aliases. Her real name is Edith Smith. One of her sisters married Frank Jourdan and another Mike Weaver, both of whom are now doing time at Joliet, after a brief, but highly successful career as burglars and shoplifters. The circumstances of the arrest which led to her indictment are as follows: In May of last year she and her sister, Mrs. Jourdan, went into Field & Leiter's wholesale store for the purpose of buying goods. They had been there before two or three months previous and had ordered a large quantity of stuff, but had never called for it. On this occasion they, or Mrs. Jourdan rather, stated that she intended to start a notion store on the South Side, and was buying with that object in view. Something suspicious about the elder one attracted the attention of the store people, and they sent for some detectives, who arrested the women. Upon Miss Harper nothing was found. She was at the moment arrested standing at quite a different counter from her sister, and seemed very much surprised when the officers laid hands upon Mrs. Jourdan, asked what they meant by it, and said, when asked whether she had any connection with her, that she was her sister. In the depths of an immense pocket in Mrs. Jourdan's dress were found seventy-five odd yards of cloth, eighty yards of lace, a number of handkerchiefs, bibs, nets, and other lace articles. Mrs. Jourdan gave her name as Heil, refused to give any other, was tried, and pleaded guilty without ever revealing her identity, and without any of the officers knowing it, and was sent to Joliet. Her sister, who gave her name at the time of the arrest as Harper, though it is now claimed that she at first gave her real name as Edith Smith, but afterwards gave that of Harper, at her sister's suggestion; was indicted, but was not then tried. The evidence against her was not strong, and the case was allowed to drop out of sight. It was through Mrs. Jourdan's conviction that the arrest of her husband was brought about. He was wanted at the time that Mike Weaver was run in, but escaped by a stroke of luck. He visited Joliet after his wife's incarceration for the purpose of seeing her, and that led, along in July, to his arrest and subsequent conviction. During the present year Miss Smith was with Mrs. Weaver at a jewelry store in this city when a diamond ring was missed. Both women were arrested, but nothing was found upon them, and the case has, it is believed, been dropped. The arrest of Miss Smith, however, recalled to the memory of the officers this outstanding indictment, and on that she was tried yesterday, Dan Munn and another lawyer defending her. The testimony, which was very weak, was heard, and the case was elaborately argued and went to the jury at a late hour last night. The verdict, which will probably be one of acquital, will be returned this morning.

ALPHA ALUMNI.

Annual Banquet of the Chapter.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Illinois Alpha Alumni Chapter took place at the Palmer House last evening. An elaborate course dinner was discussed, but instead of formal toasts and speeches the feast of reason and the flow of soul consisted of informal impromptus. Letters of regret were read from Senators Harrison of Indiana and George of Mississippi; Congressmen Blackburn of Kentucky, Stevenson of Illinois, and Phillips of Missouri; and the Rev. Robert Morrison, one of the founders of the fraternity. Forty-eight Chapters, as also the Psi Upsilon fraternity, sent cordial greetings. The alumni represented all the principal colleges of the land, and were as follows:

Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D.,	R. W. Bridge,
Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D.,	D. M. Hillis,
Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D.,	E. T. Johnson,
C. A. Burker,	W. S. Johnson,
F. K. Brooks,	Col. H. M. Kidder,
W. J. Button,	The Hon. C. C. Kohlsatt,
L. H. Bailey,	J. H. Lewis,
Capt. W. P. Black,	S. P. McConnell,
B. B. Botsford,	J. H. McConnell,
The Rev. C. F. Corson,	Heaton Owsley,
George L. Cook,	C. O. Perry,
The Rev. H. D. Deam,	Otis Jones,
William E. Day,	H. H. Ring,
J. W. Darneille,	Dr. Anson L. Clark,
W. H. Fitch, Jr.,	F. A. Smith,
A. D. Foster,	The Hon. G. B. Swift,
H. A. Goodrich,	J. C. Tomlinson,
J. F. Gookins,	V. E. Tomlinson,
Frank Gray,	W. R. Worrall,
Gwynn Garnett,	J. D. Wallace.

THE UTES.

Report of the Latest Outrage Perpetrated by These Bloody Indians.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Rico, Dolores Co., Colo., May 7.—Authentic accounts of another outrage perpetrated by the Utes have just reached here. The occurrence took place at Thurman's ranch, Pine Springs, on the Rio Dolores, sixty-five miles southeast of here. The victims were Dick, May, and Byron Smith, formerly of this place, and the owner of the ranch, John Thurman. The Indians took over 100 horses belonging to the latter and stole several belonging to other parties,—at least 140 in all. Great indignation is expressed by all here, and a volunteer company has offered its services to assist in avenging the wrong done. In justice to the Southern Utes the statement of a gentleman just from Pine Springs should be given, to the effect that the depredation was committed, not by the treaty-abiding Indians upon the reservation, but by renegades from the Northern and Southern Utes and the Navajoes. At the latest reports Smith's body had not been found.

CANAL MEETING AT TISKILWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Tiskilwa, Ill., May 17.—In pursuance of the "call for a Canal Convention," to be held at Davenport, Ia., on the 25th inst., many citizens of the Towns of Arispie, Indiantown, Wheatland, and Milo, Bureau County, assembled at Library Hall, Tiskilwa, on Saturday, the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing B. C. Couch, Esq., Chairman, and J. H. More, Secretary. The following persons were appointed delegates to represent the above towns at the Davenport convention: S. D. Whiting, J. H. Welsh, Robert Hunter, J. W. Harris, C. M. Stevens, William H. Bloom, William G. Gudgel, George E. Dorr, J. T. Cook, O. Wilkinson, A. N. Stevens, Alanson Benson, J. H. More, Rufus Ford, E. P. Boyden, N. T. Allen, George C. Kellogg, William H. Barto, George C. Cushing, B. C. Couch, Robert Kitterman, and George E. Dexter.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

John Hensley, who is charged with perjury, and who was brought here from Indianapolis night before last on a requisition, was taken before Justice Summerfield yesterday for examination. He asked for a continuance until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and this was granted him, but, being unable to furnish the $1,500 bond asked for, went to jail. Hensley is the man who got judgment against the city a few days ago for $2,300, having brought a suit for damages on the ground that his arm was broken by a fall due to a defective pavement. He did fail and break his arm, but the accident occured in Indianapolis, against which city he secured a judgment before coming to Chicago with the fractured member. The alleged perjury consists in his having sworn that the arm was broken here.

PROFESSIONAL RESPECT.

Iowa City, Ia., May 17.—Mr. J. H. Haverly's minstrel troupe since their arrival in the city this morning have evinced a marked and courteous interest in the death of Mr. Andrews, manager of the Phelps concert troupe of Chicago. This afternoon the members of the troupe attended in a body, the band playing a dirge and marching to the cemetery. This last kind act made a deep impression upon the many citizens who watched the obsequies of the unfortunate young man.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL CHICAGO HOME.

As an evidence of how far true art goes towards making a home beautiful, The Tribune calls attention to Mr. A. A. Carpenter's residence, 410 Dearborn avenue, which has just been decorated by F. R. Hilger & Co., 204 Wabash avenue.

IF YOU WANT A REFRIGERATOR ON MERIT

of what it has done (not what some one promises it will do) and can be convinced by the assurance of thousands of users (not sellers), try our lined and perfectly-constructed "Fisher." Worth a dozen unlined and untried ones. James P. Dalton, 51 State street.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

One of Pullman's finest hotel-cars will leave Chicago at 12:01 noon on Friday, May 20, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and will run through to San Francisco without change. For berths in this car apply early at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ticket office, 59 Clark street.

Beaconsfield Anecdotes.

A short time before Lord Beaconsfield's death he intimated to one of his attendants that he intended to provide for all his servants who had been in his service a short time. "As for the others," said he, "it will not be necessary to make any provision, as they have already done so for themselves." At Windsor Castle a portrait of Lord Beaconsfield hangs in her Majesty's private writing-room, opposit one of the late Prince Consort. Once, on being asked how it was he managed to be such a favorit with her Majesty, he replied sententiously, "Well, you see, I never contradict, and I sometimes forget."

SMALL-POX IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

San Francisco, May 17.—Small-pox is spreading with great rapidity in the Sandwich Islands. Six hundred and fifty-five cases and 222 deaths have occurred.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

Cummins does not advertise teeth for $7 and charge more. 70 State.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	*Age.*	*Residence.*
Robert L. Johnson	22	Hyde Park, Ill.
Maria E. Clegge	18	Town of Lake.
Alonzo Dunan	26	South Chicago.
Maggie Johnson	19	Hyde Park, Ill.
Vaclav Dvorak	27	Chicago.
Antonia Liska	20	Chicago.
August Meyers	24	60 Ashley.
Grace Sharp	19	60 Ashley.
Jan Gerecki	22	30 Fifth.
Josephina Krejecka	17	24 Fifth.
Fred A. Boule	22	222 Blue Island av.
Louisa M. Gordon	20	Chicago.
John D. Markel	24	Bartlett, Ill.
Mary D. Schick	20	Wayne, Ill.
Louis Lippert	39	Blue Island, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Singland	40	Blue Island, Ill.
John E. Kane	30	65 Stewart av.
Hannah Shannon	24	128 Johnson.
F. E. Parsons	25	Adrian, Mich.
Alice Z. Knill	22	Chicago.
F. W. Kruse	24	Bremen, Ill.
Katie Schelihaus	18	Bremen, Ill.
John Bourk	27	215 Twenty-sixth.
Franklin C. Lynch	24	98 Thirty-first.
John Eggebrecht	37	Chicago.
Mrs. Mary Gockel	31	Chicago.
John F. W. Loake	38	Chicago.
Catherine Dziewion	34	Chicago.
John Dable	60	Chicago.
Mrs. M. A. Williams	47	Chicago.
Dennis Maher	42	18 Sholto.
Mrs. Ann Hickey	34	319 West Huron.
Russell C. Hall	24	Twenty-first & Loomis.
Alice E. Roberts	19	Twenty-first & Loomis.
Stanislaus Papciak	28	28 Bradley.
Mary Lazarowic	18	28 Bradley.
Thomas Maher	29	111 De Koven.
Briget Lindsay	23	210 West Lake.
Mike Reardon	24	113 Ohio.
Maggie McConnell	18	102 Market.
Christian Kudobba	21	Town of Lake.
Augusta Boecker	19	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Benjamin M. Miller	25	161 South Clark.
Maria Annie Kaen	23	709 Ashland av.
Alexander Fanning	28	496 West Twelfth.
Maggie King	22	161 Thirteenth place.
Frank Hruby	25	Nineteenth & Morgan.
Anna Koves	25	383 Eighteenth.
Charles R. Lott	24	558 Van Buren.
Anna E. Sherman	22	66 West Madison.

MARRIAGES.

BUTTERFIELD—BURLOCK—May 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, Mr. Justin Butterfield and Miss Carrie Elliot Burlock.

DEATHS.

SHEPARD—Sunday, May 15, at Geneva, N. Y., Henry Carlton, son of Henry M. and Frances W. Shepard, aged 7 months.

O'BRIEN—Mary, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary O'Brien, of diphtheria, age 15 years 6 months and 17 days.

Funeral from their residence, 208 Centre-av., at 10 o'clock to St. Patrick's Church and thence by carriages to Calvary.

O'SULLIVAN—Tuesday morning, May 16, Cornelius J. O'Sullivan, son of B. O'Sullivan, at the residence of his parents, 350 Polk-st.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock sharp to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MORRELL—May 17, Annie Morrell, youngest daughter of Joseph and Ellen Morrell, aged 15 years.

Funeral Thursday, May 19, by carriages from 11 Artesian-av. to Calvary Church, at 10:30, then to Rose Hill Cemetery.

Our darling little Annie, thou art gone;
An immortal crown will deck thy brow;
Thy life so sweet art born away,
And we are left to mourn thee now.

THOMPSON—May 17, Richard Thompson, youngest son of J. B. and Mary J. Peabody, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, 644 West Adams-st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

DRAKE—Tuesday May 17, Miss Hattie Drake at the residence of her sister Mrs. M. J. Baldwin, 486 West Jackson-st.

Funeral at residence, May 19, at 12 o'clock. Friends invited.

WITHERSPOON—Sunday evening, May 15, at No. 165 North Clark-st., suddenly of congestion of the heart, Carrie, only child of Mrs. H. E. Witherspoon, aged 13 years and 1 month.

☞ New Orleans papers will please copy.

MOONEY—On Monday, May 16, at 11:30 p. m., Cora, daughter of Edward and Mary Mooney, aged 10 years.

Funeral from late residence, 250 North Franklin-st., Wednesday, May 18, at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McNEARNEY—On Tuesday, May 17, at 5:40 o'clock, Annie, daughter of James and Mary McNearney, aged 21 years and 9 months.

Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock to Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

☞ Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

PRATT—On the 17th, Isabel, only child of Edwin H. and Isadore M. Pratt, aged 17 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 328 North La Salle-st., Thursday, 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL OLD SOLDIERS INTERESTED IN the proper observance of Decoration-Day are requested to meet at the Palmer House Club-Room this evening to complete arrangements.

MR. W. B. JACOBS WILL LEAD THE noon meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall.

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS the singing at the noon meetings—so widely known throughout the country—and other services held by the Young Men's Christian Association has been a great attraction, and this is the result largely of the efficient labors of their organist, Miss Grace A. Fuller. She is to leave the city in the near future, and a complimentary benefit will be tendered her in Farwell Hall Thursday evening by her many friends. Some of the best talent in the city have volunteered their services, and a pleasing literary and musical entertainment will be given. Tickets, 25 cents.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A rough, coated tongue is a sure sign of a deranged stomach. It is Nature's thermometer, showing how the system is working. In all such cases resort should be had at once to

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It will upcoat the tongue, by removing from the system the cause of the disturbance. It cures, as by a charm, all who use it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

IMMENSE SALE,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
General Household Goods,
Chromos, Plated Ware, Watches,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CANDY.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

Candy
PARIS STYLES.
An entirely new confection, ONLY found at
KRANZ'S, 80 State.

REMOVALS.

MOVED
C. E. WISWALL & CO.,
COMMON-SENSE
SHOE STORE,
To 79 Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR
WATER WAVES, $1.75.
ALL Long Hair Switches, $4. All other goods in proportion. Send for price-list.
JAMES HALL, 109 State-st.

HAIR
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave.
E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

THE COUR

An Interesting Admi
Growing Out of the
Disaster.

New Suits, Divorce
sions, Judgments
Call, Etc.

THE STEAMER AL

An interesting case was on tria
fore Judge Blodgett, being a
Goodrich Transportation Compa
liability for damages caused by
steamer Alpena Oct. 16 of last
number of suits have been be
against the Company to recover
damages for the loss of propert
and a new boat which the Comp
ing there was seized under att
No suits have been begun in th
the Company filed its petition her
Cook, its attorney, and offere
Court the few hundred dollars
sale of the remnants of the ve
asked to be relieved from all
further loss. The law under w
pany claims exemption is an act
of the United States, Sec. 3 of w
substance that no owner of a ves
ble for any injury, collision, loss
the merchandize or otherwise w
transported on his vessel, if such
was not caused by his act or p
than the value of the v
vessel or its fragments in
lision were not enough to
claimants, then, according to
same act, the remnants could b
by the owner to a Receiver to be
proceeds divided pro rata amo
parties entitled thereto. The
asked to be relieved from liability
ages to the schooner Stockbridge,
a collision on Lake Muskegon Sep
Exceptions were filed to this p
Alfred Russell, of Detroit, who
large number of the claimants wh
suits against the Company in M
made two principal points: first, t
here had no jurisdiction of such
that the Company should have ma
cation for exemption in Michigan,
been sued; second, that such
could only limit the liability incur
or fatal voyage of the steamer,
Hutt claim was not affected by thi
also insisted that the petition wa
not offering to pay any sum into
ing for an appraisal, or offering
assignment of the interest of the
in proving that the Company had
any loss arising from the founder
that the act of 1851, limiting the li
owners, did not include loss or d
by personal injuries or loss of life.
Mr. W. H. Condon appeared fo
owner of the schooner Stockbri
tended his client was not boun
proposed surrender of the wreck
the Alpena, as the collision wi
bridge occurred Sept. 10, 1880, on
gon, while the steamer was not lo
following. At the moment the
curred the right of action in
against the Transportation Comp
either against the steamer in re
her owners in personam. There w
instituting proceeding, for the righ
same. If the Transportation Com
exempt themselves from liab
collision, they should have su
steamer and freight pending to th
stockbridge, or have had her
subsequent circumstances or mis
divest that right, or exempted
from the accrued liability. That
bility was merely declaratory of t
isting by the common law of the
eral maritime law. That law ha
nized for centuries, and the law o
founded on it. But there could
law or decision that prior losses c
into subsequent disasters
mised. The claim of
prior in time, and, therefore,
Torts cut out contracts, and colli
out mortgages, seamen's wages, a
time claims. Under the general
Hutt was entitled to full inden
vessel was not worth enough to
The exemption allowed by the a
was like the bankruptcy of a part
specially set up, and the rule m
complied with. In the pending
against the Alpena for damages
1851 had not been set up as a def
therefore not available.
Mr. Cook then closed on behalf o
er, and the Court took the matter
ment.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will begin the c
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cases will be taken up first. Afte
calendar is gone through with th
docket will be taken up.
Judge Gardner will assist Judg
week in the call of his calendar.
The Appellate Court have adjou
day, when they will hear motions.
Judge Gary is engaged in hear
Alvira McKee against W. Augu
others to recover $50,000 damag
trespass. She claims that the defe
summer of 1877, under the color of
tions, unlawfully entered her b
Rush street, and despoiled it of all
etc. This is one of the suits growi
trespasses which led to the shooti
ble McElligott by Miss McKee on t
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The resolutions on the death
Charles Hitchcock were yesterday
fore Judge Rogers by Mr. John
and, after appropriate remarks,
to be spread on the records of the

DIVORCES.

Harriet B. Devor filed a bill fo
terday against James C. Devor,
with cruelty, adultery, and desert
Clara Halliday asked for a divor
ert K. Halliday on the ground of
Judge Jameson granted a decre
Julia Miller from Stephen S. Miller
of conviction of felony.
Judge Tuley granted a divorce t
from Orrin P. Chase on the groun

UNITED STATES CO

J. L. Ketcham, Receiver of the U
ware Company, F. A. W. Davi
Thompson, and the Novelty Pa
pany filed a bill against Frank
Myran W. Atwood to restrain the
a patent for an improvement in
originally issued Oct. 8, 1872, to H
of Philadelphia.

STATE COURTS

The Marble Head Lime Company
yesterday to recover $1,000 of E. G
D. L. Juergens sued George T
$1,000.
James M. Arnold commenced a
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Hinckley to recover $2,000 damag
John Gillan sued Samuel H. Ke
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Helen Brown brought suit to
damages of M. A. Walker and G.
Alexander C. Bell commenced
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CRIMINAL COUR

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ing of the case of "One Harper,"
larceny. The case was given to
late hour.
Patrick Moran was on trial bef
thony for malicious mischief.

PROBATE COUR

In the matter of the estate of
deceased, letters of administra
Ann Daley; bond $10,000.
In the matter of the estate
Glynn, deceased, letters testame
Mary McGlynn; bond $9,000.
In the matter of the estate of H
deceased, letters of administrat
Elizabeth Richards; bond $3,500.
In the matter of the estate
Barnes, deceased, will proven and
mentary issued to Eliza W. Barne
H. Dunton; bond $66,000.
In the matter of the estate of
man, will proven and letters te
sued to Christian Brinkman; bo
In the matter of the estate of
deceased, H. A. Schoenburg, Hen
and John L. Breman were appoint
the partnership interest in the
Strong & Co., and I. D. Foss & Co.

THE CALL.

Judge Drummond—In chamber
Judge Blodgett—Call of the cr
Jail cases.
Appellate Court—Adjourned
Judge Gary—850 to 899. No.
Ray, on trial.
Judge Smith—No preliminary
3,728, 3,694, 3,762, 3,764, 3,774. No ca
Judge Williamson—Assists Ju
case on trial.
Judge Jameson—A set case.
Judge Gardner—56, 57, 58 of Ju
calendar. No. 11 of his own cal
vs. Prudential Life-Insurance
hearing.
Judge Rogers—No prelimina
call 578, 531, 585½, 593¼, 596, 597,
607, 609¼, 611, 612. No case on trial
Judge Smith—554, 583, 594, 595,
602, 608. No. 211, De Hurvel vs.
Judge Tuley—Motions by arg

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Admiralty Case Growing Out of the Alpena Disaster.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, the Call, Etc.

THE STEAMER ALPENA.

An interesting case was on trial yesterday before Judge Blodgett, being a petition by the Goodrich Transportation Company to limit their liability for damages caused by the loss of the steamer Alpena Oct. 16 of last year. A large number of suits have been begun in Detroit against the Company to recover nearly $100,000 damages for the loss of property and relatives, and a new boat which the Company was building there was seized under attachment writs. No suits have been begun in this district, but the Company filed its petition here by Mr. Homer Cook, its attorney, and offered to pay into Court the few hundred dollars derived from a sale of the remnants of the vessel, and then asked to be relieved from all liability for any further loss. The law under which the Company claims exemption is an act of March 3, 1851, of the United States, Sec. 3 of which provides in substance that no owner of a vessel shall be liable for any injury, collision, loss, or damage to the merchandize or otherwise which was being transported on his vessel, if such loss or collision was not caused by his act or privity, to more than the value of the vessel. If the vessel or its fragments in case of collision were not enough to satisfy the claimants, then, according to Sec. 4 of the same act, the remnants could be surrendered by the owner to a Receiver to be sold, and the proceeds divided pro rata among the various parties entitled thereto. The company also asked to be relieved from liability for $926 damages to the schooner Stockbridge, arising from a collision on Lake Muskegon Sept. 24, 1880.

Exceptions were filed to this petition by Mr. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, who appears for a large number of the claimants who have begun suits against the Company in Michigan. He made two principal points: first, that the Court here had no jurisdiction of such a petition, but that the Company should have made their application for exemption in Michigan, where they had been sued; second, that such a proceeding could only limit the liability incurred on the last or fatal voyage of the steamer, and hence the Hutt claim was not affected by this petition. He also insisted that the petition was defective in not offering to pay any sum into Court, or asking for an appraisal, or offering to make an assignment of the interest of the Company, or in proving that the Company had been sued for any loss arising from the foundering; and lastly, that the act of 1851, limiting the liability of ship-owners, did not include loss or damage caused by personal injuries or loss of life.

Mr. W. H. Condon appeared for Louis Hutt, owner of the schooner Stockbridge. He contended his client was not bound at all by the proposed surrender of the wreck or remains of the Alpena, as the collision with the Stockbridge occurred Sept. 10, 1880, on Lake Muskegon, while the steamer was not lost until Oct. 16 following. At the moment the collision occurred the right of action in favor of Hutt against the Transportation Company occurred either against the steamer in rem, or against her owners in personam. There was no need of instituting proceeding, for the right remained the same. If the Transportation Company wished to exempt themselves from liability for that collision, they should have surrendered the steamer and freight pending to the owner of the Stockbridge, or have had her appraised. No subsequent circumstances or misfortunes could divest that right, or exempted the Company from the accrued liability. That statutory liability was merely declaratory of the liability existing by the common law of the sea, or the general maritime law. That law had been recognized for centuries, and the law of 1851 had been founded on it. But there could be found no law or decision that prior losses could be brought into subsebuent disasters and compromised. The claim of Hutt was pior in time, and, therefore, prior in right. Torts cut out contracts, and collision cases cut out mortgages, seamen's wages, and other maritime claims. Under the general maritime law Hutt was entitled to full indemity unless the vessel was not worth enough to pay his claim. The exemption allowed by the act of Congress was like the bankruptcy of a party: it must be specially set up, and the rule must be strictly complied with. In the pending suit of Hutt against the Alpena for damages the statute of 1851 had not been set up as a defense, and was therefore not available.

Mr. Cook then closed on behalf of the petitioner, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will begin the call of his criminal docket this morning with a jury. The jail cases will be taken up first. After the criminal calendar is gone through with the bankruptcy docket will be taken up.

Judge Gardner will assist Judge Barnum this week in the call of his calendar.

The Appellate Court have adjourned to Tuesday, when they will hear motions.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the suit of Alvira McKee against W. Augustus Ray and others to recover $50,000 damages for alleged trespass. She claims that the defendants, in the summer of 1877, under the color of divers executions, unlawfully entered her house, No. 36 Rush street, and despoiled it of all the furniture, etc. This is one of the suits growing out of the trespasses which led to the shooting of Constable McElligott by Miss McKee on the 6th of December, 1877.

The resolutions on the death of the late Charles Hitchcock were yesterday presented before Judge Rogers by Mr. John Woodbridge, and, after appropriate remarks, were ordered to be spread on the records of the Circuit Court.

DIVORCES.

Harriet E. Devor filed a bill for divorce yesterday against James C. Devor, charging him with cruelty, adultery, and desertion.

Clara Halliday asked for a divorce from Robert K. Halliday on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Jameson granted a decree of divorce to Julia Miller from Stephen S. Miller on the ground of conviction of felony.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Ellen Chase from Orrin P. Chase on the ground of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. L. Ketcham, Receiver of the Udell Woodenware Company, F. A. W. Davis, and E. M. Thompson, and the Novelty Paper-Box Company filed a bill against Frank F. Jaques and Myran W. Atwood to restrain them from using a patent for an improvement in wooden boxes, originally issued Oct. 8, 1872, to Henry R. Heye, of Philadelphia.

STATE COURTS.

The Marble Head Lime Company began a suit yesterday to recover $1,000 of E. G. Frazer.

D. L. Juergens sued George T. Bedford for $1,000.

James M. Arnold commenced a suit in trespass against Charles F. Wardell and Howard N. Hinckley to recover $2,000 damages.

John Gilian sued Samuel H. Kerfoot and S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., for $1,000.

Helen Brown brought suit to recover $2,500 damages of M. A. Walker and G. H. Walker.

Alexander C. Bell commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $5,000.

The People for the use of Charles and Annie Happe brought suit in debt against Barry Murphy, M. J. Clinton, and John Foley, claiming $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Hawes' court was engaged in the hearing of the case of "One Harper," charged with larceny. The case was given to the jury at a late hour.

Patrick Moran was on trial before Judge Anthony for malicious mischief.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of James Daley, deceased, letters of administration issued to Ann Daley; bond $10,000.

In the matter of the estate of Michael McGlynn, deceased, letters testamentary issued to Mary McGlynn; bond $9,000.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Richards, deceased, letters of administration issued to Elizabeth Richards; bond $3,500.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph A. Barnes, deceased, will proven and letters testamentary issued to Eliza W. Barnes and William H. Dunton; bond $66,000.

In the matter of the estate of Michael Brinkman, will proven and letters testamentary issued to Christian Brinkman; bond $2,000.

In the matter of the estate of Martin H. Foss, deceased, H. A. Schoenburg, Henry Spears, Jr., and John L. Breman were appointed to appraise the partnership interest in the firms of Foss, Strong & Co., and I. D. Foss & Co.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal docket. Jail cases.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Tuesday.

JUDGE GARY—850 to 899. No. 848, McKee vs. Ray, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,728, 3,694, 3,762, 3,764, 3,774. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—A set case.

JUDGE GARDNER—56, 57, 58 of Judge Barnum's calendar. No. 11 of his own calendar. Lemon vs. Prudential Life-Insurance Company on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No preliminary call. Trial call 578, 531, 585½, 593½, 596, 597, 598, 599, 605, 606, 607, 609½, 611, 612. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—554, 593, 594, 595, 596, 600, 601, 602, 603. No. 211, De Hurvel vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions by argreement.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 40, Patterson vs. Stewart, on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—All pending scire facias, and Nos. 269, 471, 511, 517, 555, 569, 578, 579, 580, and 663.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,233 on trial, and Nos. 1,268, 1,283, 1,284, 1,285, 1,287, 1,000, 1,289, 1,291, 1,298, 1,299, 1,300, 1,136, and 1,219.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 682 and 683, and term Nos. 1,363, 1,364, 1,365, 1,366, 1,367, 1,368, 1,370, 1,371, 1,372, and 1,373.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—E. H. Reynolds et al. vs. Abner C. Loomis, $511.52.—C. H. Fellows et al. vs. Nils E. Peterson, $4,720.59.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—F. Hutchinson vs. Thomas P. Gaskins, $69.07.—People, use of W. L. Livingston et al., vs. Christopher Heaney and John Keegan; verdict, $6,400 debt, $601.23 damages, and motion for new trial.

SECOND DISTRICT APPELLATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 17.—The May term of the Appellate Court, Second District, convened this morning at 11 o'clock, Judges Lacey and Pillsbury present. Judge Pleasants is ill and unable to be present. Judge Pleasants was chosen Presiding Justice for the ensuing year.

MOTIONS.

705. Treman vs. Morris; motion by appellant for extension to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

710. Thayer vs. Wilmington Star Mining Company; motion by appellee for extension of time to record abstracts and briefs.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, at which an examination of applicants for admission to the bar will be held.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

The Brewers Prepare to Test the Validity of the Anti-Liquor Law of Kansas in the Courts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: A dispatch from Lawrence, Kas., states that John Walruff, of the Lawrence Brewery, arrived home to-day from Chicago, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Brewers' Association. Having about $70,000 invested in his brewing business destroyed by the Prohibitory law of Kansas, he laid the matter before the Association, and it agreed to help him to the amount of $75,000, if necessary, in testing the validity of that law in the United States Supreme Court. It is understood he is prepared to make a test case, and that the papers are already made out for his arrest and the placing of his case in the course of adjudication. Under the sanction of the State laws he was encouraged to engage in the manufacture of beer, and proposes now to ascertain whether, under the Federal Constitution, a State has the right to take his property for public use by forbidding him to sell what the State law permitted him to manufacture. If the right of the State to enact sumptuary laws includes the right to destroy private property without compensation, the brewers propose to have the exact limits of the authority defined by the tribunal of last resort.

A CHICAGO COLONY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—William H. Martin, of the General California Emigrant Union, leaves to-day for Chicago to assist in getting a colony started from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Diego May 25. He will remain there and get off a second colony about June 15. His headquarters will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Special rates will be made on the Overland railroads to Los Angeles and San Diego. Parties east of Chicago will join the company at Chicago or Kansas City.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver. Some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated; is easily taken, and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—*Louisville Post.*

That indigestion or stomach gas at night preventing rest and sleep will disappear by using Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 618 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3057 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

B. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN HOYNE AND BLUE Island-avs., a girl's shoe with steel sidepieces and clasps attached. The finder will please bring or send it to Dr. Buckley, office 225 Blue Island-av., and receive reward. Call at office; hours from 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., or 6 to 8:30 in the evening.

LOST—A BROWN HORSE, LEFT HIND leg white, weighs 1,050. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to 221 Thirty-first-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS AT LOWEST RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity. Room 1, 149 Monroe.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal. Also on pianos and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city or country real estate in sums from $1,000 to $40,000. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

ROOM 64, 79 DEARBORN-ST.—MONEY loaned on chattel mortgages and good security. Chattel mortgages bought.

TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $7,000 ON REAL estate security. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

$20 PER ACRE WANTED AT 6 PER cent on 320 acres improved farm land within 80 miles of Chicago. Land and improvements worth $40 per acre. Title perfect. Applicant worth $25,000. Address L 84, Tribune office.

$200,000 TO LOAN—BUILDING loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 52 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A 50-HORSE POWER FIRE-box boiler. Address L 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE ENGINE and a 15-horse boiler, now running and in perfect order, at 40 South Hoyne-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE, about 30-horse power. Address L 70, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. DR. ELLIS, ASTROLOGIST, ON account of ill health, has removed to Indianapolis, Ind. Attends to business by letter only. Reads life's history, describes and treats disease successfully; for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December, selects numbers that draw large prizes in the lottery. For terms send for circular. Address MRS. DR. ELLIS, Indianapolis, Ind. Correct information by letter; prompt reply.

MRS. COLLINS, CLAIRVOYANT—Consultations on business and all affairs of life; minerals located; magnetic treatment for nervous diseases. 61 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—Business legitimate, and established in Kentucky and Tennessee. Will guarantee $100 a month and expenses. Come and investigate any day this week, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. only, at No. 20 East Sixteenth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.:

344x170 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Single lots $160 per front foot, $150 per foot for the whole block.

200x125 feet on Warren-av., $100 per foot.

Six cottages and lots on West Sixteenth-st., corner of Nutt, ranging from $1,200 to $1,500 a house.

Two cottages and lots on North Wood-st., near Clybourn-place, and two cottages with lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood-st., $1,000 each.

Four lots on West Lake-st., west of the railroad tracts, $1,000 each.

Four lots on Park-place west of railroad tracts, $800 each.

Brick store two-story and basement, No. 2833 Archer-av., front, $5,000.

25 feet front on Milwaukee-av., north of Division-st., $100 per front foot.

50 lots on West Twelfth-st., between Western-av. and the railroad tract, good for manufacturing property.

613 feet railroad front, from $600 to $800 per lot.

FOR SALE—54 OR 108 FEET ON JACKson-st., west of Aberdeen, at $125; a good piece to improve.

50 feet on Washington-st. boulevard, $1,800, cheap; half block west of railroad.

150 feet on Indiana-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., $25 a foot.

37½ feet on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.

50 feet on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.

HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—No. 3423, octagon-front brick house, with gas fixtures.

THIRTIETH-ST.—2-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms, 8 marble mantels.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE—First-class octagon-front house, very cheap.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF HALSTED and Jackson-sts., 50x125.

Corner Monroe and Green-sts., 50x105.

Both very desirable corners to improve, and are offered at a bargain. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 9, 36 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—56x160 feet northwest corner Twenty-ninth-st., east and south fronts.

WABASH-AV.—100x164 feet northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st., east and south fronts.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Two octagon-front houses, one north and one south of Eighteenth-st.

CALUMET-AV.—Double brick house, near Twentieth-st.

INDIANA-AV.—Double brick house, with 55-feet lot, near Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS INSTItion. Lots, blocks, and acres at bargains. L. B. OTIS, Receiver, 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE 10 PER CENT investment—Valuable leasehold in the heart of business; 21 years to run without revaluation; improvements paid for at end of term: excellent opportunity for any one having money to invest. Apply to I. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 85 WASHington-st., 40x170 Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts., on easy time at 6 per cent to parties who will build.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANT RESidence on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., only $5,000 cash, balance long time at 6 per cent; Michigan-av., corner, 151x182 feet, near Thirty-seventh-st.; choice and cheap; also 25 feet near Fourteenth-st. H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH LA SALLE-ST., north of Schiller, 46x150 feet to alley, at $118 per foot. Address or apply at 3645 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 2131 Michigan-av., first-class 3-story and basement brick building, store below, with plate glass show-windows, good two-story brick barn, lot 25 feet front by 161 feet deep to an alley, only 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE OCTAGON front, Michigan-av., north of Thirty-first-st., at a bargain if taken at once. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,250—NICE 10-ROOM frame house, brick basement, hot and cold water, etc., lot 26x125, rents for $30 per month, on Douglas-av., near South Park-av.; house is in first-class repair. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3218 CALUMET-AV., BEing a first-class stone-front of 10 rooms in good order, with brick barn; possession at once; price $7,000 cash, or will take small payment down and give long time for balance, to good party. Call at house or on J. H. EOFF, 12 Reaper Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—Large front alcove room; also a large square room; best table board; Madison or Randolph-st. cars.

54 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—FURnished rooms, with good board and home comforts, in private family, near Union Park.

483 WEST LAKE-ST.—SECOND-STORY front, furnished suite, small family, no boarders, no children, moderate terms.

A VERY PLEASANT ROOM WITH board for one gentleman, West Side, near street-cars. Inquire of J. E. WHITTLESEY, 103 State-st., Room E.

SOUTH SIDE.

470 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished double room, second floor front; best board.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH or without board, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME rooms to rent with board. First-class day board.

2232 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms with choice table.

2404 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished or unfurnished alcove, second floor, Also, one other desirable room, with good board. References.

NORTH SIDE.

33 PINE-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 228 AND 230 CLARK-st., adjoining Grand Pacific and opposit Custom-House—Best $1.50 a day hotel in America; marble building, elegantly furnished. Meals equal to the best. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished, $2 per day. Day-board $5 per week. Meal tickets for business-men taking dinners down-town.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS AND BOARD—PARTIES WISHing rooms and board in the city or suburbs can select from a list of desirable places at the Renting Agency, 3 Tribune Building. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON THE SOUTH Side, by a single gentleman. Address, giving full particulars, X 701, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A REFINED PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders, accommodations, with exclusive use of bath, by a gentleman and wife. Address G 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAR ICE-BOX, will hold 3 barrels of ale. Can be seen at 66 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOLID HEAVY WALNUT office railing. There are 31 feet including two gates. Apply at 93 Clark-st., Reaper Block, Room 3. O. C. FOSTER.

FOR SALE—TWO MASSIVE AND ELEgant walnut upright show-cases 8 feet high, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, at a bargain. Also want 20 counter cases. Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL STEAM yacht, 68 feet long, 12 feet beam; has two cabins elegantly furnished. For particulars address P. J. RALPH & CO., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
255 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 8 RICHMOND range, crockery, and other kitchen utensils, one splendid dwarf bookcase, also easy chairs, invalid chairs, marble top table, etc., will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken at once. 149 South Ashland-av.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 and 505 West Madison-st., have now a full stock of household goods, including everything needful for housekeeping, which they sell at bottom prices, on their easy payment plan. This is a small cash payment down, the balance to be paid in monthly installments. UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 and 505 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGgies, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I guarantee to pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city; I must have the goods, because our sale is large; wanted absolutely 2,000 yards carpets and 500 overcoats, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Remember the number—546 State-st.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Geider's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Geider. Mail orders promptly attended to.

WANTED—SOME GOOD SECONDhand clothing, ladies' and children's wear, for a private party; will give a good price. Address MRS. HAYES, 342 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1881, I shall on Wednesday, the first (1st) day of June, A. D. 1881, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., at the most westerly door of the two north doors of the building used as a Court-House, situated on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to highest bidder for cash, subject however in each and every case to the approval or rejection of said Court, all the right, title, and interest which I have as Receiver of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, in and to the following described property—to-wit:

Lots 6 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 4 in Lingle & Darlow's Glendale subdivision.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 2 in Allen's subdivision of S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 37, R. 14.

Lots 8, 9, 45, and 46, in Block 1 of Wisner's subdivision of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, T. 37, R. 14.

Lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 in resubdivision of Block 9, also Lots 21, 22, and 24 in subdivision of Block 37, in the Village of Jefferson, Cook County, Illinois.

S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, and N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, both in Township 2, N. R. 9, east 3d P. M., in Wayne County, Illinois.

Block 7 in Ayers' addition to Hinsdale, Du Page County, Illinois.

Lot 4 James L. Reynolds' subdivision of S. W. ¼ of Block 45, Canal Trustees' subdivision of Sec. 7, T. 39, R. 14.

Lots 16, 18, and 20 in Block 19 in Holmes' subdivision of Hill's subdivision of W. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 37, R. 13.

Lot 43 in Block 1, Gallahers' Subdivision of S. ½ of Block 9 of Canal Trustees' Subdivision in Sec. 33, T. 39, R. 14.

Lots 36, 37, and 38 in Block 4 of McLeod's Subdivision of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 38, R. 14.

Lots 30 to 39 inclusive in Block 2 of Sweet, Cole, and Buell's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in Hunter's Subdivision of N. W. ¼ Sec. 31, T. 38, R. 14.

The W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 14, T. 17, N. R. 5, W. 4th P. M., and E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 15, T. 17, N. R. 5, W. 4th P. M., and 160 acres in Henry County, Illinois.

Lot 2 and W. ½ of Lot 1 and E. frl. half of Lot 1 in frl. Sec. 2, T. 46, N. R. 12, E. 3d P. M., 105 acres in Lake County, Illinois.

N. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 34, T. 17, N. R. 13, W. 3d P. M., 80 acres in Cass County, Illinois.

Lots 1 to 16 both inclusive in Secrist's Subdivision of Block 80 in School Trustees' Subdivision of north part of Sec. 16, T. 39, N. R. 13, E. 3d P. M.

Lots 6 to 17 both inclusive in Block 5 of Browses' Subdivision in S. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, T. 37, N. R. 14, E. 3d P. M., in South Englewood.

Also Lots 50, 51, 52, and 53, Block 2, and 27 and 28, Block 3, in Cole & Corey's subdivision of Lot 9 in Assessor's Subdivision in secs. 32 and 33, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. 3d P. M., South Englewood.

Lot 11 in Block 6, Linden Grove, a subdivision in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. 3d p. m. (92 feet by 244 fronting on South Halsted-st.).

Lots 78, 79, and 80 of Hinckley's subdivision in Sec. 8, T. 38, N. R. 14, E. 3d P. M.

Blocks 3, 4, and 9, of Wisner's subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, T. 37, N. R. 14, E. 3d P. M., 15 acres.

Blocks 125, 126, 131, 132, 133, 134, and 139 in Cornell, about 34 acres.

A note of A. A. Alexander, dated Dec. 10, 1872, due in three years after date, for $14,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and payable to Frederick Richardt or order, and by him indorsed, purporting to be secured on 79 lots in Alexander's Addition to the Town of St. Charles, in Kane County, Ill. A note of Edward Johnson, dated Jan. 10, 1873, due in three years after date, for $3,200, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and payable to the order of Wm. E. McConnell and by him indorsed, purporting to be secured by trust deed of George A. Boswell and Sarah G. Boswell on the N. E. ¼ and E. ½ N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, Town 27, and the S. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 32, Town 28; all in Range 11, west of second P. M., 320 acres in Iroquois County, Ill. A note of C. C. Adams, dated Dec. 9, 1872, and due three years after date, for $4,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent per annum, and payable to the order of the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company, purporting to be secured by a trust deed of Hart L. Stewart on forty lots and two strips of land in Granger & Co.'s Addition to Xenia and seventeen lots in the original Town of Flora, all in Clay County, Ill. Note of Joseph Lambrite for $225, due Jan. 15, 1875, with 10 per cent interest after maturity. Note of A. A. Alexander, for $2,000, due Oct. 11, 1874. Note of L. B. Garragus & Co. for $800, due March 15, 1875. Note of Herman S. Johnson for $100, due May 18, 1874. Note of same party for $200, due June 18, 1874. Note of same party for $103, due July 18, 1874. Refused checks of F. F. Brown & Co. for $300. James H. Myers sec. bal. $60, and Charles B. Holmes for $200. Protested draft of A. W. Burwell on George P. Burwell, of Cleveland, O., for $1.00, dated June 20, 1874. Decree against Omar Newman for $1,640.22, with interest from June 26, 1876. Decree against Emma V. Burlington for $13,159.13, with interest from June 19, 1878. Decree against Franklin Babcock for $1,370.65 with interest from Oct. 27, 1879, and a judgment against A. P. Rapp for $1,088.60, and interest from March 15, 1875. Also one standing desk, one sitting desk, one table, one map of Hyde Park, one map of Lake, and one map of Calumet.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, Room 14 Portland Block. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.
May 2, 1881.

FOR SALE—2,100 FEET FRONT IN River Forest, 300 feet deep, running from Lake-st. to Chicago-av.; all east and south front, opposite the Town Schoolhouse, two blocks from the depot, only 6½ miles from the Court-House; one of the prettiest spots in Cook County. Price $21,000, well worth double that amount. Will only be in the market for a few weeks. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON LAKE-AV., near Kenwood depot, east front, $55 per foot. 25x155 feet, east front, on Madison-av. at $25 per foot. House and lot on Thirty-fifth-st., near Stanton-av., at $5,500. House and lot on Washington-av., Hyde Park, near depot, fine lot. Fine place at Kenwood on Forty-seventh-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK, 20 ACRES in northeast quarter sec. 27, 38, 14, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third-sts.; all high ground; price $1,100. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT Kenwood, two blocks away from the station; deep lot, 60 feet wide, east front; price, $5,000. Apply to GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS and blocks. The most profitable investment in Cook County. D. S. TAYLOR, Room 9, 36 North Clark.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES, ALL RIPE FOR retailing, corner Halsted-st. and Tracy-av., one-half mile from two depots; price, $500 per acre. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, elegantly finished with hard-wood trimmings, with all the modern improvements; large barn and large grounds, 183x200 feet; on the corner of Woodlawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st. Apply to the owner on the premises, or at corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts. CHARLES B. DUPEE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNtry residence and grounds called the "Prof. Webster Place," at Wheaton, Ill.; house has 14 rooms, over 15 acres of land; price $7,000, $2,000 down, balance on easy terms. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car-Shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT AUSTIN, 160 rods from depot, first-class cottage house, 10 rooms; lot 120 feet front, well improved with barn and shrubbery garden. Price $3,000, ½ cash balance at 6 per cent; will rent to a desirable party for $25 per month; can be seen as the house recently occupied by Episcopal clergyman of Austin. For further particulars inquire of H. W. AUSTIN, 177 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN KENSINGTON, adjoining Pullman. Parties can visit these points free of expense and obtain further information by applying to C. B. SAWYER, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND residence lots, centrally located, near Pullman Station, and convenient to the Works. Acre property near Pullman a specialty. Apply to JAMES. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Chicago and Cook County real estate at the Chicago Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., for the Eighth (8th) Call Board Sale, which takes place Wednesday, June 1. An early entry is requested, to insure proper examination and cataloguing.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPright piano, used but little, for sale at great sacrifice by lady who has no use for it. Call between 2 and 6 o'clock, Room 2, Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.
EMERSON PIANOS,
KIMBALL ORGANS,
KIMBALL PIANOS,
SHONINGER CO. ORGANS,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS,
at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
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LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
STEINWAY PIANOS,
FISCHER PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PIANOS,
PEASE PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
A variety of second-hand pianos and organs constantly on hand at $35, and upward.
LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

STORY & CAMP, STORY & CAMP,
keep a magnificent assortment of
Decker Bros.' Pianos,
Haines Bros.' Pianos,
Mathushek Pianos,
Story & Camp Pianos,
Estey Organs,
Story & Camp Organs.
Low prices. Easy payments.
188 and 190 State-st. 188 and 190 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY PIANIST, LATE OF NEW York, in order to form a class, will instruct on piano at 25 cents per lesson. L 75, Tribune office.

FRENCH AND MATHEMATICS GIVEN at your home by Prof. E. E. MARTINE, 90 Halsted-st., second floor.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G. P. F.: CALL AT PALMer House Wednesday. C. M. F.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MARtin O'Malley, of Dunmore, Pa., by his wife, CATHERINE JOYCE, 61 Flournoy-st., Chicago. Last heard from at Bryant, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY IN MOURNING WOULD LIKE to dispose of a rose-colored silk dress pattern; also, a garnet made up. Address L 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 12 rooms, 1613 Prairie-av. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, and grounds, 300x165, on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; large barn. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av. to Sept. 1, to a private family. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3218 CALUMET-AV., BEING octagon stone-front and brick barn, in first-class order. Call at house.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Twelfth-st., a large house partly furnished. Address L 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished 9-room house in perfect order, screens, etc.; good neighborhood; Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; modern and desirable. Call at Room 23 Bryan Block, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3417 WABASH-AV.—TWO-story basement and attic stone-front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, including furnace and gas-fixtures; all newly grained and in complete order. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 244 Laflin-st.; $45. ADOLF HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—626 WEST WASHINGTON-st., two-story and basement stone-front, gas-fixtures and furnace. Inquire at 130 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM JUNE 1 to May 1, Superior-st., near the lake, eight rooms. Very desirable location. Address L 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW MARBLE FRONT residences, with all modern improvements, on Lincoln-av., between Centre and Sophia-sts., near Lincoln Park, $50 per month. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. Possession given May 1:
Two houses at Montrose, 3 miles from Court-House, convenient to cars, 15 trains pass every day, containing about 14 rooms, for $12 and $15.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A LARGE, DELIGHTFUL summer home; can be filled with first-class boarders. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st., Room 68.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, No. 252 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED room, large south front, everything first-class; pleasant room for summer; central location. 173 East Randolph-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor and one small room; also one large room, unfurnished. Inquire at 81 Twenty-second-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, at 78 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS UNFURnished. Apply at 137 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FRONT HALL BEDROOM. Also barn. 1907 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE ALCOVE FRONT room, well furnished, with or without board. 219 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, at 199 Ontario-st., second door west of Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A LADY LIVING ALONE will rent furnished room to lady. Address K 95 Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 126 Dearborn-st.; store and basement 256 State-st., near Jackson; also offices and rooms suitable for light manufacturing purposes in Superior Block and Cobb's Building. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE WELL LIGHTED building southeast corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av., 61x115 feet, 5 stories and basement. Apply on premises to J. B. MALLERS.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 218, 257 (WITH four rooms), 395, and 422 West Madison-st.; also store with basement 89 South Desplaines-st. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—CORNER OFFICE; SIX WINdows; good location; suitable for dentist or physician; furniture for sale, cheap. Address K 61, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER; THE BEST-lighted room in Chicago for manufacturing purposes, 100x50. SHUMWAY, BURGESS & CO., corner Franklin and Michigan-sts.

TO RENT—STATE AND WASHINGton-sts., corner room, 30x40, with nine windows, over Peacock's jewelry store, fine elevator for business purposes. FISHER, 94 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FLOOR, WITH OR without steam power; also small room, good, light steam elevator, etc. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE BEtween Ashland and Hoyne-avs., Adams and Lake-sts., or a flat with conveniences; family of three adults. Permanency is wanted. K 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL family of adults an unfurnished house, and board owners. Location and surroundings must be nice. References unexceptionable. Address K 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM BY TWO young gentlemen, where there is lively company; West Side preferred. Address, with location, L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENtlemen, a fine room, with modern conveniences, within five minutes' walk of Court-House; state rent and location. References. Address M 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS OR house of 12 to 15 rooms, central, to re-rent to respectable gentlemen. Address K 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND wife, 4, 5, or 6 rooms, with bath. North Side preferred. Rent not more than $25. L 27, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATEly, unfurnished flat or rooms for housekeeping south of Twenty-second-st.; no children; prompt pay. Address M 2, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$250 WILL BUY the high-bred and fast-trotting mare Lady Bashaw, sired by son of Grand Bashaw, dam by Downing's Bay Messenger. Lady Bashaw is a dark bay, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; drives stylish and graceful without check; is finely turned, showing all the points of her fine breeding; she took first premium at county fair in Kentucky, as the handsomest and fastest 5-year-old, showing 3 heats in 2:36, 2:34, and 2:37¼; she is warranted to show all her heats under 2:38 or no sale; she has never had any training for speed, but shows a wonderful gait; a square, level trotter; needs no boots or weights; don't shy, lug, or pull; can be driven up to steam-cars with safety by any lady; she is an excellent pole mare and good under saddle; she cost $850 last year in Kentucky; has been driven past year by present owner, a lady, who will explain to purchaser why she offers her so low; she is warranted sound and kind. Call at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

A VETERINARY SURGEON, A PUPIL of Prof. James A. Young, of New York City, is open for engagements as assistant or otherwise; will also accept a situation in a horse establishment as foreman; is thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to stable management and horsemanship. A 26, Tribune office.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—MY HANDSOME BLACK carriage team, perfectly sound and gentle, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds; more than ordinary good travelers, and of great endurance; at a great sacrifice. Also some blankets, robes, etc. C. FURST, 149 South Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—TWO ROAD HORSES, cheap. Call at 649 Washington-st.

ONE SPAN CARRIAGE HORSES, ONE beautiful coupe horse, and one very fine saddle horse, and safe for a lady to drive; 2 beautiful ponies, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; also all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seat, side-bar top and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; blankets, robes, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap, by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments, or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL EXTENSION-top carriage, any kind of a phaeton, or side-bar top buggy, or road wagon, or business buggy. Can suit you with any kind that you may want, or any kind of a horse you may want. Will rent for the driving season, or by the week or month, cheap.
H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—A CAR-LOAD OF CHEAP horses suitable for farm use for 3 days. G. W. CRANE, 249 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A NO. 1 MILLINERY, BEST LOCATION, first-class trade, will exchange for a home. Address L 68, Tribune office.

FOR TRADE OR SALE—ESTABLISHED business, furniture, stoves, machines, etc., second hand and new. Also store and dwelling. Prefer improved farm. I. CHATTAWAY, Petoskey, Mich.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house, a smart, energetic, active boy to do light bookkeeping and assist bill clerk; must start on small wages, be a good penman and accurate at figures. Address K 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFfice-work; wages $7 a week. Address L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR the clothing trade. Must have good references as to honesty and ability. Apply at 329 South Clark.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A REAL-EState office; one who has some knowledge of the business, is permanently located here, and has a good acquaintance in the city. Good references required. Address, giving age and references and how long a residence here, L 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS retail clothing salesmen. None but experienced men with the best of references need apply. A. J. NUTTING & CO., 104 and 106 Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PREscription drug clerk; German or Scandinavian preferred; a liberal salary will be paid to a steady and competent man. Rosenk's drug-store, East Division-st., corner of Sedgwick.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK-book ruler; situation permanent. Address, stating terms, R. & T. A. ENNIS, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter; none others need apply. R. T. MULLEN, 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPOSITORS, AND boy about 14 years of age to learn type-setting. Room 86, 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD carriage blacksmith and a carriage trimmer, at City Carriage Works, Mason-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER, IMmediately, at 203 North-av. GUNDERMAN BROS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT AND one pants-maker to go to Morris, Ill.; good wages and steady work. Call at Ordway & Co.'s, 205 West Madison st., between 9 and 10 to-day.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR ON BOOK work. LANDON & CO., 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced butcher for retail market. Good reference required. 673 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. ARNHEIM the Tailor, 155 and 157 South Clark.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TINners for the country. Address, with references and stating where last employed, K 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 PAINTERS AT SOUTHwest corner Twentieth-st. and Michigan-av. or 484 North Dearborn-st. Wages $2.75 per day.

WANTED—30 CARPENTERS AND laborers at Forty-second-st. and Ellis-av. Apply for three days.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALciminers at Leland Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. WARREN F. LELAND.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DEliver groceries with a horse and wagon, and make himself useful about the store; one acquainted with the South Side. 93 Twenty-second-st., corner Indiana-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS—ALL we can get, on railroad work, near Fort Wayne. Free fare. NIXON & CO., 79 Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED man to take care of horses. J. H. SWART, 167-171 Dearborn-st., corner Monroe.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan; wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day; free fare; 100 for sawmills, farms, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Illinois; highest wages; free fare; 50 coal miners and farm hands. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN clothing salesman, with established trade in States of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, by an Eastern house; must be of good character and thoroughly reliable; liberal arrangements will be made with the right party. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man as collector. Must come well recommended. 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments made with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY (COLored preferred), understanding running Hale elevator. SEA & CO., 122 and 124 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of package department in a large retail store. L 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, about 18 years of age, for office-work at Chicago Novelty Paper-Box Works, 107 Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN USED TO LAYING sod; steady job; smart wages. Corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS for water-colors and India ink. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m., Room 18, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE PROTestant woman for general housework in a small family where work is plain and house very convenient. To an honest, neat, and active woman $3 will be paid promptly every week. Apply at once at 1230 Wrightwood-av., Lake View, 1½ blocks west of Lincoln-av. car barns.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE PROTestant girl for general housework in small family; wages, $3 per week. Inquire of DAVID C. COOK, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; three in family. 2013 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply at 51 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—GIRL AT 198 NORTH LA Salle-st. A good home to the right person.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL for a first-class place. Apply at 136 Rush-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Apply at 119 South Green-st. immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. MUST BE first-class cook and laundress. Small private family. Apply, with references, at 2558 Prairie-ave.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 116 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework, and one to take care of a child. Apply at 2723 Wabash-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family, at 138 East Jackson-st., three doors east of Clark, opposite Post-Office. Wages $4 a week.

WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV.—4 dining-room girls for Elgin, Ill.; must be thorough; good wages paid to good girls.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework and a small girl for second work. 451 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE cook for hotel in a pleasant country town; good wages and steady employment. Apply before 3 o'clock to-day at 27 East Erie-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Call at 3160 Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as laundress. 2408 Wabash-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKers to assist in artistic work; also apprentices. 13 Harmon-court.

WANTED—AT 600 NORTH WELLS-st.—4 good machine-sewers, 6 dressmakers, and one girl to do general housework.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS FOR DRESS-making; also an apprentice. Apply 3857 Lake-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—WET NURSE. INQUIRE, with reference, of Dr. R. N. FOSTER, 10 Warren-av., between 1 and 2 or 6 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE WITHOUT child. Apply at No. 1200 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT girl about 12 to 14 years old to take care of an infant; must be clean and neat; no others need apply. Address K 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DAY-NURSE GIRL. INquire for Mrs. DUPEE, 3545 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE-GIRL. Call at 3160 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO FIRST-RATE washing and ironing in a family of three. Apply to 3529 Forest-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FIFTY VENTILATORS AT Burnham's Hair Store, 71 State-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AS WAITresses at Geneva Lake; knowledge of business not essential; a good moral character required. Address W. W. WATROU.

WANTED—A GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG lady to work in office. Salary $14 per week. Address L 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE CLOTH over-gaiters; only experienced hands need apply. Call at 41 Franklin-st., up-stairs.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BANKERS ATtention—A young man of 24, who has been three years cashier of a Wisconsin bank, and who has been brought up in the business, will accept position in a bank at reasonable salary. Can give best references, bonds if required, and satisfactory reasons for leaving present position. Or will furnish a portion of the capital and join right party in banking business in some live town. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper, shipping, or corresponding clerk; is a first-class accountant and rapid writer, and has had ten years' experience; city reference; moderate salary. Address K 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF good habits. Has had experience of several years in boots, shoes, hats and caps, also in general store. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk; can speak English and German; 3 years' experience. Address L 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OPEN FOR engagement, A 1 retail shoe man; one already employed on South Side. Address K 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who speaks German, French, and English, in a photograph gallery; pay accepted according to ability; city reference. Address to GUSTER, 306 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from England in any kind of mercantile service. Address GEORGE TURNER, 185 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, 19 years of age, in some wholesale to assist bookkeeper, or as salesman in a dry-goods house, in which I have had three years' experience. Good reference. L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced salesman in notions and fancy goods. Address L 26, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH mechanical engineer and draughtsman wishes for an engagement; can design, take out quantities, make estimates. Address T T, 108 Ottawa Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLOAK houses—Just arrived in this city, a cutter, fitter, and designer of many years' experience in Paris, London, New York, and San Francisco. Address L 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDucated Englishman of 37 desires employment in office, warehouse, store, or otherwise; good accountant, bookkeeper, and correspondent, and has high-class testimonials. Address JOHN MITCHELL, Milwaukee Post-Office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, in a private family. Can give good references. Address C J, 77 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman. Good city references. L 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman or groom, by a young Englishman, aged 24; thoroughly understands his business. Good references. Address L 72, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERienced photographer, late from New York State, where he had for years an establishment of his own, would like to find employment in a good house of this city. Address for a week, P. O. Box 322, City, care J. de St. Ange.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXpert girl to do cooking or general housework in a small private family. Reference furnished. Please call at 401 Clinton-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or for general housework. 68 Illinois-st., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT Canadian girl as cook and laundress in a private family. 1459 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl for second work in private family, or for general housework in a small family. South Side preferred. Call at 272 Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Swedish girls, one as cook and one for general housework, in small family. Call at 319 Twenty-fourth-st. MRS. SMITH.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl in private family. Address 474 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl as cook and laundress in a private family. Call at 2130 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl to do second work and take care of children or sew and travel with the family for the summer. Call at 2625 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl in a small American family to do general housework. Call at 2625 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl as second girl or for light housework. Call at or address 265 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, one for cooking, and one as second girl, in private family. Apply at 401 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL who understands all kinds of housework; laundry work preferred; good references, if required. Apply at 173 Barber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-class cook and laundress in a private family. Call at 215 Twenty-sixth-st., down-stairs.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD dressmaker as seamstress in some good family or good dressmaking shop. Address K 58, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS dressmaker would like engagements in families; $2 per day. Address M 1, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman, with a baby, to nurse or do housework; no objection to the country. Call at 1725 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR second girl, city or country. Good reference. Call at 1516 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman lady's maid; is a good dressmaker and needleworker; would take a place in a gentleman's family with one or two ladies, or with a lady traveler; she has been in her last situation for 4 years; excellent character; speaks English. Please address C. S., Hotel Danivirke, Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as cashier or saleslady. Address L 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of education and refinement as companion to an invalid lady or to take charge of small children; will teach English branches and music. Address K 44, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, WITH a few hundred dollars capital, can make a good income in a respectable business of which he will have the exclusive control in Chicago, and which need not necessarily occupy all his time. Address ALPHA, 128 Broadway, New York.

BOOTS, SHOE STORE, BEST LOCALity.
Cigar, confectionery store, cheap.
Grocery store, cash trade.
Laundry, on account leaving city.
Meat-market, rare chance.
Millinery fixtures, at a sacrifice.
Bakery in country, a bargain.
Sample-room, business centre.
LISSNER & THORMEYER, 59 North Clark-st.

CAPITALISTS—BUSINESS MEN OF good reputation and standing, wanted to investigate a first-class enterprise. Address or call upon E. COLLINS, Room 357 Palmer House, May 18 and 19, 3 to 8 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE in Chicago; location and fittings A1; also good, well-established cash trade; no old stock. Parties desirous of investing will find a good bargain here, as owner has to give up the business on account of health. Stock and fixtures about $4,000. Will trade for nothing but cash. Address M 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER—OLD EStablished job printing office in good running order, doing large business. Party need not be practical printer. Address L 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY ONE OF the best-paying saloons and restaurants in city. Owner wants to retire. Address L 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PATENT OUT. Two or three good States left. Apply to R. R. DENT, JR., Windsor Hotel, Tribune Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, —$1,000—the furniture and lease of a large house suitable for boarders or renting rooms; at least $100 profit per month at present in the house. Ill health reason for selling; parties wish to leave the city. Located on one of the avenues of the South Side 15 minutes from State and Madison-sts. G 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN INVOICE —A general store of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, doing a business of from $16,000 to $18,000 a year, in one of the best little towns in the State; must be sold. Address C. HENNING, The Brewery, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; GOOD trade; first-class location. M 3, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO MANUFACture and handle the best lawn-mower on earth; just invented; will bear the strictest investigation. Address K 63, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO to PROSSER & CO. They make renting a specialty. 215 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

JACKSON, LANSING, AND SAGINAW

6 Per Cent First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds.

ROAD OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO.

PRINCIPAL DUE SEPT. 1, 1891. INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

Both principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO.

Price, 108 1-2 and Interest,

Reserving the right to advance the price without notice.

THIS IS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, AND WILL AT ONCE COMMEND ITSELF TO THOSE SEEKING A PRIME INVESTMENT.

DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 Pine-st., New York.

DAY & FIELD,
Bankers and Brokers,
130 LaSalle-st.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

GEO. C. WALKER & CO.,
Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants,
124 La Salle-st.
J. E. FISHER, Chicago, } Special. CHICAGO
C. J. OSBORN, New York,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY & CO.,
3 Broad-st. (Drexel Building), New York.
Dealers in City, County, and Town Bonds of
Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.
Interest paying or defaulted. Information furnished. Correspondence solicited.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
20 Nassau-st., New York, May 14, 1881.
Coupons of June 1, 1881, from bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company will be paid at maturity by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE,
Grain and Provisions
88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.
EDWARD M. FIELD, DANIEL A. LINDLEY, POPE C. TEFFT. JOHN P. TRUESDELL, EDWARD S. WASHBURN, CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

C. D. IRWIN, ARTHUR ORR. D. W. IRWIN, H. C. REW, A. W. GREEN, } Special Partners.
IRWIN, ORR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling GRAIN and PROVISIONS, either for present or future delivery.

FOSS, STRONG & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, and SEEDS, both spot and futures, bought and sold. Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances made on same.
165 WASHINGTON-ST.
SYLVESTER D. FOSS, EDWARD B. STRONG, JO REYNOLDS.

MINERAL WATER.

MONTROSE SPRING WATER.
Clear as Crystal—No Unpleasant Taste.
Analyzed by Profs. Haines and Siebel. Highly recommended by
DR. DELASKIE MILLER,
L. C. P. FREER,
H. F. EAMES, President Commercial Nat'al Bank,
GOV. BROSS, of The Chicago Tribune.
DEPOTS—DALE'S drug store, corner Madison and Clark-sts.; BUCK & RAYNER, corner Madison and State-sts.; BUCK & RAYNER, Clark-st., opposite the Court-House; BARTLETT, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; J. S. JACOBUS, northeast corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.
Price per gallon, 35 cents; per barrel, $4, delivered.
Address orders to A. MORO, General Agent, Care Silverman's Bank, Chicago.

Women as Physicians—How Much They Have Made and How Practice Has Affected Their Lives.

New York Sun.

The Woman's Medical College has, in the thirty years of its existence, graduated 276 women as physicians, of whom 244 survive. A circular of inquiry sent to them from the college has elicited 181 replies. Of the respondents 151 are in active practice. The remainder discontinued professional life for various reasons, those cited being chiefly of a domestic or business character, ill health, or old age.

Those entering gynæcological practice numbered 32; obstetrical, 9; medical, 9; surgical, 3; general practice, 34; gynæcological and obstetrical, 19; gynæcological and surgical, 6; gynæcological and medical, 26; obstetrical and medical, 6; surgical and medical, 7. Total, 151. Cordial social recognition is reported by 144, only seven reporting negatively. Important and responsible positions, such as resident or visiting physicians in hospitals, asylums, and girls' colleges, are held by fifty-nine of the number.

The question of the monetary value of their yearly practice is answered by seventy-six individuals. Twenty-four earned from $1,000 to $2,000, twenty from $2,000 to $3,000, ten from $3,000 to $4,000, five from $4,000 to $5,000, and three from $5,000 to $15,000. Four report incomes varying from $15,000 to $20,000, and ten report less than $1,000. The average income of the seventy-six is reckoned at $2,907.30. Several who make no estimate reply that they are too busy to prepare an accurate statement. Others say simply that they support themselves and a certain number of relatives and dependents. Three have accumulated sufficient money in the profession to enable them to retire. Sixty-six are members of medical societies covering seventeen States. One is a member of six societies (five of them in New York City), one in four, and one in three.

In answer to the question: "What influence has the study and practice of medicine had upon your domestic relations as wife and mother?" fifty married women responded as follows: Influence favorable, 43; not wholly favorable, 6; unfavorable, 1. The replies of unmarried women were not in sufficient number to be of statistical importance. Out of four of them, three stated that the study and practice of medicine had prevented their marriage.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL CONVENTION.

DIXON, Ill., May 17.—It now looks as if all of the Boards of Trade in the Northwest, as well as in the entire Mississippi Valley, will be represented in the Davenport Canal Convention. The Cotton Exchange of Memphis and the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis telegraph that they will send delegations. The Convention will be an open board, where social and business acquaintances can be formed and widely extended. In politics, also, Republicans, Democrats, Anti-Monopolists, and Greenbackers will sit side by side.

A great many persons become insane from sleepless nights that Hop Bitters would have prevented.

BUSINESS.

Interval of Weakness in the Bull Speculation.

Encouraging Rumors to Buy Stocks Sown Broadcast.

New Rival to Lackawanna—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active, and Generally Stronger—A Big Reaction in Provisions.

Lard Booming—Corn Very Strong, Being Wanted at the Seaboard—Wheat Turns Upward.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were active, but the advance of the last few days was not kept up at an unbroken gait. Heavy sales were made, both by Wall street and outside operators, to secure the handsome profits that have accrued. There were some Chicago operators with the courage to sell short. As a rule, those who sold to take profits will buy again if the market recedes a few points. Weakness in the elevated stocks had some effect on the general list, though there is no connection between them. At the close there was a better tone, with a recovery of most of the decline. Manhattan was particularly elastic, going up easily from 23¾ to 26½.

Pools in Union Pacific and Texas Pacific were buying. Union Pacific is pointed to go to 130 this week, and Western Union is said to be good for an advance of 20 points.

All the New York papers are bullish, and the pale air is streaked with every kind of rumor that will encourage the buying of stocks.

Jersey Central received a good deal of attention. It was announced that Messrs. Solon Humphreys, representing the Wabash, and Haven and Harris, of the New York Central, the latter acting in place of Judge Lathrop, who is ill, had just returned from a tour of inspection over the Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Central to Pittsburg, and that the new traffic contract would be signed immediately, if it had not already been concluded.

A pool has been formed in London that holds $15,000,000 of the securities of the Reading Road, and will coöperate with Gowen in his management.

Gould's followers and his newspapers all talk bullish about the telegraph stocks and the Southwesterns. They believe in a bull campaign, if it takes all summer. The Elevated stocks they are bearish on.

A rival to Lackawanna is announced. It consists mainly of coal operators of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and proposes to extend the New Jersey Midland Road to the Lackawanna coal-fields. With the Midland Road the Ontario & Western is connected in this enterprise. Contracts for building the extension have been let. The Pennsylvania Coal Construction Company, as the new concern is called, owns 5,000 acres of coal land, and controls 10,000 acres more. These contain a large amount of Lehigh and Schuylkill coals, and are already producing 3,000 tons a day. It is expected that the new Company will within two years deliver as much coal in New York as the Lackawanna. Its officers are in New York to make arrangements for the sale of its permanent production.

The following table gives a comparative view of the quotable values of the leading stocks in April, this year, and April ten years ago:

	April, 1871.	April, 1881.	Increase.
Chicago & Alton	126⅜	146¾	20⅜
Do preferred	121	145	24
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	158	166¼	8¼
Chicago & Northwest	92⅜	124⅝	32¼
Do preferred	100⅜	137	36⅝
Col., Chi., Cin. & Ind.	91¼	90¼	*1
Col., Chi., & Ind. Cent.	24⅜	26	1⅝
Del., Lack. & West	110¼	123	12¾
Erie	22¾	48⅝	25⅞
Do preferred	45	89	44
Hannibal & St. Jo.	100	39¾	*60¼
Do preferred	107¾	105	*2¾
Illinois Central	135⅛	136⅝	2
Lake Shore	112¾	128	19⅝
Michigan Central	120¾	115¾	*9⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul	64¾	113¾	49
Do preferred	84	126	42¼
Morris & Essex	23	224	131
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	30	47¾	17⅛
New Jersey Central	103⅝	103⅝	*5⅜
N. Y. Central & Hud. River	103⅜	147	43⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	5⅜	43¾	38⅛
Do preferred	80	106⅛	26
Panama	71¾	258	186¼
Union Pacific	35⅜	121⅝	50
Pacific Mail	49¼	51¾	2
Western Union	61⅜	117¾	55⅜
Delaware & Hudson Canal	120	112¾	*7¼

* Decrease.

It must be remembered in seeking for a standard of comparison that in April, 1871, United States 6s were selling at 114; in April last 4s were 116¼. During the past ten years, again, the National debt has been decreased $436,000,000, and nearly $700,000,000 of gold and silver has been produced; the excess of exports over imports amounts to $618,000,000 more. Our population has increased from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000. Of cotton there were produced 4,352,317 bales in 1871 and 5,761,252 bales in 1880; wheat, 235,884,700 bushels in 1871 and 448,756,630 bushels in 1880; pig-iron, 1,665,178 tons in 1871 and 2,741,853 tons in 1880; and wool, 160,000,000 pounds in 1871 and 232,500,000 pounds in 1880. Immigration is larger in 1881 than ever before. This is a better country to raise bulls in than bears.

The *Graphic* credits the report that the control of the St. Paul & Duluth is now in the Manitoba, Milwaukee & St. Paul and St. Paul & Omaha Companies in equal interests. There will probably be an issue of $1,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds put on the property to relay the road with steel rails and supply a large additional rolling stock.

An analysis of the Reading Railroad Coal & Iron Company's report for March shows that the earnings at present are at the rate of $37,540,000 per annum, which is more than those of the New York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Roads and their branches all combined.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE.

	1880.	1881.		
First week in May	$ 28,831	$ 36,706	Inc.	$ 7,845
Jan. 1 to May 14	534,631	620,077	Inc.	85,446

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

	1880.	1881.		
First week in May	$ 44,559	$ 28,841	Dec.	$ 15,638
Jan. 1 to May 7	813,341	690,703	Dec.	140,638

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

	1880.	1881.		
First week in May	$ 57,675	$ 81,942	Inc.	$ 24,267

Railroad earnings were very heavy in April, 1880. Many roads then made the best returns on record. Yet the earnings of April, 1881, are 25 per cent greater, notwithstanding great losses in fighting snow up to the middle of April, and from disastrous floods after that. The *Financial Chronicle* shows that forty-seven roads reporting, on earnings of $11,792,323 in April, 1880, show an increase of $2,935,353, or 25 per cent. Mileage shows an increase of only 16 per cent. As a consequence the earnings per mile rose from $439 in April, 1880, to $472 in April, 1881. In amount of increase Central Pacific heads the list. It made over half a million dollars more in April, 1881, than in April, 1880, and for the first four months of the year reports a gain of a million and a half. The new lines of the Southern Pacific, which was recently completed to a connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, are embraced in this statement, but the percentage of increase in mileage is less than one-quarter the percentage of increase in earnings. St. Paul has an increase of $388,559 for the month, equivalent to 45 per cent; the increase in mileage is 60 per cent. Chicago & Northwestern has an increase of $159,788, or 12 per cent, on mileage increased in about the same ratio.

Taking the first four months of the year, in which nearly all the losses by snow were incurred, the aggregate of all the roads reporting earnings exhibits an increase of $6,398,976. Thus notwithstanding the many drawbacks, earnings are 14 per cent, or nearly one-seventh, larger than for the corresponding four months of 1880. Except for the increased cotton movement this increase would have been reduced to smaller proportions. Of the total increase of $6,398,976 two and a half millions came from the roads that are distinctively Southern. Central Pacific contributes one and a half millions more, and Denver & Rio Grande $870,000, leaving an increase of less than one and a half millions for the other roads in the list. The only important Company that makes a serious loss is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, which reports its net earnings for the three months at $86,101, against $209,986 for the corresponding time in 1880, a loss of $123,885, which, it will be admitted, is heavy. The loss of gross earnings during the same time was $97,002.

The elevated roads are to have a formidable rival. For some time past there have been rumors and reports concerning an underground road, of which Gen. George B. McClellan was President, and in which capitalists of no common order were interested. For once rumor is true. An underground railroad is to be built, and arrangements are already made which render its early procedure a certainty. The Company, which is known as the New York Underground Railway, is the successor of the New York Central Underground Railway Company, which was chartered with special privileges and powers in 1869. The route will be under Broadway, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street, and thence under the Boulevard or upper Broadway as far as may prove desirable. The company have the power to make connections with the Hudson River Railroad at such points along the upper portion of their road as may seem desirable. At Union Square a line will branch off from the main line, passing under Fourth avenue and extending to the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street. This branch will in time be extended under Madison avenue to the Harlem River, near One-Hundred-and-Thirty-fifth street, thence along the west bank of the Harlem River to Kingsbridge. The company may also construct a branch from Inwood along Dyckman street to Inwood station, on the Hudson River Railroad. Trains will run 25 miles an hour including stops. There will be no smoke, the tunnel will be as light as day, and the fare will be 5 cents.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Morris & Essex	128			128⅛
C., C., C. & I.	98⅛	98⅝	97	97⅛
Illinois Central	142	142⅛	141⅛	141⅜
Rock Island	145	145¾	145	145¾
New York Central	149⅝	149¾	149	149
Michigan Central	113	113⅝	112	112⅝
Lake Shore	131⅛	131⅛	130	130⅜
Erie	50¼	50⅜	49⅞	50
Do preferred	91⅛	91⅜	90	90⅛
Erie, second mortgage	108	108⅛	107⅛	107⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	129⅛	129⅜	128⅛	128⅜
Do preferred	141⅝	142	141⅛	141⅜
St. Paul	121	121⅛	120⅜	121⅛
Do preferred	131¼			131
Wabash	56⅛	56⅛	55⅛	56
Do preferred	95½	95¾	94⅛	94⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Do preferred	109			110⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo.	76⅛	76⅛	76	76⅛
Do preferred	111⅛	111⅛	110⅛	111
Kansas & Texas	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	50⅞
Pacific Mail	55	55⅛	54⅛	54⅞
Delaware & Hudson	113¼	114⅛	113⅛	113⅞
Delaware, Lack. & West	125⅛	125⅞	124⅝	125⅝
New Jersey Central	104	104	102⅞	103⅜
Reading	61⅛	61¾	59⅞	59¾
Manhattan Elevated	26⅛	26⅛	23⅝	26⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	91	91	86	89⅞
New York Elevated	107	108⅜	104	106⅜
Union Pacific	128	129⅜	127⅝	128
Iron Mountain	77⅞	80⅛	77⅛	79⅞
Western Union, old	120⅝	122⅝	120⅛	121⅞
Do new	90	91⅛	89⅞	91
St. Paul & Omaha	46⅛	46⅜	45⅜	45⅞
Do preferred	105	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛
Louisville & Nashville	103⅝	104¾	103⅛	104⅛
Ontario & Western	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅛
Lake Erie & Western	56			
Northern Pacific	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞
Do preferred	78⅝	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
Canada Southern	79	79	78	78⅜
C., C. & I. C.	29⅝	29⅝	28	28⅞
St. L. & San Francisco	47			48⅛
Do preferred	71			
Mobile & Ohio	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
Nashville & Chattanooga	94⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94
Houston & Tex. Central	86⅛	82	80⅛	81
Ches. & Ohio	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	109⅛	109⅛	107⅛	107⅞
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	81			81⅛
Central Pacific	92⅛	92⅛	91⅛	92
Ohio Central	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35
Texas Pacific	65⅛	67⅛	64⅞	67
Peoria, D. & E.	46⅝	46⅝	45⅛	45⅝
Am. Dist. Tel Co.	59	58	53	

Government bonds were dull. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107 bid and 108 asked; the 4s were 116⅞ and 117⅛; 4½s, 115¾ and 116⅛; the 5s, 103½ and 103⅞; the 6s, 105⅛ and 105⅝.

Foreign exchange was heavy, large shipments of securities are being made, and exports are larger, but bills were scarce. Posted rates for sterling were 486@488. Prime bankers' bills were 485¼ and 487¼. For sixty-day commercial bills, for prompt delivery, 482½@483¼. Continental exchange was weak. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 525@523¾. Bordeaux, 523¾@522½. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 524⅜@523¾. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅝ for sixty days and 94⅞ for demand; ninety-day commercial bills, 93⅞@94. Sixty-day commercial, on bankers, delivered prompt, 94@94¼; same, delivered in three weeks, 94⅛@94⅜. Commercial drawn on commercial parties were 94. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40 for demand. Sixty-day commercial was 39⅝@39¾. Shippers' exchange on New York was par.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,000,000. Loans were easier, and borrowers are beginning to pay up. Rates are 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was 50c per $1,000 premium.

Securities were in good local demand, and large amounts changed hands on private terms. Burlington & Quincy 4s, $20,000, were sold at 96⅛; Cook County 4½s, $5,000, at 107¾. On the Chicago Stock Board the sales included: Exposition, one share, at 42; Lincoln Park 7s, $5,000, at 108¾; C., M. & St. P. 7s, I. & D., $5,000, at 125¼; C., B. & Q. 4s, $15,000, at 96⅛; Wabash, St. L. & P. 5s, $5,000 at 97⅜. $5,000 at 97⅜; W. D. City R. R. 8s, $5,000, at 107¼. The following quotations were made:

LOCAL AND RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Chicago City Railway, $100	170	....
West Division City Railway, $100	....	300
Chicago City Railway, $100	247½	....
Gas Light and Coke Company	165	200
Chamber of Commerce, $100	75	80
Traders' Insurance Company, $100	124	130
Inter-State Industrial Exhibition, $100	4	4
Chicago Metallic Packing Company, $100	6.65	9.00
International Electrical Co., $100	200	300

LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4s, 1907	116⅝	117⅜
United States 4½s, 1891	115⅜	116⅛
United States 5s, 1881	103¼	103⅜
United States 3½s, 1881	102⅝	102⅞
District of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	107	108
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1890	117⅜	.....
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1892	121¼	121¾
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1894	124¼	125½
Chicago Water bonds, 7s, 1895	124¼	124¾
Chicago City bonds, 7s, 1884	105	106
Chicago City bonds, 4½s, 1900	107¼	107⅝
Chicago City bonds, 4s	101¼	104
Cook County bonds, 7s, 1892	122	123
Cook County bonds, 5s, 1899	108	109
Cook County bonds, 4½s, 1900	107¼	107⅝
West Chicago 5s, 1890	108⅛	107⅝
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108⅝	109
West Park 7s, 1891	114½	.....
South Park 6s	108	110
South Park 7s	108	.....

RAILWAY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, I. & D. ex.	125¼	125¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	118¾	119¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	110⅛	111
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, South'n Min.	108	109⅛
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div.	108½	109
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min. Point	98¾	99¾
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, 1919	96⅛	96⅜
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, 1918	106	107
Burlington & Mo. 4s, in Nebraska, 1910	91⅞	92
Wabash, St. L. & P., 1st mort 5s, Chic. Div.	97¼	97¾
North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1890	112⅛	113
West Division City Railway 6s	107	107⅝
West Division City Railway 7s	107	108
West Division City Railway 8s	107½	107⅝

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was characterized by considerable activity, and the general list was firm in tone, although at times slight reactions took place, which were caused mainly by realizations. In exception to the buoyancy of the rest of the market, the elevated railway properties were notably weak, and were heavily pressed for sale, the selling movement being based on rumors to the effect that there were serious difficulties in the way of the payment of the next dividends. Metropolitan fell off 5¾, New York 4¾, and Manhattan 3⅜, large blocks of all the stocks changing hands. Towards the close the lower range of quotations brought in some buyers, whose purchases caused a sharp recovery, Manhattan selling up 3, Metropolitan 3⅛, and New York 3⅛. The general list opened strong and higher, but in the early dealings a fractional decline took place. The depression, however, was of very brief duration, and at the First Board prices took an upward turn, and an advance was recorded ranging from ⅛ to 4⅛, which was most marked in Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Western Union, and the coal shares. During the afternoon there was a reaction of ¼ to 1⅛, but in the final sales the speculation again became strong, and the market closed at a recovery of ¼ to 1½, Western Union, Mobile & Ohio, Texas Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Central Pacific being most conspicuous therein.

The monetary situation continues unchanged, and borrowers find no difficulty in supplying their requirements at low rates of interest. Call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral ranged between 3 and 4 per cent, the great bulk of the business having been effected at the intermediate figure. At the close the prevailing quotation was 3@3½ per cent. On United States bonds loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was heavy, and the nominal asking quotations were marked down ½, to 486 for sixty-day bills and 488 for demand. The requirements of those who bought cable transfers and demand sterling for prompt remittances last week have for the present been supplied, and to-day there were more anxious sellers than buyers, the market at the close being weak, with a downward tendency.

Railroad mortgages were in good demand, but the market was unsettled in tone. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 64⅛ to 63; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 66½ to 66; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 76⅛ to 75; Erie consolidated seconds from 108⅛ to 107⅞; Houston & Texas (main line) seconds from 127 to 126; Mobile & Ohio second debentures from 68⅛ to 67⅛; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 104 to 103; do seconds from 91 to 90; New York Elevated firsts from 117 to 116; New Jersey Central incomes from 104 to 101; Ohio Central incomes from 68 to 65¾; Central Pacific land grants from 107⅞ to 106; and Atchison, Colorado & Pacific firsts from 103¼ to 103. Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts advanced from 110¼ to 111; Hannibal & St. Joe convertibles from 109¼ to 110; Houston & Texas main line firsts from 114 to 114¾; Kansas City & Northern, St. Charles Bridge, firsts, from 101½ to 102¼; do firsts (Omaha Division) from 118 to 118½; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 108 to 108½; Michigan Central 7s from 126⅜ to 128¼; Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 116¼ to 117; Rock Island coupon firsts from 127 to 128; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 111 to 112; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, from 93½ to 94¼; St. Paul firsts (L. & D. Division), from 98 to 99⅞; and Central Pacific firsts from 117 to 118. Rochester & Pittsburg incomes rose from 58 to 58⅜, and receded to 57⅛; do firsts sold up from 104⅜ to 107¾. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes declined from 62½ to 60, and rallied to 61¼. Texas Pacific land grant incomes receded from 90 to 89, and closed at 90; do firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 100¼ to 101, and reacted to 100⅝. Canada Southern guaranteed firsts advanced from 104¾ to 105, and fell off to 103¾. Iron Mountain second preferred incomes sold up from 92½ to 93½, and reacted to 93. Kansas & Texas seconds advanced from 89½ to 90, and closed at 89½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Governments were steady for 6s, ⅛@¼ higher for 5s, and ⅛@¼ lower for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and irregular.

State securities were in light request.

The stock market opened strong and generally higher, but in the early dealings prices declined ¼ to 2¼. At the First Board a firmer tone prevailed, and an advance of ¼ to 4 was recorded, in which Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were most prominent. This was followed by a slight reaction, and, later, by a partial recovery, but during the afternoon the pressure to sell was developed in elevated railway properties, which brought these shares down 3@4, the general list selling off ¼ to 1¼. In late dealings there was a rally of 3 in elevated railways, and the general market sold up ¼ to 1¼.

Transactions, 450,000 shares:

Alton & Terre H'te	1,600	New Jersey Central	14,000
Canada Southern	2,600	New York Central	7,600
Chesapeake & Ohio	5,000	Northern Pacific	7,800
Central Pacific	3,000	Ohio & Mississippi	3,300
C., C., C. & I.	1,100	Ontario & Western	6,000
C., C. & I. C.	9,000	Ohio Central	8,000
D., L. & Western	19,000	Pacific Mail	13,000
Delaware & Hudson	4,000	Peoria, D. & E.	3,000
Den. & Rio Grande	1,600	Reading	3,000
Erie	18,000	Rock Island	4,000
H. & St. Joseph	3,000	St. Paul	10,000
Iron Mountain	4,300	St. Paul & Omaha	8,000
Kansas & Texas	35,000	Texas Pacific	32,000
Lake Shore	21,000	Union Pacific	16,000
Louisville & Nash	22,000	Wabash Pacific	16,000
Michigan Central	4,000	Western Union	40,000
Mobile & Ohio	5,000	Ind., Bloom & W	5,300
Memphis & Charl'n	2,200	Houston & Texas	3,800
Northwestern	7,000	Cin., San. & Cleve	50,000
Nashville & Chat	3,300	Consolidation Coal	4,000

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 485½; demand, 487½.

Produce exports for the week, $6,014,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	105¼	New 4s	117⅛
New 5s	103⅞	Pacific 6s of 1895	131
New 4½s	116		

BONDS.

Louisiana	63⅛	C. P. bonds	117¾
Missouri	117	U. P. firsts	119
St. Joe	110	U. P. land-grant	115
Tennessee, old	74	U. P. Sinking Fund	121⅛
Tennessee, new	73⅝	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	131
Virginia, old	38	St. P. & St. J. firsts	113
Virginia, consols	84⅛	Erie seconds	107⅝
Virginia, deferred	19¼		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	145	Alton & Terre Haute	73
Panama	250	Do preferred	140
Fort Wayne	130	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	55⅞
Cleve. & Pittsburg	141	Do preferred	94⅞
Illinois Central	141⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	76⅛
C., B. & Q.	166⅛	Do preferred	111
Chicago & Alton	145⅛	Iron Mountain	79⅞
Do preferred	147	St. L. & San Fran	47
New York Central	149⅞	Do preferred	70⅛
Harlem	225	Do first preferred	107⅜
Lake Shore	130⅛	C. St. L. & N. O.	80⅛
Can. Southern	78⅜	Kansas & Texas	50⅝
Michigan Central	112⅝	Union Pacific stock	128
Erie	50	Central Pacific	91⅞
Do preferred	90⅝	Northern Pacific	43⅞
St. Paul	121⅛	Do preferred	78
Do preferred	130⅞	Louisville & Nashv	104⅛
St. P., M. & M.	92⅛	Nash. & Chattanooga	92¼
St. Paul & Omaha	45⅞	L., N. A. & C.	90
Do preferred	105⅛	Houston & Texas	80⅛
Del., Lack. & West	125⅜	D. & R. G.	107⅞
Morris & Essex	128	Western Union	121⅞
Delaware & Hudson	113⅞	Pacific Mail	55
New Jersey Central	103⅞	Adams	130
Reading	60	Fargo	125
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅞	American	118¾
Do preferred	109	U. S. Express	65
Chesapeake & Ohio	31⅛	Quicksilver	15
Do first preferred	46⅛	Do preferred	49
Mobile & Ohio	37⅛	Caribou	2¾
Cleve. & Columbus	97⅞	Central Arizona	4⅛
C., C. & I. C.	28⅞	Homestake	24
Ohio Central	35	Standard	23⅞
Lake Erie & Western	55	Excelsior	5
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	45⅛	Little Pittsburg	3
Ontario & Western	37⅛	Ontario	38
L. B. & W.	54⅛	Northwestern	128⅛
B., C. R. & N.	87	Do preferred	141

Some banks are selling 4 and 4½ per cent bonds and buying 5s, so as to procure 3½ per cents, which explains why 5s were so strong to-day and others at times lower. The weakness in Elevated shares was on reports of impending events of importance, the precise nature of which was not disclosed. The majority of the stocks closed at the highest prices of the day. It is expected here that important business in reference to the unification of the Southwestern lines will come before the meeting of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company at Parsons to-morrow.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 17.—At the Boston Stock Exchange to-day there was a good market, considering the weather and its depressing influence. One of the features of the day was the advance in Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred from 116 to 125, and the common from 75 to 77. Wisconsin Central has been stronger, advancing to 29½ on large sales. Fort Scott is again coming up, advancing from 91 to 93½ on common stock, and from 130 to 132 on the preferred. Little Rock advanced 1, to 84. Sandusky advanced from 31¾ to 32⅛@32, and on the last call closed 32¾ bid and 32½ asked. Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which is largely held in Boston, is developing considerable strength, advancing from 90 to 95½. Chicago & West Michigan advanced from 89½ to 90. Atchison was lower, selling down to 142¾@143, which was bid at the close. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington sold at 18@16¾. The changes in other shares were: Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced from 120 to 122, Ogdenburg from 53½ to 55@54½, Boston & Albany 1, to 173. New York & Northeastern declined ⅝, to 61¼; Pullman 1, to 133; Union Pacific ¾, to 123¾; Eastern ½, to 43½; Boston & Lowell 2, to 108; Old Colony ¼, to 131; Summit Branch ⅛, to 26⅞; Flint ¼, to 36; do preferred ¼, to 95½. Massachusetts Central sold at 25.

In bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s sold at 104. Atchison 5s sold at 97; do firsts advanced 1, to 123; Union Pacific 8s ¼, to 121¼. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington income (Dayton Division) sold at 38. Hartford & Erie 7s declined ¼, to 63¾; New York & New England 6s ¼, to 103¼.

In land stocks, Boston declined ⅛, to 10. Water Power closed at 11 bid and 11⅛ asked. Bell Telephone was rather dull at 134, a decline of ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	11	Cin., San. & Cleve	32
Boston Land	10	Eastern R. R.	43¾
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	123	Little Rock & Ft S	84
Do Land Grant 7s	121	N. Y. & N. E.	61¼
Boston H. & E. 7s	63⅝	O. & L. C. common	54
Eastern Railroad 4½s	7¼	Old Colony	131
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	143	Rutland preferred	31
Boston & Albany	172	Do common	6¼
Boston & Maine	155⅛	Wis. Cen. common	29⅝

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 17.—Consols, 102 7-16; account, 102 9-16.

New 5s, 105¾; 4s, 120.

Illinois Central, 146; Pennsylvania Central, 68⅝; New York Central, 153½; Erie, 51⅝; do seconds, 107½; Reading, 31.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 86f 7½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 486.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	3⅝	Noonday	2
Alta	5⅜	Northern Belle	19⅛
Becatel	19-32	Ophir	8
Belcher	5	Oro	23-32
Best & Belcher	11⅛	Overman	1
Bodie	6⅛	Potosi	1⅞
Bullion	27-32	Savage	4¼
California	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	14⅝
Chollar	3⅛	Silver King	21¼
Consolidated Virginia	2¼	Union Con	12⅜
Crown Point	2⅛	Wales	1
Exchequer	1⅜	Yellow Jacket	4⅛
Gould & Curry	6⅜	South Bulwer	5-32
Grand Prize	2	Goodshaw	9-16
Hale & Norcross	4⅛	Scorpion	2
Mexican	11⅜	South Bodie	¼
Mono	2		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 17.—In mining shares, Huron advanced ⅛, to 2⅜; National 5, to 80. Bonanza Development declined ¼, to 5; Catalpa ⅛, to 2⅞; San Pedro ⅛, to 4½; Silver Islet 1, to 42. The option of Bonanza Development Company stockholders to subscribe for the Santa Rita Copper Stock expires to-day. Five hundred thousand dollars of stock was offered for ten days, and over $760,000 in subscriptions were handed in up to noon to-day.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 17.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Franklin	12¼
Calumet & H	237	Quincy	33¼
Catalpa	3⅛	Ridge	3
Copper Falls	3⅜	Silver Islet	40
Duncan Silver	2		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Halsted st, 172 8-10 ft n of Twentieth, e f, 24x110½ ft, dated May 16 (Bernhard Moeck to John J. McGrath) ....$ 6,500

Laughton st, n w cor of Rockwell, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 11 (C. H. McCormick et al. to C. J. Swanson) 800

Wesson st, 800 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 30x100 ft, dated May 16 (C. J. and P. McDonald to Andrew Murphy) 700

Ontario st, 100 ft e of Dearborn av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 2 (John J. P. Odell to Mary M. Shackford) 6,500

Sedgwick st, 20 ft s of White, w f, 25x120 ft, dated May 16 (C. and T. McMahon to Charles A. Dotzler) 2,250

North Wells st, 100 ft s of Indiana, w f, 36x110 ft, dated March 23 (D. and D. Mong to Lorenz Goetzelmann) 4,600

Milwaukee av, 113 ft s e of Western av, s w f, 22x100 ft, dated May 17 (E. L. Gillette to John A. Mayer) 950

Larrabee st, 271 ft s of Willow, e f, 25 2-10x107 ft to Vine, improved, dated May 3 (Peter Klauk to Adam Klauk) 6,000

North av, 46 ft w of Orchard st, n f, 23x100 ft, improved, dated May 13 (Henry F. Saupe to Caroline Krause) 2,200

Clybourne av, 218 ft n w of Larrabee st, s w f, 25x90 ft, dated May 16 (F. and J. Kosche to F. Norman) 1,600

Forest av, 90 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 33x100 ft, dated May 12 (M. T. and F. Gorason to Naomi S. Perro) 3,700

Groveland Park, 200 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 45x120 6-10 ft, dated May 17 (Henry E. Seelye to James Eddy) 7,500

West Eddy st, 175 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, dated April 28 (John Kralovec et al. to John Andrees) 800

Laflin st, 75 ft n of Von Horn, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 30 (Same to Tomas Sasek) 700

Von Horn st, 150 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 30 (Same to John Dworak) 650

Prairie av, near n w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 20x135 ft, improved, dated May 13 (J. A. and H. T. Beebe to George H. Beebe) 3,000

Stewart av, 48 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 12 (C. B. Pearce et al. to Peter Michels) 675

North place, 157 ft n w of Armitage av, n e f, 35x76 ft, dated May 17 (John Thickett to A. Schofield) 850

Howe st, 20 ft s of Sophia, e f, 20x124 6-10 ft, dated May 14 (S. C. and G. P. Davis to R. Chadwick) 3,300

Wabash av, s w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 24x110 ft, dated May 17 (H. M. and R. Stuart to Thomas A. Webb) 5,000

Lake av, near Egan, w f, 50 ft to railroad, dated May 14 (Street Bradley to H. R. Hobart) 5,000

Michigan st, 40 ft w of North State, n f, 33x100 ft, dated May 19 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Co. to Anthony Kane) 5,000

West Lake st, 75 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 16 (Denis McCarthy to Elizabeth Heap) 2,450

Milwaukee av, 254 ft n w of Paulina st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 7 (B. M. and J. Schaffner to Henry Hoepe) 1,100

The premises No. 62 Gurley st, dated May 17 (C. H. and L. Marteus to Ann Murray) 1,850

Twenty-fifth st, 102¾ ft w of Michigan av, n f, 19x50 ft, improved, dated May 16 (E. M. Phelps to Nathan Corwith) 4,000

Superior st, s w cor of North Market, n f, 206x100 ft, dated May 13 (estate of Lucretia Bond to J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.) 13,648

Sedgwick st, 221 ft s of North av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 16 (George Schweinfurth to Jacob Koch) 1,650

Thirteenth place, 274 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x82 ft, dated May 16 (C. Rempe to C. F. Harder) 575

Crossing st, 120 ft w of Elston av, n f, 85x127 ft, dated May 17 (L. Schifflin et al. to E. E. Losscher) 1,300

Walnut st, 214 ft e of Sacremento av, n f, 24x150 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15, 1880 (S. A. and C. W. Farnham to Kate J. Mills) 4,500

North av, 25¼ ft e of Ashland, s f, 25¼x125 ft, dated May 7 (M. A. Lawson to T. and A. S. Murphy) 550

North av, 51 ft e of Ashland, s f, 25¼x125 ft, dated May 7 (same to T. and J. Murphy) 650

Nassau st, 141 ft s of West Jackson, w f, 25x126 ft, dated April 27, 1880 (H. E. Robbins to James Anderson) 1,350

West Seventeenth st, 72 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 25 (A. M. and H. D. Huntington to A. Blattner) 800

State st, s w cor of Thirteenth, e f, 25x118 ft, dated May 17 (Leopold Mayer to Bernhard Moeck) 7,200

North Clark st, 168⅛ ft n of Elm, e f, 25x160⅜ ft, dated May 13 (George Keller to Anna Weidinger) 4,000

Goethe st, 95 4-10 ft e of North La Salle, n f, 40x132 ft, dated March 28 (Frank Niesen to Andrew L. Williams) 2,000

Rhodes av, s w cor of Thirty-third st, e f, 100x164⅜ ft, dated May 10 (Charles O. Gleason to Burke Stone) 6,325

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Frederick st, n e cor of Orchard, s f, 100x174 ft, with other property in same subdivision, dated May 9 (Mary G. Green to Ella C. Ward) ....$ 20,000

Lot 38, Block 11, E ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 17 (Thomas Burns to S. J. Kassler) 550

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first st boulevard, 59¾ ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 100x208 ft, dated May 16 (Henry B. Eastman to Moses E. Worthen et al) ....$ 10,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Flour, brls	21,220	11,355	23,437	8,191
Wheat, bu	33,512	174,273	25,554	78,698
Corn, bu	174,519	547,791	214,548	337,984
Oats, bu	115,545	101,139	69,774	68,216
Rye, bu	2,753	8,140	5,562	2,781
Barley, bu	23,243	8,778	3,325	11,944
Grass seed, lbs	115,318	74,800	55,143	25,053
Flaxseed, bu	29,270	45,184	210,020	155,890
Broom-corn, lbs	34,000		38,702	2,059
Cured meats, lbs	455,000	351,150	1,951,355	2,849,025
Beef, tcs			2	14
Beef, brls			75	173
Pork, brls		90	782	296
Lard, lbs				
Tallow, lbs	130,910	59,130	1,509,245	282,480
Butter, lbs	113,625	77,322	268,553	64,600
Live hogs, No.	17,557	20,131	172,364	222,276
Cattle, No.	5,565	34,528	4,001	5,905
Sheep, No.	38	6,502	3,605	3,529
Hides, lbs	319,025	509		176
Highwines, brls		299,908	189,938	180,040
Wool, lbs		40		250
Potatoes, bu	357,837	141,585	255,318	54,010
Coal, tons	6,898	4,173	2,355	3
Hay, tons	33,935	5,835	61	99
Lumber, m ft	14	173	1	77
Shingles, m	15,958	7,511	2,483	2,374
Salt, brls	1,140	6,409	65	300
Poultry, lbs	25	210	1,861	4,532
Eggs, pkgs	1,200	1,000		
Cheese, boxes	2,029	1,317	57	586
Green apples, brls	68	2,225	1,259	2,382
Beans, bu	1	152	7	5

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 5 cars mixed, 28 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (56 wheat); 69 cars No. 2 corn, 9 cars new high-mixed, 129 cars low grades (207 corn); 34 cars white oats, 36 cars No. 2 mixed, 21 cars low grades (94 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 17,071 bu No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars low grades. Total (362 cars), 205,000 bu. Inspected out: 234,615 bu wheat, 199,427 bu corn, 7,163 bu oats, 3,824 bu rye, 4,146 bu barley.

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,669 bu corn, 4,146 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and generally stronger. Provisions went up with a bound, under a better demand from parties who wanted to get in, or to cover shorts near what they supposed to be the bottom. The trading in lard (here) was quite large; that in pork footed up a good many barrels, but the aggregate was mostly made up of a few large lots. Wheat was stronger, in sympathy with interior winter markets, and an improving tone in foreign advices. Quotations were also helped up by the expectation of a big chartering movement, and fell back somewhat when it was reported that most of the vessel-room was taken for corn. The latter was wanted, as for several days past, to fill short sales for May on the seaboard. Corn has not moved so freely in the West as had been expected, and a big shortage has yet to be filled in some way. The short sellers of both wheat and corn for ocean shipments appear to have promised a great deal more for this month than they can possibly perform. Oats were firmer, with a good business, and rye quiet and steady. Barley was dull. The closing of the switchmen's strike will remove the embargo on shipments of provisions, and probably cause a material increase in our receipts of grain. Mess pork closed 45c higher, at $16.45@16.50 for June and $16.50@16.55 for July. Lard closed 40c higher, at $10.62½@10.65 for June and the same for July. Short ribs closed 17½c higher, at $8.15@8.17½ for July. Wheat closed ⅞@1c higher, at $1.03⅛@1.03¼ for June and $1.03⅞@1.04 for July. Corn closed ⅝@¾c higher, at 41½@41⅝c for June and 41⅞c for July. Oats closed steady at 37@37⅛c seller May, 35⅝@35¾c seller June, and 27⅛@27⅜c seller August. Rye closed firm at 93c bid seller July, and sold at 78c seller August. Barley closed nominally at 98c for No. 2 cash, 88c for No. 3, and 82@83c for No. 4. Hogs were active and stronger at $5.55@5.95 for light and at $5.75@6.20 for heavy. Cattle were unchanged. Sales were at $2.50@6.10.

Jobbers of dry goods report a continued fair business, with values ruling about steady. Just at present the most activity is in the sheetings, shirtings, prints, summer dress goods, and notions, though in most other departments of the market more is doing than in past seasons at a corresponding period. There was a quiet market for boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods. Groceries met with a fair demand at unchanged prices. Sugars were quoted the same as at the close of last week, but were less buoyant. Coffees were nominally steady. Teas were firm. In the dried-fruit market the only change noted was an advance in blackberries of ½c. Fish were quiet and steady. The butter trade displayed a little more animation than of late, and prices were steadier. Cheese remained dull and unsettled. No changes were apparent in the oil market beyond a decline of 1c in Michigan test carbon. The coal market remains dull at $7.25@7.50 for anthracite, and at $7.50 for Erie. Pig-iron was quoted about steady at $32.00@34.00 for Lake Superior, and at $28.00@29.00 for Scotch.

The trade in hides, wool, and grease is still slow and fitful. No. 1 hides only showing any degree of strength. Tallow is a trifle better, and some grades have been advanced. Broom-corn continues steady at quotations. Eggs were firmer, consequent upon a short supply, 11½c being the ruling price. Green fruits, especially the foreign varieties, were steady, with an active trade all around. Sound hay remains steady, and is salable readily at our quotations. Potatoes were steady at the recent decline, yet the market is still considerably overstocked. In seeds, clover showed a little more strength, but the transactions were not of sufficient bulk to indicate the exact temper of the market. Timothy was weak and nominal, the sales as a whole indicating a decidedly drooping tendency. Flax was dull and lower.

Freights were active, the charters being principally for corn, with 4½c as the Buffalo rate. The engagements announced were: Two steamers for Buffalo, corn, 4½c; two each for Collingwood and Sarnia, and one for Erie, also with corn, on through rate; one vessel with flaxseed for Buffalo at 5c. The rate on corn to Sarnia was understood to be 3c free of elevator charges. Total capacity, corn, 221,000 bu; flaxseed, 30,000 bu.

Railroad freights are quoted steady. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 50c on provisions to Liverpool and 66c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 42c to Liverpool and 50c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported for yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 140,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 429,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York and Baltimore were 35,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,173 brls; wheat, 424,410 bu; corn, 561,075 bu; oats, 33,750 bu; corn-meal, 1,415 pkgs; rye, 16,294 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 13,600 bu; beef, 1,825 brls; cut-meats, 1,674 pkgs; lard, 3,054 tcs; whisky, 767 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 1,945 brls flour, 60,881 bu wheat, 22,110 bu corn, 250 pkgs pork, 3,791 boxes meat, 1,840 cases canned meats, 9,442 pkgs lard, 15,035 lbs butter, 173,566 lbs cheese, 568 brls tallow, 80 brls lard oil, 3,259 lbs leather.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	296,079	23,600
No. 3 winter	54,198	24,192
No. 2 spring	5,299,958	7,080,883
No. 3 spring	134,161	210,731
Total wheat	5,806,769	7,477,409
No. 2 corn	2,884,888	2,814,955
New high-mixed	47,906	54,705
Total corn	3,219,170	3,210,496
No. 2 oats	1,220,909	350,192
No. 2 white	37,165	25,012
Total oats	1,315,901	398,481
No. 2 rye	53,855	52,500
Total rye	55,902	57,063
No. 2 barley	75,281	114,657
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	15,443	222,325
Total barley	99,724	286,330
Total all grades	10,542,466	11,379,809

These figures show a decrease during last week of 534,866 bu wheat, 154 bu rye, 8,093 bu barley, and an increase of 112,784 bu corn, 241,042 bu oats. Total decrease, 189,287 bu.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in the city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 2,014,818 brls flour, 2,947,062 bu wheat, 10,725,308 bu corn, 6,681,056 bu oats, 323,040 bu rye, 1,683,643 bu barley, 22,749,530 lbs flaxseed, 54,592,713 lbs hog meat, 26,139,822 lbs lard, 18,871,644 lbs butter, 2,082,604 hogs, 397,066 cattle, 205,284 sheep, 24,140,628 lbs hides, 7,683,904 lbs wool, 1,018,805 tons coal, 169,942,000 feet lumber, 152,251 brls salt.

The Registrar of Provisions in this city gives the following as the stocks on hand as dated:

	May 15, 1881.	April 15, 1881.	May 15, 1880.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	197,513	157,534	224,583
Mess pork, old, brls	1,412	2,509	702
Mess pork, summer packed, brls	15,552	11,105	....
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	4,028	6,883	4,273
Short rib middles, lbs	37,572,602	34,528,545	22,221,733
Short clear middles, lbs	2,080,741	3,333,656	1,292,625
Long clear middles, lbs	2,292,494	2,509,242	7,044,351
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	6,563,995	7,204,078	6,565,841
S. P. shoulders, lbs	2,582,730	2,892,700	2,143,390
S. P. Hams, lbs	24,410,844	27,190,300	17,194,933
Other cuts meats, lbs	15,507,857	10,324,880	21,550,566
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	63,668	81,457	132,771
Other kinds of lard, tcs	8,781	11,112	12,145

The Board of Trade figures give the following as the movement for the thirty days ending May 15 last:

	Received.	Shipped.
Pork, brls	3,789	10,381
Lard, gross weight, lbs	2,518,725	18,625,875
Meats, gross weight, lbs	6,457,792	30,973,818
Live hogs, No	408,189	110,689
Dressed hogs, No	248	185

Several thousand tcs lard and some other stuff are understood not to be included between the above two statements; the same being loaded into cars or vessels, but not way-billed. There is generally a lot of material out this way, and probably the record of one month nearly balances that of another under ordinary circumstances. This time the quantity referred to appears to be larger than usual, the cause being the switching trouble on the railroads.

The stock of lard in New York is reported at 41,259 tcs of all kinds, against 58,200 tcs a month ago, and 67,186 tcs a year ago.

About 7,000 tcs spot lard were bought in this city during Monday last, which were not reported. Parties in the trade say that a very good foreign demand showed itself just before the recent break, buyers on the other side having evidently become tired of waiting for the decline.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the exports of wheat (including flour reduced to wheat) and corn for the week ending May 11 from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland, and New Orleans, and the disposition thereof, as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,082,904	721,236
France	776,628	74,063
Holland and Belgium	355,269	298,552
Germany		71,141
Spain and Portugal	64,924	28,392
Denmark	26,400	221,548
West Indies, Brazil, etc	90,088	79,571
Total bu	2,395,267	1,305,423

The receipts of corn in this city continue to contain a very large proportion of low-grade grain; some of it so very low in grade that it scarcely sells for enough to pay the railroad charges, and is only salable to distillers, etc. Up to date we have only received about half as much corn in 1881 as for the corresponding four and one-half months of 1880, and it now looks as if the record of that year will not be approached in 1881. The corn in the country is said by some to be plenty, but it has not yet dried out from the moisture of the long winter, and some of it is past curing, being badly damaged.

The Chicago Lumberman's Exchange in solemn meeting assembled on the 7th inst. adopted a resolution with hardly a dissenting voice providing that in case any member of the body should issue a price-list below the yard scale then and there adopted, such reduced rates should be reported to the Exchange forthwith. It is understood that some leading members of the fraternity consider this resolution of so little moral force that they have for some time been circulating lists in which the prices are cut 50 cents per thousand below the scale agreed upon by the Exchange.

J. H. Herrick & Co., of New York, say of grain: "After the full effects of canal arrivals shall have been had we shall look for prices to improve as the export consumptive demand is fair and must be met from day to day, while the movement in the country is light and must continue so until farmers complete their spring work."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were excitedly higher. The lard market was very active and very strong, under a big demand, some of which seemed to be to cover shorts put out during the recent break. A great deal was taken, however, by older shorts, one prominent operator taking in a line that had been outstanding some two months. The foreign markets were steadier, and the local hog market firmer, with remarks to the effect that extensive inquiry indicates a rather light run during June. The pork market ruled much higher, but very irregular, the bulk of the trading being in a few big lots, believed to be bought on outside orders. Meats were higher in sympathy, but unsettled, with not very much doing, but in little more inquiry for shipment, the railroad trouble being ended. The reported shipments of product for the previous day were larger than the recent average.

MESS PORK—Advanced 70c per brl, fell back 45@50c, reacted 32½c, and closed 62½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 13,500 brls seller June at $16.25@16.65; 25,500 brls seller July at $16.35@16.80; 500 brls seller August at $16.55; and 250 brls seller the year at $13.82½. Total, 40,750 brls. The market closed at about $16.60 for round lots, spot, or seller May, or seller June, and $16.60@16.65 seller July. On the afternoon call July closed easier at $16.50 bid and $16.55 asked.

LARD—Advanced 50c per 100 lbs, fell back 20c, and closed 40c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 1,250 tcs spot at $10.40@10.65; 11,750 tcs seller June at $10.40@10.75; 58,500 tcs seller July at $10.37½@10.77½; 16,500 tcs seller August at $10.40@10.75; 250 tcs seller September at $10.65; and 1,750 tcs seller the year at $9.80@9.87½. Total, 90,000 tcs. The market closed at $10.65 for round lots spot, or seller the month, or seller June, and $10.62½@10.65 seller July. On the afternoon call July closed easier at $10.62½@10.65.

MEATS—Short ribs advanced 30@32½c per 100 lbs, and fell back 15c, closing 17½c above the latest prices of Monday. Other meats were stronger in sympathy. Sales were reported of 5,000 pcs green shoulders at $5.10; 250 tcs sweet pickled do on private terms; 250 bxs long and short clears (special average) at $8.50; 3,300,000 lbs short ribs at $8.10@8.22½ seller June, $8.10@8.30 seller July, and $8.20@8.35 seller August; 2,500 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at $8.25; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (20 lbs) at $8.87½. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.15	$5.35	$8.20	$8.50
Do, boxed	8.35	5.55	8.40	8.70
May, loose	8.15	5.35	8.20	8.50
June, loose	8.15	5.35	8.20	8.50
July, loose	8.17½	5.40	8.25	8.60

Short ribs, seller July, closed at $8.15@8.17½. Long clears quoted at $8.00 loose and $8.20 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@8¾c boxed; long cut hams, 9⅝@9¾c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9@9¾c for 16@15 average; green hams, same average, 8@8¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9⅛@9¾c for short clears, 10@10¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $22.00@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow, little being done beyond the taking of a couple of lots for export. The feeling was strong, however, in sympathy with wheat, and stocks smaller than they would have been but for the railroad troubles. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters on private terms; 375 brls and 1,000 bags springs, partly at $4.80@5.00, with $6.75 for patents. Total equal to 1,125 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@4.80 for good to choice, and rye-flour at $6.00@6.30 according to purity.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and quoted tame. Sales were reported of 13 cars bran at $8.25@8.50 on track, and $8.50@9.50 free on board; 5 cars middlings at $11.00@14.00; and 5 cars shorts at $11.00@11.50.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market advanced 1@1¼c, and closed ¾@1c above the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were called quiet, but with a "better tone," and our interior winter-wheat markets were higher. The reason for increased strength there seemed to be a better demand for shipment, and to this was added the expectation that much of the larger quantity of vessel-room here would be taken for wheat. The later falling back was probably due to the report that most of the room had been taken for corn. The weather was fine, though cool, and there were samples of early wheat on the floor, with reports that cutting will begin in Missouri about three weeks hence. But there were also reports of chinch-bug devastation, which formed an offset to the promises that our wheat crop of this year will be bigger than ever. Our receipts continue very small, and it really looks as if the demand for consumption will exhaust our stock next month. This fear made some of the shorts nervous, and there was really a good buying demand on outside account, with rumors that large holders had received offers for several cargoes outside the open market. Cash wheat was in moderate request in car lots, No. 2 closing at $1.02¾. Spot sales were reported of 45,000 bu and 21 cars No. 2 at $1.02¼@1.02¾; 10 cars No. 3, in good houses, at 95@97½c; 5 cars rejected at 77c; 1 car do (Central) at 72c; and 12 cars by sample at 80c@$1.03. Total equal to about 63,500 bu. Seller June opened at $1.02¼@1.02¾, advanced to $1.03¾, and receded to $1.02⅞ at the close. Seller July was active at $1.03¼@1.04¼, closing at $1.03⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.02½@1.02⅝, closing at $1.02⅝. August sold at 99⅝c@$1.00⅝, and the year was nearly nominal at 95@96c. On the afternoon call July closed at $1.03⅝@1.04.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 1 car No. 2 red (Central) at $1.10; 3 cars do (St. Paul) at $1.09½; 1 car No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at $1.02½; and 2 cars No. 2 red free on board, at $1.07. Total, 2,800 bu. Also 1 car No. 2 mixed at $1.00.

CORN—Was more active, and decidedly stronger. The market for futures advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅝@¾c above the latest prices of Monday. This month was relatively stronger, closing at a premium of ⅜c above the price for July. The British markets were called quiet, with an advance of 3d per quarter on cargoes off coast and a decline of 3d to arrive, but what was firmer here, our receipts of corn again light for the season, and shippers paying increased attention to the higher grades. It is understood that dry corn is wanted in large quantities on the seaboard to fill sales to arrive which have been made by parties who expected a much bigger movement of corn than has been witnessed this spring. The May shorts here took in the situation some weeks ago, and have since then quietly filled in, but a good many of those who sold on the seaboard will have to provide the corn or default on their contracts. The lower grades were about ½c higher yesterday. Cash No. 2 closed at 43¼c, or ¼c above the price for May. High mixed closed at 44c. Spot sales were reported of 15,200 bu and 29 cars high mixed at 43½@44c; 3,600 bu and 14 cars new do at 42⅞@43⅛c; 30,000 bu and 93 cars No. 2 at 42¾@43¼c; 15,000 bu and 41 cars new mixed at 39½@42c; 47 cars rejected at 37½c; 67 cars by sample at 39@43c on track; and 31 cars do at 23@40½c free on board cars. Total equal to about 230,000 bu. Seller June opened at 41⅜c, advanced to 41⅞c, and fell back to 41c, closing at 41⅜c bid. Seller July ranged at 41⅝@42⅛c, closing at 41⅞c bid. Seller the month ranged at 41⅞@42⅝c, closing at 42⅜c bid. August ranged at 42⅞@43⅜c, and September at 43⅜@43⅞c. On the afternoon call June closed at 41⅝@41⅞c.

OATS—Were weak at the opening, most of the options selling slightly below the closing prices of Monday. The market became stronger later in the day, especially in the remote futures, and closed ⅛@⅜c better than the early prices. Gilt-edged No. 2 sold at 37c, and closed at 36¾c. May opened at 37c, advanced to 37⅛c, declined to 36¾c, again advanced to 37⅛c, and closed at 37c. June opened at 35⅝c, and closed steady at 35¾c. July sold early at 35⅛c, advanced to 35⅜c, and closed at 35⅛c. August opened at 26⅝c, advanced to 27⅛c, declined to 27⅛c, and closed at 27⅛c. September delivery sold at 25⅝c, and the year at 25⅝c. Samples were active at full relative prices. Cash sales were made of 8 cars and 5,000 bu at 37@37½c in store; 58 cars by sample at 35@40½c for rejected mixed; 37¼@38½c for rejected white; 38c for No. 2; 39¾@41c for No. 2 white; 39c for choice white; and 40@41c for barley oats on track; 39 cars at 35@40c for rejected mixed; 38@38½c for rejected white; 37c for No. 2; and 39@40½c for No. 2 white. Total equal to about 30,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady, with sales of spot to a limited amount at $1.16, track stuff selling at $1.17. Seller May in settlement sold at $1.18 for a round lot of 25,000 bu. June was nominally $1.10, July 92c, with August quotations at 77½c, and September at 75c. Cash sales were made of 1 car at $1.15 for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at $1.18 on track. Total equal to about 1,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and inactive, No. 2 cash being quotable at 98c, No. 3 selling at 88c, and No. 4 was nominally 82@83c. But little was done on the sample market. Cash sales were made of 2 cars and 146 bags by sample at 81@82½c for No. 4 on track. Total, equal to about 1,300 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ½c lower, at $1.02⅝@1.02¾ for May, $1.03@1.03⅛ for June, $1.03⅞@1.04 for July, $1.00⅝@1.00¾ for August, and 95⅝@96c for the year. Sales were made of 380,000 bu at $1.02⅜ seller May, $1.02⅝@1.03⅛ seller June, $1.03⅝@1.04 seller July, 99⅞@1.00⅛ seller August, 95¾c seller September, and 95½@96c seller the year. Corn closed unchanged at 42⅝@42⅞c for May, 41⅝@41⅞c for June, 41⅞@42c for July, and 42⅞@43c for August. Sales were made of 286,000 bu at 42⅝@42⅞c seller May, 41⅝@41⅞c seller June, 41⅞@42c seller July, and 42⅞c seller August. Oats closed unchanged at 37@37⅛c for May, 35⅞c for June, 35⅛c for July, and 27⅛@27⅜c for August, with sales of 65,000 bu at 35⅝c seller June, 35⅛c seller July, and 27⅛c seller August. Rye closed a shade higher, at 94c seller July, and 73c seller August, 5,000 bu being sold of the latter delivery. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $16.45@16.50 for June, and $16.50@16.55 for July, with sales of 1,000 brls at $16.50@16.55 for July. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $10.62½@10.65 for June, $10.62½@10.65 for July, and $10.65 for August, with sales of 7,250 tcs at $10.62½ seller June, $10.62½@10.67½ seller July, $10.65 seller August, and $9.85 seller the year. Short ribs closed unchanged at $8.12½@8.15 for June, $8.15@8.17½ for July, and $8.20@8.22½ for August, with sales of 500,000 lbs at $8.15 seller July, and $8.22½ seller August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market continues firm, and trade very active. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	$ 6@ 7
Green, self-working	6 @6¾
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	4 @4½
Crooked	

BUTTER—The tone of the market is slightly firmer than during last week. At the relatively low prices now ruling buyers are taking hold with more apparent confidence, and, as New York is firmer, holders no longer show a disposition to push sales, but are insisting upon full prices:

Creamery, choice	21@22	Dairy, fair to good	15@17
Creamery, fair to good	18@20	Packing stock	10@12
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	7@ 8

BAGGING—There was a quiet and unchanged market. Orders were filled at the following prices:

Stark	21	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu.	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @38

CHEESE—A quiet market was noted; still the demand was about sufficient to absorb the current receipts, and at the recent decline the market was fairly steady. We again quote:

Full cream, new	
Part skim, extra	10½@11½
Part skim, fair to good	6 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—The market remains dull and unsettled. Anthracite, though from $1.00@1.25 per ton lower than during the winter, is that much higher than one year ago, and consumers are holding off for a further drop. We quote:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.50
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.50	Indiana block	5.25
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.75

COOPERAGE—Was in steady request at 92½@95c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were firm, most of the sales being made at 11½c per doz.

FISH—Remained quiet and steady. There was a moderate volume of business at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.00 @ 3.70
Trout, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.60
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Grand Bank	4.50 @ 4.75
Codfish—Grand Bank, new	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7¼
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Blackberries are scarce and are held higher, 9½@10c being the present price. No other price changes were noted, the general market maintaining a steady tone. Trade was not altogether satisfactory:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½ @ 20
Turkish prunes, old	4⅝ @ 5¼
Do, new	
Raisins, layers	2.10 @2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.80 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia	8⅛ @ 9
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.15 @2.20
Zante currants	6¼ @ 6½
Citron	18 @ 19

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8¾ @ 9
Apples, Eastern	4½ @ 5
Apples, Southern	4 @ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5 @ 6
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries	9½ @ 10
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	16 @ 16½
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	7 @ 8
Pecans	5⅝ @ 6½

GREASE—The market is weak, and a slight decline has taken place on city. We quote:

City white	6¾@ 7
City brown	
City yellow	
Country white "A"	
Country white "B"	
Country yellow	
Country brown	

GREEN FRUITS—A steady trade is reported, with prices generally unchanged. We quote:

Apples, per brl	$2.50@ 3.00
Cranberries, per brl	
Cranberries, per box	1.00@ 1.50
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.00
Valencia oranges, per case	

Messinas, per box	5.00@ 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	35.00
California oranges	6.00
Red bananas	2.00@ 4.00
Yellow bananas	2.00@ 4.50
Pine apples	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—The market was without new features. There was a fair movement on city and country account, and the following quotations were pretty generally adhered to:

RICE.	
Carolina	5¾@ 7
Louisiana	5½@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	20 @26½
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	15¼@15¾
Rio, prime to choice	13¾@14½
Rio, fair to good	12¾@13¼
Rio, common	11¾@12¼
Rio, roasting	10½@11
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10⅝@10¾
Crushed	10⅝@10⅝
Powdered	10½@10¾
Granulated, standard	10¼
Granulated, not standard	10⅛
A standard	9¾
A No. 2	9⅜@ 9½
Extra C	9⅛ @ 9⅜
No. 1	8½@ 8¾
Yellow	7¾@ 8¼
SIRUPS.	
Corn	32 @35
Sugar	35 @44
Blackstrap	25 @26
N. O. molasses	45 @60
SPICES.	
Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	16½@17
Nutmegs	92 @95

HAY—Was steady, with sound lots selling up to quotations, while much of the damaged hardly brought enough to pay freight. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$16.00@16.50
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton on track	15.00@16.00
Mixed	14.00@15.00
Upland prairie	13.50@14.00
No. 1 prairie	9.50@10.00

HIDES—There is a good demand for No. 1 hides, which are firm at quotations. No. 2 hides are plenty and dull. Dry hides were a little stiffer at the East, but there is yet no material change in the market at this point. We quote:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9
Green-cured, heavy	8 @ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salt bulls'	6
Calf, ₩ lb	13½
Dry-salted, ₩ lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	20 @28

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in active demand at the following prices:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ₩ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, ₩ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26⅛
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead pipe	5
Copper bottoms, ₩ lb	29
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	33
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, ₩ lb	8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 15
Fence wire, ₩ lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata, and 32 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.10 rates, or $3.00 by the carlot.

OILS—A generally steady market was noted. There was a fair general movement at the prices given below, which are the same as on the day before excepting 1c decline in Michigan test carbon:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16½
Carbon, 110 test	9½
Carbon, 150 test	10½
Carbon, 175 test	14
Carbon, snow-white and W. W	11¾
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W	10¾
Carbon, Wisconsin, W. W	11½
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W	12
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W	13
Lard, winter-strained	80
Lard, No. 1	65@ 66
Lard, No. 2	51@ 52
Linseed, raw	56
Linseed, boiled	59
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter-bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	49
Miners' oil	62@ 65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	18
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

PIG-IRON—The market remains without important new features. There is a steadily fair demand, and although the movement during the past ten days has been quite seriously retarded by the strike the volume of sales reaches liberal proportions. The market at present does not present a particularly firm tone, but at the present cost of production it is not easy to see how prices can go materially lower. We quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ 32.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	33.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	34.00
Scotch, according to brand	28.00@29.00
American Scotch, according to brand	26.00@28.00
Anthracite and coke	25.00@28.00
Silvery (soft)	23.00@25.00

Terms—Four months.

POTATOES—Are steady at the decline, sound peachblows selling at 85@90c, and early rose at 35@40c.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.05
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were slightly firmer for clover, dull and nominal for timothy, and weak and drooping for flaxseed. The market for timothy was of that sensitive and uncertain character in which buyers were very cautious and reticent, and declined to commit themselves except upon small lots. Hungarian was called for to some extent, and sold at about Monday's prices. Sales were made of 113 bags clover seed at $3.85@4.05; 114 bags timothy seed at $2.20@2.50; 118 bags Hungarian seed at 71c; 16 bags common millet at 97c; 4 cars and 135 bags flaxseed at $1.10@1.10¼; 1 car choice buckwheat seed at 80c.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6@6½c for city and 5½@6c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WHISKY—The market is quoted steady on the basis of $1.08 for finished goods.

WOOL—The market continues dull and fitful at our quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	38@42
Coarse and dingy tub	33@37
Fine and unwashed fleece	19@24
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium unwashed fleece	25@27
Medium washed fleece	35@38
Fine washed fleece	33@36
Coarse washed fleece	30@35

Hallowell & Coburn's (Boston) *Wool Circular* of May 14 says: "A curious feature of the wool market this week is the combination of an increase of sales and an increase of dullness. The sales exceed those of last week by nearly 700,000 lbs. This is due to a pressure by dealers to sell and reduce their stock of old wool, rather than to any improvement in the demand. Manufacturers manifest great indifference, and at the close the market is barely steady. Coarse wools of all description are excessively dull, and prices for them are, for the most part, nominal. The London sales are now in progress, and fortunately for holders of fine wool in this country prices are high enough to prevent extensive importations. A slight decline there, however, or a moderate advance here would open wide the door. Foreign wools are quiet, most of the sales being made on private terms. As a rule, in the existing condition of the market, 'private' terms indicate some concession from average quotations. We quote an average Montevideo at 39c. Some very good lots of Australian are offered at 38@40c. The sales for the week comprise 1,263,610 lbs of domestic fleece, 413,457 lbs of pulled, and 267,000 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions 1,944,067 lbs foreign and domestic.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	5,543	17,567	383
Tuesday	6,200	16,000	1,200
Total	11,743	33,567	1,583
Same time last week	9,644	41,226	1,651
Shipments—			
Monday	3,060	4,001	

The demand for cattle for exportation on foot is not very sharp just at present. For some time past the foreign market has been greatly depressed, and exporters of live cattle, almost without an exception, have lost money. While here fat cattle are worth from 75c@$1.00 per 100 lbs more than a year ago, prices in Liverpool and London are considerably lower than then. The recent depression is attributed to the large increase in the supply of dressed beef. The arrivals at Liverpool during April were 30,010 quarters, as against 21,991 quarters for April, 1880. The arrivals of live stock during that period showed a slight falling off. A more favorable state of things in the near future is confidently looked for, however, as the supply of home cattle will soon begin to fall off, while the advent of hot weather will greatly curtail the shipments of dressed beef from America.

The following from the Liverpool edition of the *Drovers' Journal:*

"So far there has not been a case of outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at the Foreign Animals Wharves at Glasgow. The most rigorous daily examinations by the Government inspectors have failed to even discover symptoms of the disease. A well-known salesmaster at Glasgow writes: 'We are yet to receive the first cargo of States cattle at Yorkhill with foot-and-mouth disease. Why would it not do to advocate the scheduling of those steamers that bring imperfect cattle? They certainly ought to be quarantined at least. They must be polluted by the head-ropes, and by the men exposed to the infected animals. We never heard of its appearance in America.'

"Veterinary authorities of the highest class have declared that foot-and-mouth disease can be carried and spread on any thing or article that will absorb. So that the sails, the hawsers, rope, and every inch of plank exposed in a ship carries the infection; the clothing of the men in charge, the ropes used in tying the cattle in the stalls are infected and will convey the disease to any bullock exposed. One authority even goes so far as to say that the disease may be carried in a flowing beard or the hair of the head."

CATTLE—Notwithstanding the pretty large supply and the by no means satisfactory character of Eastern reports there was a good degree of activity in the trade and a reasonably firm set of prices. Business opened a little slack and for a while it looked as though holders would be obliged to accept lower prices than prevailed on Monday, but buyers—of whom there was a large attendance—soon got to work, and by the middle of the afternoon the pens were practically cleared, prices ruling firm to the finish. More choice cattle were offered than on any day of late, but the percentage of lean stock was also larger than for some time previous, so that the general average was not much improved. The best droves were taken by exporters at $5.90@6.10. Some 400 head changed hands at the above range. Most of the sales to shippers were at $5.10@5.70, or at $5.10@5.35 for fleshy steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, and at $5.50@5.70 for well-fatted droves averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. The local trade bought principally at $3.00@4.50, though some good lots were sold to butchers at $5.00@5.15. There was some trading in stockers at $3.50@4.30 for poor to good grades, which is a decline from last week's prices. The thin grass Texans, referred to in Monday's report, were bought yesterday by canners at $2.85. They were villainously poor, and, although they sold at a heavy loss to the shipper, they fetched every cent they were worth. The general market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.65
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.35
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,030 lbs	3.50@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.00@6.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	1,553	$6.10	19	1,139	$5.15
16	1,462	6.00	38	1,024	5.12½
170	1,313	5.90	38	1,048	5.15
16	1,437	5.90	18	1,060	5.15
16	1,397	5.90	49	1,070	4.90
23	1,382	5.90	12	1,070	5.10
34	1,309	5.90	34	1,253	4.90
15	1,420	5.90	34	1,028	4.80
73	1,332	5.90	12	965	4.80
103	1,286	5.75	84	1,132	5.02½
36	1,343	5.75	72	1,154	4.75
14	1,280	5.65	21	879	4.75
52	1,342	5.75	37	771	4.50
18	1,380	5.70	14	1,067	4.65
68	1,356	5.70	24	980	4.65
19	1,280	5.70	17	916	4.65
36	1,254	5.60	15	1,153	4.65
28	1,213	5.60	39	1,000	4.62½
88	1,233	5.62½	21 cows	925	4.25
35	1,345	5.60	19	896	4.25
18	1,311	5.62½	25	963	4.50
17	1,187	5.50	15	941	4.05
50	1,263	5.50	34 cows	922	4.00
11	1,324	5.50	17 stockers	675	3.75
22	1,179	5.45	22 stockers	623	3.80
78	1,212	5.45	31 stockers	677	3.85
68	1,289	5.45	14 stockers	643	3.70
34	1,231	4.40	25 cows	941	3.60
19	1,263	5.40	15 cows	615	3.70
40	1,195	5.35	12 cows	590	3.70
52	1,189	5.25	15 cows	578	3.70
34	1,150	5.30	21 cows	945	3.60
50	1,249	5.30	20 cows	1,016	3.60
38	1,155	5.35	11 cows	909	3.25
28	1,176	5.30	14 cows	836	3.15
33	1,174	5.25	120 Texas	688	2.85
19	1,113	5.12½	100 Texas	698	2.85
37	1,118	5.10	16 calves	130	5.75
11	1,056	5.05	9 calves	127	6.12½
38	1,017	5.05	34 calves	118	6.25
19	1,097	5.00			

HOGS—The market was more active than on Monday, and firm all around, though without appreciable advance, except in the case of light weights, which averaged 5c higher. There was a good demand from the outset, and by noon very few hogs remained unsold. Trading was at $5.55@5.95 for poor to prime light, at $5.55@6.20 for poor to choice heavy, and at $5.00@5.45 for skips and culls. The quality ran pretty good, and the bulk of the sales were at a range of not more than 30c per 100 lbs. There was a firm feeling at the close.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	286	$6.20	31	200	$5.95	43	297	$5.75
42	282	6.20	44	182	5.95	31	245	5.75
32	297	6.20	42	190	5.95	84	175	5.75
35	289	6.20	122	220	5.95	34	107	5.75
89	300	6.20	62	223	5.95	58	179	5.75
37	282	6.15	59	291	5.95	68	184	5.75
44	286	6.15	93	200	5.95	82	169	5.70
38	273	6.15	125	262	5.90	22	240	5.70
58	288	6.15	56	281	5.90	54	284	5.70
107	274	6.15	52	287	5.90	51	189	5.65
42	292	6.15	122	203	5.90	149	179	5.60
27	300	6.15	61	264	5.90	36	192	5.60
27	268	6.15	48	197	5.90	36	280	5.65
54	292	6.15	30	191	5.90	27	280	5.60
82	271	6.15	31	193	5.90	38	303	5.60
44	267	6.10	58	256	5.85	23	279	5.60
61	276	6.10	54	202	5.85	24	235	5.50
65	287	6.05	65	238	5.8	64	198	5.55
39	278	6.05	58	266	5.8	53	186	5.55
54	282	6.05	66	237	5.8	38	264	5.50
33	267	6.00	25	191	5.8	148	141	5.30
58	247	6.0	64	198	5.8	113	131	5.30
37	292	6.0	20	210	5.8	27	125	5.25
93	291	5.9	155	252	5.8	38	186	5.10
41	289	5.9	75	279	5.8	22	175	5.15
53	197	5.9	76	272	5.8	21	152	5.25
41	185	5.9	49	290	5.75	36	163	5.25

SHEEP—Good to choice qualities were in active request, and, being in small supply, sold higher,—an advance of from 15@25c being apparent. There was little or no change in common lots. We quote poor to best wooled at $5.00@6.50 and poor to best shorn at $3.50@5.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
629	101	$6.00	24	89	$6.00
74 shorn	87	4.35	58 shorn	78	4.00
64 shorn	105	4.50	88	82	5.50
198	108	6.50	24 lambs	37	6.00

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, May 17.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,270 head; highest prices last week still firmer; light supply to-day, enabling owners to sell at full rates; choice, $8.25@9.00; extra, $7.00@8.00; first quality, $6.00@6.75; second, $5.00@5.75; third, $4.00@4.75.

SWINE—Western fat, live, $7.00@7.25; Northern dressed, $8.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,015; supply largely sheared sheep and yearlings; prices improved about ¼c per lb; sales of sheep in lots, $2.50@3.00; extra, $5.00@7.75; spring lambs, $7.00@14.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900; exporters', $6.00@6.10; fair to good, $5.40@5.90; common to medium, $4.90@5.35; butchers' steers, $4.75@5.25; Colorado steers, $4.80@5.60; corn-fed Texans, $4.75@5.30; grass Texans, $3.80@4.35; feeding steers, $4.90@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.60@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none; scarce and firm at $3.75@4.60.

HOGS—Slow; Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; mixed packing, $5.45@5.70; choice fancy, $5.75@6.10; pigs, $4.75@5.10. Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,900.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,100; quiet; offerings light; good medium to choice steers, $5.80@6.30; extra steers, $6.40@6.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; steady with fair demand; fair to good clipped sheep, $5.00@5.45; choice to fancy, $5.50@5.65; very fancy, for export, $5.80; no lambs here.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; dull; few sales; pigs and light Yorkers, $5.50@5.75; good Yorkers, $5.90@6.10; fair to good medium weights, $6.15@6.25; no heavy hogs here.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 836; shipments, 434; market slow and weak; native shippers, $4.50@5.50; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.50; native cows, $2.75@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,851; shipments, 281; demand good and market steady; choice, $5.55@5.65; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.40@5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; shipping, $5.90@6.10; Yorkers, $5.60@5.80; receipts, 5,150; shipments, 4,000.

CATTLE—Strong; shipping, $4.50@5.85; butchers', $3.50@5.50; feeders and stockers, $3.50@5.25; receipts, 655; shipments, 525.

SHEEP—None.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,649 head, mostly through consignment; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; Philadelphias, $6.20@6.35; Yorkers, $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400; selling active, and stronger at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—HOGS—Common and light, $4.50@6.00; packing and butchers', $4.40@6.25. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 810.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was steady, a few vessel-loads arriving Monday being disposed of, together with a number of new arrivals. Quite a fleet from Green Bay, the first of the season on the round trip, arrived, most of the cargoes going direct to the yards. We quote:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.50 @10.00
Green common inch	12.00 @15.00
Green medium	13.00 @17.00
Extra good and select	18.25 @21.00
Green good inch	15.00 @17.50
Boards and strips	12.00 @14.50
Standard shingles	2.40 @ 2.45
Extra shingles	2.55 @ 2.65
Lath	1.62½@ 1.75

The yard quotations, as established by the trade, are as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1 inch		$43.00
Third clear do		37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding		20.00
Common dressed siding		18.50
Flooring, second common dressed		32.00
Box boards, 13 inch		43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough		37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch		33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch		28.00
Fencing, first quality		13.50
Fencing, No. 2		11.50
	Green.	*Dry.*
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$12.50	13.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	13.50	14.50
Common dimension stuff	10.50	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft	14.00	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.90
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 54s.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Lard—Prime Western firmer at 54s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 34s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 32s 6d. Resin—Common dull at 5s 3d. Turpentine spirits—London firmer at 30s. Wheat—Spring No. 2 dull at 9s 3d; No. 1 white steady at 9s 3d; winter steady at 9s 5d. Corn—Mixed steady at 4s 11½d for new.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—COTTON—Steady; 5⅞@5 15-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,150.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady, except corn, dull. California white wheat, 8s 10d@9s 5d. Corn—New Western mixed, 4s 11d.

LARD—American, 54s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 68.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester steady.

RECEIPTS—Past three days, wheat, 129,000 centals; American, 116,000.

ANTWERP, May 16.—PETROLEUM—19¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 17—1:30 p. m.—Weather cold and rainy. Breadstuffs quiet, steady, except corn, which is dull. Wheat—White, 8s 10d@9s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Wheat better tone; red winter, 9s 5d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d. Corn better tone. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand and firm; red winter advanced 3d. Corn quiet and firm at 3d advance. To arrive—wheat not much doing; corn declined 3d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 54s. Bacon—L. C., 42s 6d; S. C., 44s. Tallow, 34s 3d. Cheese rather dull, at 68s 6d. Beef, 86s. Country markets rather dull.

LONDON, May 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadier. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmly held; fair average red winter, 47s 3d. Corn firmer; fair average American mixed, 25s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn rather easier. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 24s 6d@25s. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dealings comparatively liberal, as well for prompt delivery as in the option line, but again at very irregular prices; early deliveries opened heavily, and yielding in instances about ½@¾c a bu, as influenced by the very free arrivals yesterday from canals, which, however, seemed to have been in large measure quite promptly marked or passed on contract, thus relieving the pressure of supplies and leading to a rally through the afternoon of about ½@1c a bu, closing, as a rule, firmly. The further rise in ocean freights tended to check export purchases; in the option line business has been to a respectable aggregate, chiefly in options on No. 2 red, which for May to July were worked up about ¾@1½c a bushel, closing strong; spring dull and unsettled; No. 1 red at $1.12½@1.23, closing at $1.23; No. 2 red at $1.24½@1.25¾, largely canal stock, at $1.24½@1.25¾, closing at $1.25¼ bid; do special deliveries in May at $1.25; do May options at $1.24@1.25⅝, closing at $1.24⅝ bid; do July option at $1.21⅝@1.22¼, closing at $1.22¼; do July options at $1.19⅛@1.19⅞, mostly at $1.19¾, closing at $1.19⅞; do August options at $1.15, closing at $1.15½ reported bid; No. 3 red at $1.20@1.21; do steamer grade at $1.07½; ungraded red at $1.12@1.27, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.19; rejected spring at 92½c. A very free movement is reported in corn, in great part for prompt delivery, but also at unsettled prices, prompt deliveries opening generally weaker, and in the instance of No. 2 about ¾@1c a bu under last evening, but, as the very large arrivals were rapidly absorbed, again hardening perceptibly, and on No. 2 regaining about ½@1c a bu of the early loss, and on No. 3 rallying 1½@2c a bu; this grade, favored by the cooler weather, threatening less injury to stock; options were offered with less urgency and quoted higher, generally ¼@½c on a very good demand, mostly for May delivery; mixed Western ungraded at 50@57½c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed, early deliveries, at 55@55⅝c, mostly at 55¼@55½c, closing at 55½c bid; No. 2 white at 60@60½c; New York steamer white at 53@54c; New York yellow at 57½@58c; steamer yellow at 56c; hot corn at 40@48c; damaged at 33@38c. Oats—A pressure to place supplies led to a further break in prices, white suffering most, losing in instance of No 2 white as much as 1½@2c per bu on a restricted movement, closing as a rule for white heavily, and for mixed, which yielded least, rather more steadily; Western ungraded at 47@54c, as to quality; mixed do at 44½@46c; white State at 52½@54c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45c½. Rye was again held higher, as it it very scarce and wanted; boat-loads of State are quoted at $1.15 bid, and up to $1.16@1.17 asked; car-lots of Pennsylvania, Jersey, and State at $1.10@1.12; a boat-load of Canada in bond offered at $1.14, with $1.12 bid.

PROVISIONS—Favored by the stimulating accounts from the West, and a more confident demand (partly from shippers), hog products again advanced materially, with extensive dealings noted in Western steam lard; otherwise a comparatively slow movement; the partial revival of the export call has been deemed an especially encouraging feature; Western mess pork held higher for early delivery, leaving off at $15.75@16.00 for old mess pork, and $16.75 for new do, but quiet; sales of 400 brls old mess at $15.75@16.00, and in the option line in moderate demand and quoted up decidedly, with May closing $16.50; June, $16.50; July at $16.75. Cut meats about steady on a limited inquiry. Bacon dull, with long clear, however, quoted up to 8¾c; short clear at 9½c; sales of 50 boxes long clear at 8¾c. Western steam lard met with a lively inquiry for early delivery at an advance of 25c closing at $11.00 for contract, and in the option line a very brisk movement was reported, which has been advancing about 35@40c per 100 lbs, with May closing at $11.00, June at $11.00, July at $11.00, August at $11.00, September at $10.97½@11.00, October at $10.95@10.97½, year options at $10.35.

TALLOW—In fair demand, with sales of 140,000 lbs at 6 7-16@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw attracted more attention at essentially unaltered prices; refined in good demand, with cut loaf quoted up to 10⅝@10¾c; crushed, 10@10½c; granulated, 9⅝c.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights at generally hardening rates, quotations for room by steam for grain having been further advanced, and room by steam for provisions and miscellaneous freight; for Liverpool, the reported engagements included by steam, flour in lots at 1s@1s 6d (mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamer as low as 1s); grain at 4d (a further advance of ½d); provisions in lots at 10@15s, largely through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 10s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.—COTTON—Steady; 10 9-16@10 13-16c; futures easy; May, 10.38c; June, 10.42c; July, 10.48c; August, 10.54c; September, 10.25c; October, 9.89c; November, 9.78c; December, 9.78c; January, 9.88.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 9,500 brls; super State and Western, $4.00@4.55; common to good extra, $4.60@4.95; good to choice, $5.00@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.00@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.70@6.75; St. Louis, $4.75@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 434,000 bu; exports, 16,900 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.19; ungraded red, $1.12@1.27; No. 3 do, $1.20@1.21; steamer do, $1.07½; No. 2 red, $1.24½@1.25¾; No. 1 do, $1.28½@1.29; mixed winter, $1.21½; ungraded white, $1.18@1.25; No. 2 do, $1.21; No. 1 do, $1.23@1.23½; No. 2 red, $1.24@1.24⅜; June, $1.21⅝@1.22¼; July, $1.19⅛@1.19⅞; August, $1.15. Corn—Demand active; futures in fair demand; receipts, 561,000 bu; exports, 108,500 bu; hot unsound, 40@52c; ungraded, 49@57½c; No. 3, 50c; steamer, 55@55½c; No. 2, 56½@57c; choice do, 57¼@57½; No. 2 white, 60@60½c; No. 2, May, 56½@56⅝c; June, 54½@54⅞c; July, 54⅝@54⅞c; August, 55⅛c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed, 45@46c; white do, 47@53c.

HAY—In fair demand.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes quoted at 8½@11½c; job lots, 8½@12½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7½c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet; fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 8⅞c; crude, 7⅜@7⅝c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Active and firm at 6 7-16@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 37¼@37½c.

EGGS—Firmer at 12½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active; old mess, $15.75@16.00; new do quoted at $16.75. Beef steady. Cut meats strong and higher; long clear middles, 8⅞c; short do, 9⅛c. Lard strong; prime steam, $11.00@11.10.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 10@25c.

CHEESE—Unsettled and easier at 3½@10c.

Robert Stobo, said to be running a market here, says he and Fowler stand ready to take the whole stock of lard in Chicago, which is reported to-day at 63,000 tcs, or about 17,000 tcs less than on May 1. Said he: "It is cheap, and is going to 12½c, and the August option is the strongest and best purchase on the list." Heavy receipts of canal grain were reported this morning, consisting of 400,000 bu of corn and 200,000 bu of wheat out of total receipts by rail and canal of 561,075 bu corn and 429,410 bu wheat. In order to make a market for these large arrivals without breaking prices too much the first call on grain was made higher. Ocean freights were better to-day, as was the case yesterday afternoon, on these supplies of grain and lower prices. Charter rates were also firmer for sailing vessels, but not for steamers. The increasing business of the existing railroads and the rapid building of new lines are causing an active demand for locomotives and cars, and the principal works are pressed with orders, giving full employment to a larger number of men than ever before. The outpouring of American visitors to foreign countries causes an active business in letters of credit, and leading bankers are now working on a full force.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grade, $5.00@6.10.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 60@69c. Oats weaker; 48@49c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak; $3.00.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $26.00@28.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market bare; new quoted at $18.00@18.25. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, $11.50; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, $5.75; packed, $5.80@5.90; sides nominal. Bacon easier; no shoulders; clear rib, 9⅜@9⅝c; clear, 9⅝@10c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@12½c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 6⅝@7c; fair to fully fair, 7⅜@7½c; prime to choice, 7⅝@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 8⅝@8¾c. Molasses quiet but firm; common, 22@25c; prime, 30@33c; fermenting, 18@35c; cistern-bottoms, 35@53c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¼@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet; 87½@90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer but inactive; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.25¼@1.25⅜; May, $1.24⅜@1.24½; June, $1.21@1.21⅜; July, $1.16¾; August, $1.13¾. Corn—Western easier and quiet; mixed spot, 59¾@60½c; May, 58¾@59c; June, 55@55½c; July, 55@55¼c; steamer, 57½c. Oats easier; Western white, 53@54c; Western mixed, 52@53c. Rye dull at $1.15.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very firm and without notable change.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.10.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,456 brls; wheat, 110,920 bu; corn, 14,012 bu; oats, 3,985 bu; rye, 400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,800; corn, 1,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 246,725 bu; corn, 60,625 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—FLOUR—In fair demand for choice bakers' brands; others dull; Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.25; Ohio, extras, $5.35@5.75; Ohio, new process, $6.25@6.60; Illinois, choice, $6.25; Indiana, choice, $6.12½; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@7.25. Rye flour quiet at $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.24½; rejected, afloat, $1.17; No 2 red, May, $1.24@1.24½; June, $1.21@1.21¼; July, $1.16¾@1.17½; August, $1.12½@1.14. Corn in good demand; sail mixed, on track, 63c; sail mixed, May, 57⅝c; June, 55⅛@55⅜c; July, 55¼@55⅜c; August, 56@56½c. Oats scarce and wanted; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3, 54c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer at 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak; creamery, 11@11½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.10@1.10¾ cash; $1.08@1.08¾ June; $1.02¾@1.03@1.02⅝ July; 99@99½c August; 97¾@98c year; No. 3 do, $1.04@1.04½c; No. 4 do, 99c@$1.00 bid. Corn higher and slow; 43¾@43⅞c cash and May; 41¾c June; 42⅝c July; 42⅞c August; 43@42½c September. Oats better, at 32@32¼c cash; 36¼c June; 33⅜c July; 26¾c August. Rye slow at $1.12 bid. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Lower at 4⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 7½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $16.75. Dry salt meats nominally higher; no sales. Bacon higher at $6.25@6.35, $9.12½@9.37½. Lard better; 10½c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 185,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard, $1.16; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.02¾; May, $1.02¾; June, $1.03¾; July, $1.04¾; August, $1.00¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, 94c; No. 4 at 84½c; rejected nominal. Corn lower; No. 2 at 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 36½c. Rye dull and lower at $1.16. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, 96c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $16.60 cash, June, and July. Lard—$10.60 cash, June, and July.

HOGS—Firmer; $5.50@5.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 35,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.14¼; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.14; May, $1.13¾; June, $1.13; July, $1.09⅞; August, $1.05¾; year, $1.03¾; rejected, $1.00. Corn steady; high mixed, 48½c; No. 2, spot, 48c; May, 47¾c; June, 46c; No. 2 white, 50c; rejected, 46½c; damaged, 30c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white, 45c.

CALL—Wheat—No. 2 red, spot, held at $1.14, and 1.13¾ bid; May held at $1.13¾, with $1.13½ bid; sales June at $1.12¾; July held at $1.09, with $1.08¾ bid; sales for August at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—COTTON—Quiet; 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.11. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye easier; No. 2, $1.29@1.31. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $16.50. Lard strong and higher; $10.50. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $5.80; clear rib, $8.20. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $6.62½; clear rib, $9.25; clear, $9.65.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.04.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 17.—To-day was a remarkably quiet one on the Board of Trade. The demand was limited, prices ranged lower, and the market was weak. Eleven thousand four hundred lbs creamery butter sold regularly at 21@22c,—last week's figures,—the ruling price, however, being 1c lower than then. No regular sales of cheese were made. There were irregular sales of 223,160 lbs part skim cheeses. Fifty-eight thousand two hundred and ten lbs butter were reported. Total sales, $34,114.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 57@60c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 52@54c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls, 2,100 sacks; corn, 81,000 bu; wheat, 5,500 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,000 bu; wheat, 31,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—GRAIN—Corn firm and light; high mixed, 43@43½c; mixed, 42¾@43c. Oats steady, No. 2 white, 38¾@39½c. Rye Dull; No. 2, $1.15@1.16.

HIGHWINES—Lower at $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 63,900 bu; oats, 31,300 bu; rye, 2,900 bu; barley, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,500 bu; corn, 71,500 bu; oats, 44,850 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 4,733 bu; shipments, 8,373 bu; firmer; No. 3, cash, 92c; June, 90c; No. 2, cash, 96c; May, 96c. Corn—Receipts, 9,402 bu; shipments, 10,184 bu; market better; No. 2, cash, 35c; June, 34½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; 5,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, June, at $1.19. Corn quiet and steady; 13 cars No. 2 mixed Western on track at 5c. Other grain inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominally 7c for wheat and 6¼c for corn.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 17.—FLOUR—Dull at $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, $1.13¾; May, $1.13¾; June, $1.11¼; July, $1.11; August, $1.06¾; No. 2 red, $1.15½. Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.09@½. Corn steady; 43¾@44c. Oats quiet; 37½@40c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; hard Duluth spring, $1.23. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Business generally quiet with commission houses, but jobbers are doing a fair trade; cotton goods unchanged; prints dull in first hands, and lawns remain quiet, but ginghams fairly active; hosiery dull; heavy fancy cassimeres and suitings in fair request by clothiers.

WOOL.

BOSTON, May 17.—WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 38@45c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 37@42c; combing and delaine, 42½@45c; unwashed combings, 25@30c; unwashed fleeces, medium, 28@32; pulled, 38@48c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110 test, 7½c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Active; united certificates unsettled, closed at 87¼c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Oil opened at 83¾c, highest 83⅝, lowest 81¾, closed at 81¼. Shipments, 37,000 brls; charters, 49,500; runs, 67,600.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10⅛c; low do, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8½c; net receipts, 1,600 bales; gross, 2,000; export to Great Britain, 2,000; to the Continent, 2,300; sales, 3,000; stock, 191,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 17.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 32¼c.

NOT A SETTLING CLERK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—In reference to the article in this morning's TRIBUNE about Ferris, please allow me space to say that no person of that name or of any name that could be mistaken for Ferris has now, or to my knowledge ever had, a ticket to the settlement-room on the Board of Trade.

E. A. LAY,
Superintendent Settlement Room.

The valued expressman, Mr. J. D. Kline, of Sheboygan, Wis., had a violent attack of rheumatism disabling him almost from moving. I purchased, said he, a bottle of St. Jacobs oil and poured it on a woolen cloth and applied it to my hip. I expected to be laid up a month. Great was my surprise to find myself completely cured in three days, and have not been troubled since.

To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little Hop Bitters on retiring.

KIDNEY-WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realise.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

As it has been proved by thousands that

KIDNEY-WORT is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a SPRING MEDICINE.

Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOLDING BED.

Andrews' Folding Bed, Burr Patent.

Open.
Closed.

Strong, Comfortable, Elegant. 15 styles. Price, from $22 up. Made only by

A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 195 Wabash-av.

TRUSSES.

RADICAL CURE,
TRUSS OFFICE,
163 Washington-st.
Established 16 years. F. A. BOWLES.
Every truss warranted and fitted especially to each individual case. RUPTURE CURED.

BIRDS.

BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES. KAEMPFER, 25 Clark-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, L. I.,

Forty-five minutes from New York. The most fashionable Atlantic Watering Place. Rooms may now be engaged by letter or otherwise. Kapell Meister Schreiner's Orchestra will arrive from Berlin on June 18 with 60 eminent musicians. Concerts every afternoon and evening. Oratorios and and Sacred Symphonies on Sunday. Yachting, Boating, Fishing, Driving, etc, are unsurpassed. Special rates for families.

H. H. SOUTHGATE, Proprietor.

Manitou Springs, Colorado.

MANITOU HOUSE.

GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.

Open on and after May 20. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $50,000, offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

THE OCEANIC,
ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.

Open middle of June. No flies, no mosquitoes, no dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas, electric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music, hotel first-class. LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

SUMMER RESORT.

The Forest Home, Mt. Forest, Cook Co., Ill., 17 miles from Chicago, on C. & A. R. R., beautifully located among hills and groves, mineral spring similar to Waukesha; 4 trains each way daily. For particulars address MISS E. A. KELLOGG, as above. Refer to Hon. Elliott Anthony, Henry W. King.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Season of 1881. Open from June 11 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

THE FAMOUS "OAKWOOD," GREEN Lake, now open. Write for illustrated circulars. DAVID GREENWAY & SON, Dartford P.-O., Wis.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

DR. CHEEVER'S
ELECTRIC BELT,
FOR MEN ONLY.

Cures nervous debility, premature decay, etc. In use 25 years with unprecedented success as a SPECIFIC. It is not a CURE-ALL, but a specific for derangements of the genitive organs. Sealed circulars. CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

Rattan Furniture.

New Goods, New Patterns. The ONLY full line of this BEAUTIFUL WARE in the West is now being shown at the Salesroom of the

Wakefield Rattan Co. 231 State-st. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will be held at Portland, Oregon, June 20, 1881. The transfer books will be closed for this purpose from May 20 to June 22.

THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.

Oregon Improvement Company.

20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, May 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at Portland, Oregon, June 20, 1881. The transfer books will be closed for this purpose from May 20 to June 22. T. H. TYNDALE, Secretary.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY. We can supply you with a SUPERIOR article of choice PURE TEA or COFFEE at Wholesale Prices, in 6-pound quantities. Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, or Mixed Tea, 6 lbs., $3. Finest Coffee in the world (roasted), 6 lbs., $2. Send for Price-List.

FORMOSA Tea Importing Co. 88 State-st, Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tobacco.

Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army.

Army Building, corner Greene and Houston-sts., NEW YORK CITY, May 6, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., June 7, 1881, for supplying for the use of the U. S. Army one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) pounds of manufactured plug tobacco, equal in quality to sample which will be furnished bidders on application to this office. No bid for less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds will be considered.

One-fourth of the tobacco contracted for with any bidder to be delivered within thirty days after notification of award, remainder within ninety days.

Proposals will be received for delivery at the Subsistence Depots in New York, St. Louis, or Chicago; the depot at which it is proposed to deliver must be specifically stated in proposal.

Printed specifications and conditions relative to the tobacco required, and forms of proposals, may be obtained upon application to the Depot Commissary of Subsistence in Washington, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago. A copy of the specification and conditions, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be attached to each proposal, be referred to therein, and form part thereof.

Proposals from manufacturers only will be considered.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Tobacco," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN P. HAWKINS, Maj. & C. S., U. S. A.

Proposals for Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay, Wis.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, June 9, 1881, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for improving Milwaukee Bay, for purposes of harbor of refuge, CONSTRUCTION OF NORTH BREAKWATER.

For blank proposals and all information apply to this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee Bay," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON,
Maj. of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established 1866. Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD COLLECTORS.

New French Cards received to-day for sale in sets; finest ever shown. Packages sent for 25, 30, 50, 75 cents or more; 50 small French, 25c.; 50 large, 35c. C. H. HEMENWAY, JR., Providence, R. I.

To Railroad Contractors.

We have fifty miles of good Grading to let immediately, by Section or Station Work, on the Iowa Central & Northwestern R. R., near Marshalltown, Iowa. Apply to TIM FORD, at office of Chief Engineer, over Abbott & Kinzeley's store, cor. Main and Centre-sts., Marshalltown, Iowa.

J. W. SUMMERS & CO., Contractors.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wilson PLUMBER & GAS-FITTER. Makes figures on work it will PAY to get. 74 Adams-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Franguel........Wednesday, May 18, 9 a m
PEREIRE, Delaplane........Wednesday, May 25, 3 p m
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Wednesday, June 1, 8:30 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second cabin $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,
Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

CALDERA, Beville........May 8
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, P. D. Hauterne....May 22
VILLE DE MARSEILLES, Cahour........June 8

Rates of passage: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $33.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ALLAN LINE
OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates.

Accommodations Unexcelled.

Three weekly Sailings each way.

Emigrant and Steerage Passage through to all points at special rates.

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

FRISIA........May 19 | VANDALIA.......May 28
WIELAND........May 26 | WESTPHALIA..June 2

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

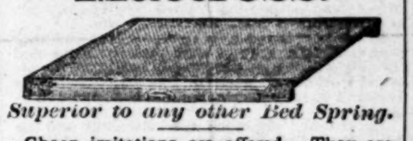
STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $25. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Woven Wire Mattress.



Superior to any other Bed Spring.

Cheap imitations are offered. They are coarsely woven and poorly finished. If you want a Bed that you can rely on, see that it bears our brand.

For sale by Furniture Dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADemy, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, mistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuse of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case; in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—Recoline, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

Dr. W. R. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF

Gold Medal Awarded the author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life or, Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp, contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
211 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., confidential Physician. Consultations free. Pamphlet at office.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. Send for circular containing valuable information.

T. W. ANDERSON, Proprietor,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aCedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aFreeport, R'kford&Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:[illegible] a m
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:10 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
aElgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
aElgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
aElgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
aElgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
aElgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls&Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison &Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:20 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b11:00 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	b 7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b11:00 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 7:00 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

General Depot: Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Passenger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien or via La Crosse & Winona.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
KansasCity,Denv'r,Pueblo,Leadville & California Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona&California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:35 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m § 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:25 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*†9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 3:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 p m	† 7:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 7:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 4:05 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	† 9:40 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:30 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	*10:30 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:10 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Joliet and Chester $250,000 Appropriation Passes the Senate.

Preventing Insurance Companies from Loading Up with Fictitious Assets.

Failure of the Bill to Exempt Parsonages from Taxation.

A Bill Barring Out Voters Whose Names Are Not Registered.

A Spasm of Unlooked-for Industry Seizes the Members of the House.

The Lake-Front Grab Bill Amended and Sent to Third Reading.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal Gets an Appropriation of $144,300.

An Agreement Arrived at for the Establishment of Pumping Works at Bridgeport.

SENATE.

JOLIET AND CHESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—The Senate convened at the usual hour this morning.

The Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Joliet and Chester Penitentiaries was read a third time.

Senator Callon opposed the bill, which, he said, instituted a system of grabbing between the different Penitentiary Boards to see who could get the most money.

The bill was passed, however, in spite of the Senator's opposition.

The Senate 50-cent dog-tax law was read a third and last time and passed.

A Senate bill providing for the release of judgment levies on real estate in Recorder's offices was read the third time and sent to the House.

MAKING THEM SHOW THEIR HANDS.

Senator Lemma's bill, compelling State's-Attorneys to make reports to Judges of the Circuit Court of recognizances and fees collected, received thirty-two affirmative votes on third reading and went to the House.

A Senate bill was passed which permits changes of venue from one Judge to another in the same district. It applies to Cook County in particular, and, unless prejudice is sworn to against all the Bench, authorizes any Judge to try the case except the one declared to be biased by the affidavit of the accused.

Senator White's bill, to prevent fire-insurance companies from loading up with fictitious assets, was read a third time and passed. It gives the State Auditor the power to call on each company doing business in this State for a statement of its assets on a day certain thirty days previous to the time of the call.

Senator White's bill amendatory of the charter of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago was passed. It has already been printed in these columns.

PARSONAGES WILL STILL BE TAXED.

Senator Neece's bill exempting parsonages not to exceed the value of $1,000 from taxation was read a third time.

Senator Whiting said he was opposed to increasing the exemptions from taxation. He saw no reason why parsonages should not as well be taxed as anything else.

The bill failed to pass by a vote of yeas 25, nays 10,—just one vote short of enough to send it along.

Senator Fifer's bill, giving Courts the power to compel a defendant in criminal cases to testify against any other defendant, was read a third time, debated at length, and passed.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VOTERS.

The Committee on Elections introduced a bill drawn by Col. W. H. Thompson, who is here at the instance of the Union League Club of Chicago, to extend the time of registering voters to within two weeks of election-day, so as to permit a thorough examination of the registry books. The bill also prohibits the use of affidavits, and restricts voters at elections to those whose names actually appear on the list.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

SO EARLY IN THE MORNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—A quorum, but not much to spare, was present this morning when the House started in, for the first time this session, at the comparatively early hour of 9 o'clock. As the clock hands worked around the dial the attendance notably improved, and everything was soon in good working order.

The Speaker opened the proceedings by imparting some sage and much-needed advice to the dilatory occupants of the desks before him. He reminded them that there were but twelve working days left, and said he hoped they would confine themselves to the appropriation bills until they got through with the list.

The regular order of House bills on second reading was then taken up, and the bill to pay the last McAllister & Stebbins bond, and the bill to appropriate $2,000 to refurnish the Supreme Court-House at Mt. Vernon, were easily and rapidly wafted to third reading.

THE LAKE-FRONT GRAB.

Mr. Stratton, of Will, Chairman of the Canal Committee, called up House bill 646, a substitute for Mr. Chatfield's bill 298, and, like it, proposing to grab the Lake-Front and turn it over to the State.

Mr. Herrington said he hoped the House would pause before it passed such a bill as this. He didn't believe the people were interested in its passage. It proposed, in brief, to appropriate $5,000 to pay lawyers, outside of the Attorney-General, to bring suits to recover an illegal title to the land in question. The Canal Commissioners and the lawyers in question were given extraordinary powers and responsibilities, and the House should hesitate before it took any steps in the matter.

Mr. J. Henry Shaw, of Cass County,

CHIEF APOLOGIST OF THE GRAB,

came down to the front row of desks and set out on a long, prosaic defense of the scheme, alluding to the opinion of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence as conclusive of the question of title, and arguing that the proceeds of the proposed grab would put the canal in good shape and make future appropriations unnecessary. The chief apologist, etc., rambled on for a while, but finally fell afoul of the ten-minute rule and was barred out, the House coldly refusing him leave to go on.

Mr. Durfee succeeded in tacking on an amendment, providing that the Canal Commissioners should report their action to the Legislature next subsequent thereto, and that the lands in question should not be alienated unless by act of the Legislature. In the course of the talk over the amendment, Mr. Durfee observed that the bill had a suspicion of being connected in some way or other with

A LOT OF STATE CLAIMS

for digging the canal and paying for a lot of sunken canalboats.

Mr. Stratton demurred to this, said the two things were entirely independent,—that the claims shouldn't be paid without full investigation,—and finally actepted the amendment.

Mr. White, of Cook, succeeded in getting an amendment prohibiting the Canal Commissioners from making any "compromises in respect to the lands in question, or the State's interest in the same, which shall leave the title out of the State, or in any wise impair the title of the State to said lands."

After the amendment crop had died out, Mr. Herrington moved to strike out the enacting clause, and proceeded to say that there was too much preamble to the bill; that it protested too much; and that, unless he was very much mistaken, there was a scheme beneath all this sugar-coating of whereases which was not very far removed from

A SUSPICION OF BLACKMAIL.

The jumping-jack from La Salle County reared himself on his hind legs and affected to think that the gentleman from Kane was fighting the bill in the interest of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Herrington repelled the insinuation and went on to show that he had fought the railroad in connection with this very question.

Mr. Parish, though from Cook County and from Chicago, turned on his home, so to speak, and figuratively rended it, in the interest of a bill which proposes to deprive Chicago of property she has enjoyed for years and concerning the title to which nobody but

A LOT OF CANAL SHARKS

ever raised any question.

Mr. Rockwell, of Cook, took the opposit view of the case, showed that the property was Chicago's, that it was always intended to be kept open to the general public, and that it was absolutely necessary to the pure air and health of the city that it should be kept so open.

The debate was shut off about this time, and the motion to strike out the enacting clause put and lost. The bill as amended was then ordered to a third reading.

The Railroad Committee, to whom was recommitted the bill to render valid the leases, bailments, and conditional sales of

RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK,

reported the same back with an additional amendment making it the duty of the managers of companies leasing their rolling-stock to list and return such property for taxation, the same as is done by all other railroads owning their own rolling-stock in this State. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill, as previously and now additionally amended, sent to third reading.

Mr. Linegar called up the bill to appropriate $94,000 to rebuild and refurnish the north wing of the Southern Insane Hospital at Anna.

Mr. Durfee moved to strike out the enacting clause, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the House as to the advisability of dispensing with State institutions scattered all over creation and of confining them in one place. By a vote of yeas 17, nays 97, the House declared itself

IN FAVOR OF THE SCATTERING POLICY.

The same gentleman made an unsuccessful attempt to devote $90,000 of the proposed appropriation to the building of cottages instead of to the rebuilding of the burned wing. After that the bill was sent to third reading.

A bill to appropriate $200 for the repairs of a Cairo fire-engine, badly broken up at the late fire at Anna, was similarly advanced.

The regular order was now discharged, and the House proceeded to take up Senate appropriation bills on second reading.

The first one on the list was a bill to appropriate $144,300 for the ordinary and other expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. Mr. Cronkrite promptly moved to strike out $131,500, and insert $79,500, and Mr. Durfee sailed into the bill in a characteristic speech, claiming that there was one employé at the institution to every five orphans, and observing that the State was in a fair way to support not only the orphans of soldiers, but the orphans of soldiers' orphans, provided the thing was kept up long enough. He also referred to some charges by Gen. Bloomfield, a late Trustee of the institution, against the Matron's management of the place, and wound up by stating that a certain useful piece of furniture in the Matron's chamber had

COST THE STATE $11,

while in Hardin County, according to admissions already made upon the floor of the House, such utensils were comparatively unknown.

Mr. Sexton moved to strike out the enacting clause on the ground that the institution had already outlived its usefulness, and that the alleged "orphans" were in too many cases the children of soldiers who had deserted their families.

Mr. Mitchell defended the institution and the bill. He denied, in the first place, that the number of employés was excessive, and quoted the reports as showing that there were but thirty-six employés, instead of sixty-seven, to 340 inmates. He objected to the plan of seeking to arouse prejudice against a good bill when a bill ought to be considered fully on its merits. As for the statements of Gen. Bloomfield, he desired to say that that gentleman had proved to be a very unsatisfactory Trustee, and that it had been necessary to dispense with him. Until that event no word of reproach had ever been heard against the Matron of the institution. That lady had been

TRIED AND FOUND TRUE,

and the charges against her honesty were false to the core. In conclusion, the gentleman said she demanded an investigation, and in support of her position he read a letter from Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, stating that the lady had bought goods for herself and had them charged to her own account, bought goods for the institution and had them charged to its account, but that in all cases she had bought "with good judgment,"—a not unnatural statement for a seller to make.

The motion to strike out was finally lost, and the question recurred on Mr. Cronkrite's amendment, which was debated up to dinner-time and lost by a close vote.

THE STRUGGLE WAS RENEWED

after dinner over an item of $3,000 for necessary improvements and repairs. The argument in favor of the motion to strike out was that the institution was not intended to be permanent when established, and that repairs were therefore out of order.

Mr. Chafee, of the Republican side, took the other shoot, and boldly proclaimed the doctrine of appropriating for soldiers' children as fast as the soldiers begat them, no matter how many there were of them nor how long the process lasted.

Mr. Durfee said he didn't wonder at the newly aroused zeal of the gentleman from Shelby, who had discovered in new rivers of unknown names a convenient excuse for diving into what had been represented in Gulliver as the bottomless pit—namely: The Public Treasury.

There was a sharp wrangle over the attachment of Senator Neece's signature to the report of the Joint Visiting Committee and

HIS SUBSEQUENT REPUDIATION OF IT,

and the general scoring he gave the Committee and the institutions it visited.

Mr. Garland, Chairman of the Committee, retorted that the Senator had assented to the rough draft of the report, but had afterwards gone back on it, and he now understood that the Senator was a Democratic candidate for Congress, and was seeking to make a little cheap capital.

The item, after being fought over, was finally struck out.

The next row broke out over an item of $500 for new books.

While it was going on on an old man, Winter, of Iroquois, popped up, exhibited his Bardolphian nose, and adopted the attitude of a kicker in the Democratic ranks. After denying that there was an appropriation ring or that he was one of the ringsters, he was called to time by Mr. Durfee, who inquired what insane asylum the gentleman had in his district.

THE ROSY-NOSED APPROPRIATER

sheepishly replied that Kankakee was in his district, but that if anybody expected to get his vote merely on that account he would be badly fooled.

Mr. Chafee, smarting under the allusions to the Okaw scheme, contrasted that drift-clogged stream with the muddy Sangamon, and retorted on Mr. Durfee's quotation from Dean Swift by likening that member to a modern Gulliver, who, like his ancient prototype, was endeavoring to put out the fire in the Queen's palace by the same sort of an engine.

The item was left in.

A lively and unsuccessful fight was made over an item of $5,000 for a hospital and $4,300 for a new boiler-house. The House refused to cut them out.

Mr. Durfee tried to tack on a proviso, the Trustees to submit in their next report

A PLAN FOR GRADUALLY WINDING UP THE INSTITUTION

within the next six years.

The Speaker held that the proposed amendment should come in as a separate bill.

That settled it, and the bill was ordered to third reading after nearly a whole day's fight and without a single amendment, just as it came from the Senate.

The Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville went through like a dose of salts.

The Joliet bill appropriating $32,000 for renewing roofs and other repairs, building a new barn, purchasing gas-works, and introducing gas into the cells, was fought over for an hour or more, but was finally sent to third reading without amendment. It was a bad day for economy.

The Joint Conference Committee appointed to settle the difference between the House and Senate over

THE MUNN CANAL RESOLUTION

reported an amendment in lieu of those on which the two bodies differed. The report was concurred in. As the resolution now stands, it provides for turning the waters of the Desplaines River into the canal unless the City of Chicago, by Sept. 1, 1881, shall erect pumping-works at Bridgeport, with a flow of 60,000 cubic feet per minute, or as much thereof as the Commissioners shall in their judgment deem necessary. The result of the conference is seen in a further proviso that, if the city shall erect the works, the Canal Commissioners shall allow them to build them on canal lands in Bridgeport, the city to support, control, and manage the works, subject to the directions of the Commissioners relative to the amount of water to be received into the canal from time to time as the exigencies of the canal may require, but at the expense of the city. It is still further provided that the city shall derive no right from the resolution to control or exercise any authority over the gates, locks, or dams of the canal.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

GOSSIP.

APPORTIONMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon and delegated to a couple of caucus committees the work of preparing amendments to the two Apportionment bills introduced last week. The amendments will be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the caucus, revised if necessary, and offered when the bills reach the second reading stage. There is an evident disposition to so patch them up that they will be sent over to the House, even if their final disposition there should afford another illustration of love's labor lost. One of the changes to be made on second reading will be the elimination of Cumberland County from the new Fourteenth District and its relegation to the new Seventeenth, that course having been decided upon in the caucus this afternoon on a resolution offered by Senator Clark. The Committee in charge of the Congressional puzzle consists of Senators Clark, Campbell Wright, Moffett, and Tanner. Senators Bent, Hunt, Ford, DeLang, and Needles will look after the Senatorial.

THE APPROPRIATION FIGHT

in the House will be renewed to-morrow with increased vigor. The Democratic leaders met to-night, got their facts and figures in line, and propose to go for the bread and butter bids in more systematic and methodical style. A stubborn fight will do it. Their apparent purpose is to stave off adjournment as long as possible in the interest of economy, and to lay the responsibility for the consumption on the Republican Household and its wonderful faculty for proposing exceedingly generous donations to State institutions. The path to an early adjournment is strewn with thorns.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

In noticing editorially the vote on the McWilliams Pool bill in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature some days ago, it was incorrectly stated that Mr. Plotke, of Cook, was among the "dodgers." It should be stated, in justice to Mr. Plotke, that at the time the vote was taken, and for several weeks previous, he was confined to his room by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He returned to his seat in the House this morning, after his long absence, not entirely recovered, but considerably mended.

EDUCATIONAL.

Adjourned Meeting of the School Board.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting last evening, President Delaney in the chair, and all the Inspectors present except Bartlett and Burroughs.

Inspector Brenan, from the Committee on Finance, reported that they had examined the securities held by the School Agent and found them to agree with the record kept in the office. There is to the credit of the School Fund $212,000 in bonds, and to the credit of the special funds $14,000.

The same Committee reported bills amounting to $12,607.22, which were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Salaries recommended the payment of several teachers who were unemployed during December and January, owing to the closing of their schools.

Inspector Keith was opposed to paying them their salaries, as the rules provided that they should be paid only for the time actually employed.

Inspector Stiles, on the other hand, favored the proposition, on the ground that the teachers were unemployed through no fault of their own. The rules contemplated a voluntary absence on the part of a teacher.

Inspector Frankenthal moved that the report be referred to the Attorney, as a consideration was essential before setting a precedent.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas 7, nays 6,—as follows:

Yeas—Hoyne, Keith, Frankenthal, Curran, Stensland, Maas, and Delaney.

Nays—English, Armstrong, Brenan, Stiles, Dunne, and Niehoff.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was then taken up. It was a report of the Committee on School-Fund Property, who had had under consideration the proposal of George M. Pullman to purchase whatever interest the city had in the undivided ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 11, 37, 14. They recommended that, inasmuch as Mr. Pullman claimed to own the land by a title paramount to that of the city, and the city could not perfect its title without a long series of litigation, the result of which could not be foretold, the premises be conveyed to Mr. Pullman by quit-claim deed for $6,000. The report was concurred in.

Inspector Armstrong, from the Committee on Teachers, in response to the resolution of Inspector Curran, reported that no teachers who do not hold proper certificates were being paid out of the School-Tax Fund.

The same Committee recommended that an examination of candidates for teachers be made Wednesday and Thursday, July 6 and 7. Concurred in.

Inspector English, in moving that diplomas be procured for High-School graduates, took occasion to say that the Board had sat down upon all flummery on graduation day, and expressed the hope that that policy would be continued.

No one took the opposit ground, so it can be assumed that there has been no change of views on the subject.

Inspector Dunne, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the advisability of introducing

INSTRUCTION IN SEWING

into the schools, reported in favor of it. That a thorough knowledge of sewing was an important and useful part of a girl's education in fitting her for the duties of life was admitted by all, yet it was a part of her education which was generally least attended to.

The report was laid over.

Superintendent Howland reported the resignations of F. Louise Smith, Emily Wright, Mary A. Manny, and Lucy F. Stahl, which were accepted.

The same officer submitted the usual monthly statistics, from which it appeared that the enrollment for April was 59,651; average daily membership, 46,997; average daily attendance, 43,402; per cent, 92.3; number of teachers, 943.

The Board then adjourned.

A SAFE CASE.

"Doc" D. A. Stitt, who is well known in certain political circles, was yesterday arrested at the instance of Patrick Dolan, a North Clark street saloonkeeper, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and fraudulently. He was taken before Justice Robinson, and in default of $500 bail lodged in jail, but was subsequently released, Ald. Hildreth signing his bond. The charge against him grows out of the sale of a safe to Dolan, for which he received $104, and which was Saturday claimed and taken from him by F. F. Cole on some legal process. The question involved in the ownership of the safe at the time of the sale, which it is said has a history going back several years, in which it has passed through several hands, figured in sundry chattel mortgages and forced sales, and been banged around generally until it is about worn out. The facts will come out in a hearing before Justice Robinson to-morrow morning unless Dolan gets his money back in the meantime, which is scarcely probable.

INDIANAPOLIS' MAYOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—An inaugural message was delivered by Mayor Grubbs last night at the meeting of the Council. Alluding to the finances of the city, the Mayor stated that its bonded indebtness is $1,414,500, and the annual payment for interest $101,132.20—slightly over 7 per cent. The city has, however, no floating debts, pays all demands on presentation, and has on hand a balance of $991,498. In relation to the proposed creation of sewer districts under a recent law, he says: "Care should be taken at the outset in preparing a proper system of sewers, and the plan should be liberal enough to meet the wants of the future, when the city shall have grown, as we think it soon may, to a population double that we now number." He also says: "You should persistently refuse to allow the city to be supplied with water except from a source as absolutely pure as it is possible to obtain it."

REGAINED HIS HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galena, Ill., May 17.—Ex-State Senator Green, of Elizabeth, whose alarming illness was reported in The Tribune a few weeks ago, is out again, and was in Galena to-day for the first time in six weeks, receiving the congratulations of his friends on his recovery.

Hurrah for Our Side.

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that Celebrated Remedy, Kidney-Wort, and experience its tonic and renovating effects, they would soon be hurrahing with the loudest. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys, or bowels.—*Exchange.*

AMONG THE DOCTORS.

Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the State Medical Society.

The President Congratulates the Convention on the Decline of Empiricism.

Reports of Committees on Different Medical Topics of Importance.

The Illinois State Medical Society assembled in the Methodist Church Building yesterday, the occasion of the thirty-first annual meeting, which is to occupy three days. Nearly 200 medical men were present, as also several lady practitioners. The morning session was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Dr. George Wheeler Jones, of Danville, who called upon the Rev. Dr. Williamson, M. D., to lead in prayer.

Dr. S. T. Jones, Chicago, acted as Secretary.

Dr. J. N. Hyde, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, reported the order of business, the roster of the standing committees, and the papers to be read. Letters of regret from a number of physicians were read.

An invitation from the Adams County Medical Society for the holding of the next convention at Quincy was read and referred.

The President submitted his annual address in a carefully prepared paper. In his correspondence throughout the State urging the importance of the Convention he had been met with frequent complaints that the Board of Health was not properly attending to its duty in the matter of medical legislation, and there was much to discourage the conscientious practitioner, but he thought the Board of Health was making gradual progress. He alluded to the false views in every department of life, and asked that the medical profession strive to rise to a loftier standard of excellence. Their horizon was continually increasing. There was coming to be less and less of empiricism; theory was giving way to absolute knowledge. Every step of science was demonstrating the absolute supremacy of mind. Out of the errors of the past were developing the sharp outlines of order, by which the battle against disease, decay, and death was to be waged. The occupation of the alchemist was gone; base metal could not be converted into gold in any of the learned professions. All disease, he said, was a negative condition, a simple absence of health. Man's normal condition was health, but so complex was his structure that there was an inherent proneness to decay. The study of the physician was to antagonize these unfavorable conditions. All obscurities must be stripped away. Atomic gymnastics, whether of mind or body, count for nothing unless they are directed into proper channels.

DEVOTION TO THE PROFESSION

was the only influence that would lead the profession to the Arcadia which the speaker so beautifully pictured. The paper concluded with a hearty welcome to the Society.

The Convention then took a recess for dinner.

The President called the Convention to order at half-past 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Practical Medicine, through its Chairman, Dr. E. P. Cook, of Mendota, presented an elaborate report upon their work for the year. They were endeavoring to act as a scientific body and in a scientific manner. One hundred and thirty leading practitioners were addressed on the sanitary condition of the State, nearly all of whom replied. The past year had been a remarkable one for the prevalence of malarial diseases, although the mortality had not been great. Rubeola had prevailed in every section. Cerebro-spinal meningitis had been unusually prevalent, and attended with high mortality. Small-pox had been epidemic in many sections, but had been checked by vaccination. There had been several new diseases, of which winter-cholera was specially noticeable. Trichiniasis had been assuming prominence. The paper thought that many diseases now simply known as contagious would be traced to parasitic forms of life. The Chicago water supply was touched upon, and its contamination by the city sewage condemned. It was thought the day was not far distant when there would have to be a

RADICAL CHANGE IN THE WATER SUPPLY.

In some portions of the State diphtheria had assumed the most malignant form ever known, attended with alarming results. The papers pronounced diphtheria endemic in Illinois, but the origin is obscure as yet. The Illinois & Michigan Canal carrying the Chicago sewage was asserted to be a prolific factor in the source of these troubles. The Committee had made the inquiry as to the extent of the use of alcohol and of the practice of venisection, but with no unanimity of result. Some practitioners had never cut a vein, while others had drawn a gallon of blood from a patient.

Copies of the State Board of Health report were distributed, with the request that any errors therein be reported to the Board.

Several communications were read from brethren of the Michigan Medical Society regretting their inability to be present.

The following practitioners were elected to membership by invitation: E. S. Fowler, Springfield; R. W. Corwin, Colorado; C. A. Palmer, Princeton; J. H. Utley, Dixon; J. N. Danforth, F. S. Johnson, Chicago; F. L. Nutt, Marengo; R. Murray, U. S. A.; B. J. Irwin, U. S. A.; A. C. Cotton, Turner Junction; Charles Shephard and S. Monroe, of the Michigan State Medical Society.

Dr. Charles T. Parks, Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Surgery, read a paper on the subject of wound-treatment. An interesting account was given of the preparation and utilization of the bones of fowls for draining-tubes. The various methods of checking hemorrhage were described. The paper recommends the silkworm gut as a durable and non-irritable suture and ligature. Rest and ease of position were pronounced essential for surgical cases, and the greatest care must be taken to prevent blood-poisoning. Antiseptic surgery was assuming the greatest importance, and it would be better for the profession if they would accept it as a fact rather than as a theory. The presence of micro-organisms in wounds was dwelt upon. Open-air treatment and free drainage were thought calculated to arrest inflammation and septisemia. A large number of cases were quoted showing the triumphs of modern surgery, especially in derangements of the nervous system. Dr. Parks also read a brief paper by his colleague, Dr. D. S. Booth, of Sparta, describing a compound fracture of the tibia involving the ankle-joint, where treatment had been unsuccessful, and asking for suggestions.

Another member of the Committee, Dr. W. A. Byrd, of Quincy, supplemented the report with some informal remarks on tracheotomy and excision of nerves. The report of the Committee on Surgery was referred to the Committee on Publication.

THE COMMITTEE ON OBSTETRICS,

through its Chairman, Dr. H. Webster Jones, of Chicago, submitted a paper tracing the steps that an intelligent accoucheur ought to take in bringing a woman through the different stages of childbirth, an operation in which accidents are comparatively rare, and for which provision was made for every emergency.

Dr. C. T. Reber, Shelbyville, of the same Committee, followed with a few remarks.

Dr. De Laskie Miller expressed his pleasure at the report of the Committee. He thought that parturition was only a simple process because of its hourly occurrence. It was of the gravest importance, and he pronounced the obstetrician the minister of Nature.

Dr. J. W. Dora, Mattoon, reported for the Committee on Gynecology. The science of diseases of women was pronounced one of the youngest of sciences. A false modesty had greatly prevented the advance of gynecology, and the clinical advantages offered by the hospitals had been far short of what the importance of this branch of medical investigation demanded.

Dr. Ellen A. Ingersoll, Canton, of the same Committee, read a paper on Dysmenorrhea, and was warmly applauded.

Since all the essays were to be published in full in pamphlet form, their being read without abridgment, and thus unduly prolonging the session, had a rather depressing effect, not more than one-third of the delegates remaining to the close. It was not until half-past 6 that the Society adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The evening was occupied in visiting the hospitals and medical colleges.

An interesting program has been arranged for to-day, among the participants being Dr. Whitmore, on "Fracture Apparatus," Drs. Earle and Park on "Epidemic Red Measles," Dr. McLellan on "Legal Regulations of the Practice of Medicine," Dr. Gradle on the "Infectiousness of Tuberculosis."

THE FOLLOWING DELEGATES

were registered with the Secretary last evening:

George W. Jones, President.
William Hill, First Vice-President.
G. W. Nesbitt, Second Vice-President.
J. H. Hollister, Treasurer.

C. T. Reber,
John Wright,
A. M. Sargent,
L. J. Schiffestein,
J. L. Hallam,
A. J. Maclay,
William R. Nash,
W. O. Mendenhall,
L. H. Baker,
J. P. Johnson,
William Hill,
J. B. Davison,
S. D. Culbertson,
A. C. Carr,
Ellen A. Ingersoll,
Ohmann Dumesnil,
L. C. Waters,
C. Barlow,
F. B. Haller,
W. S. Thorp,
J. P. Walter,
A. K. VanHorn,
J. W. Fink,
T. D. Washburn,
James Robbins,
J. S. Whitmore,
J. F. Durant,
J. N. Maxwell,
D. W. Owens,
F. L. Matthews,
T. J. Maxwell,
D. E. Foote,
J. Little,
S. T. Hurst,
M. D. Hull,
L. H. Skaggs,
O. C. Rankin,
N. S. Read,
W. O. Ensign,
J. D. Whitley,
N. S. Marshall,
C. Goodbrake,
F. R. Pinter,
C. R. Park,
C. C. Allen,
J. T. Stewart,
W. A. Byrd,
K. E. Rich,
J. M. Cowen,
J. H. Rauch,
Emma F. Gaston,
J. M. Hall,
J. L. Kitchen,
G. W. Nesbitt,
R. U. Chapman,
W. M. Kroll,
C. C. Hunt,
J. E. Bennett,
Catherine Slater,
J. H. Mesher,
John McLean,
W. W. Baxter,
G. H. Tebo,
William Cox,
S. C. Plummer,
A. G. Meserve,
William J. Kirk,
E. N. Rauch,
DeLaskie Miller,
C. T. Parks,
D. W. Graham,
J. E. Owens,
C. Hammill,
J. E. Walton,
N. Bridge,
J. N. Hyde,
P. S. Hayes,
S. J. Jones,
E. Ingals,
E. F. Ingals,
R. Park,
L. H. Montgomery,
W. T. Montgomery,
G. L. Corcoran,
M. W. Walton,
A. T. Barnes,
Lee Smith,
M. Hurst,
E. P. Cook,
F. C. Shaefer,
E. W. Jenks,
H. P. Newman,
J. A. Freeman,
J. N. Moss,
N. S. Davis,
J. A. Allen,
A. H. Foster,
F. M. Wells,
H. W. Jones,
R. G. Bogue,
R. N. Isham,
J. H. Walton,
T. P. Seelly,
F. L. Nutt,
R. M. Wilson,

MARINE NEWS.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

AN IMMENSE LOAD.

The steam-barge James Davidson arrived from Alpena with over 20,000 railroad-ties on board, they having been loaded there in fifteen hours by Bouton & McCrea. They were consigned to Muller & Christies, of this city. This is the largest load of ties that ever arrived in Chicago on any one craft.

COLLISION.

At 9 o'clock last night a collision took place in the port draw of the Sixteenth street bridge between the schooner John Miner, bound up to Mud Lake, and the schooner J. C. Magill, coming down light. The Miner lost her sprit-sail yard and cat-head, and the Magill her sprit-sail yard and jib-boom guy. The Miner was in tow of the tug Satisfaction, and the Magill of the tug Success.

DISASTERS.

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS WHEAT JETTISONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, May 17.—A private dispatch from Buffalo this afternoon states that the schooner Monguagon, just arrived, ran ashore on one of the Foxes on the down passage, and threw overboard 2,000 bushels of wheat in order to get off. The companies interested in the cargo, which consisted of 20,700 bushels No. 2, shipped by W. P. McLaren & Co., are the Traders, of Chicago, $7,000; Continental, $5,000; Phœnix, $5,000; Greenwich, $3,800; Northwestern National, $3,000.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., May 17.—The tug Winslow, with steam pumps and hawsers, left to-night for the steamer Metropolis, ashore on Black River Island.

WATERLOGGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Erie, Pa., May 17.—The lumber barge McDougal, from Saginaw, was waterlogged off Conneaut. The propeller Oakland picked her up and towed her into this port. No casualties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FLEETWING SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, May 17.—The schooner Fleetwing was seized to-day at the instance of John Dall and M. Paulsen, owners of the schooner Advance, for damages done the latter craft in a collision off the east shore recently. The amount of the claim is $4,000.

TO GO INTO DRY-DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, May 17.—The tug John Leatham arrived here to-day with the schooner Peoria, wrecked last fall at Bailey's Harbor, and released a day or two ago. The vessel will be placed in dry-dock to-morrow for examination.

The tug C. J. Triemuch has arrived from Manistee to be docked for repairs to her shoe.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., May 17.—Early this morning some unknown persons boarded the schooner Sophia Minch and badly pounded a boy named Beals, of Brownhelm, O.

PAID OFF AND DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kingston, Ont., May 17.—The crews of the schooners Bavaria, Siberia, and Denmark, which have arrived at Garden Island from Toledo, have been paid off and discharged, having refused to accept $1.25 per day for the round trip. The Union scale is $1.50 per day up and $2 down.

THE BARGE VIRGINIA SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Muskegon, May 17.—The new steam-barge Virginia, owned by Daily, Snook & Co., of Port Huron, has been purchased by Torrent & Farr, of this city, for $30,000. She is being fitted for the lumber trade, and will go on the route between this port and Chicago in about two weeks.

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

A large number of the mills on the lake are now running night and day. The Boom Company is keeping them well supplied with logs. Stimson's, Farr's, Beaudry's, and Davis & Torrent's mills are idle to-day on account of a smash-up. The season thus far has been an unfortunate one.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lincoln, Owen Sound, ties.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Bay City, lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Sweepstakes, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Bismarck, Menominee, towing.
Prop E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Minneapolis, South Chicago, light.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Tug John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, towing.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, coal.
Schr Dan Hayes, Porter's Landing, bark.
Schr Lisgar, Owen Sound, ties.
Schr Gibraltar, Owen Sound, ties.
Schr Fitzgerald, Erie, coal.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Kewanee, ties.
Schr S. Bates, Pentwater, ties.
Schr Montenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Henry Whitbeck, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr P. B. Locke, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Duck Lake, cedar posts.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Schr A. J. Mowery, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Guido, Pierport, lumber.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr I. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. J. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon wood.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr I. & A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr L. W. Perry, Grand Traverse, posts and ties.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Skylark, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 3,500 brls salt, and 2,500 brls flour.
Prop Lake Erie, Ogdensburg, 17,136 bu corn, 50 brls pork, and 22 bales broom-corn.
Prop Minneapolis, Escanaba.
Prop Maine, Muskegon.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Ludington, sundries.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop M. Groh, Montague.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon.
Prop R. S. Severns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr Mont Blanc, Buffalo, 21,145 bu corn.
Schr Kate Gillett, Ford River.
Schr Maggie Dall, White Lake.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Port Huron, 15,925 bu corn.
Schr Black Hawk, Menominee.
Schr Marinette, Marinette.
Schr Fayette Brown, Cleveland.
Schr Ketchum, Jacksonport.
Schr Montgomery, Sandusky, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr C. H. Hockley, Menominee.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon.
Schr I. O. Moss, North Bay.
Schr H. O. Albrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr White Oak, Hamlin.
Schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba.
Schr Montana, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Milan, Muskegon.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Commerce, Menominee.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Menominee.
Schr Negaunee, Cleveland.
Schr Beloit, Grand Haven.
Schr Oneida, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Montcalm, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Japan, Ludington.
Schr York State, Muskegon.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludington.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek.
Schr Adirondac, Muskegon.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, 500 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Lena Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr A. Mosher, Marinette.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Manistee.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Blufftown, sundries.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Menominee.
Schr Escanaba, Escanaba.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., May 17.—Passed down—Propellers Buffalo, Scotia, Russia, Vanderbilt, Portage; steam-barges Benton and barges East Saginaw and Havana.

5:30 p. m.—Schooners C. H. Johnson, Manzanilla, Canada, Floretta, T. Baker, J. S. Richards, C. P. Minch, Smith and Post, William Home, Grace Murray.

Arrived—Propeller Lehigh.

Cleared—Schooner Havana.

Passed up—Propellers Lycoming, Wissahickon and barges, Jay Gould; steam-barges Allegheny and barge, J. S. Fay and schooners D. P. Rhodes, James C. Harrison, and Lowell; barges Olean and Roman.

The steamer City of Dresden.

Schooner Swern cleared.

Wind—East.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., May 17.—Passed up—Propellers Empire State, Dean Richmond, Bay City and barges, Michigan and barges, Wocoken with Delaware; schooners George Murray, Gallatin, H. G. Cleveland.

Down—Propellers Portage, Havana, Vanderbilt; schooner Yankee Blade.

Wind—Northeast, fresh. Weather, fine.

Port Huron, Mich., May 17—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Escanaba, Allegheny and barges, D. Ballantine and consort; schooners Richard Winslow, Prince Alfred, Mary Merritt, Ida Keith.

Down—Propellers Avon, Portage, City of Concord, R. Prindeville and barges; schooner A. J. Mau.

Wind northwest, fresh. Weather fine.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, May 17.—There was some activity in grain freights to-day, but rates ruled lower. Capacity was taken for 94,500 bushels wheat, as follows: To Buffalo, schooners Monitor and S. V. R. Watson, 4½ cents; to Sarnia, schooner H. M. Scove, 3¾ cents; to Kingston, schooner Mystic Star, 8¼ cents. The schooner Itasisa was also chartered for ore, from Escanaba to Chicago, at $1 per ton, free in and out.

Cleared—Tug Martin Swain, and schooners Wabash and Maxwell, for Marquette; steam-barge Tuttle and consort Ely, for Escanaba.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Escanaba, Mich., May 17.—Arrived—Propellers Inter-Ocean, S. C. Baldwin, Forest City, W. L. Brown, Egyptian, Minnesota, Argonaut, D. W. Rust; schooners H. H. Brown, Pelican, Iron State, D. K. Clint, L. C. Butts.

Cleared—Propellers O. Townsend, Inter-Ocean, S. C. Baldwin, Forest City, W. L. Brown, Minnesota; schooners Ed Kelly, H. H. Brown, Kimball, Iron State.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Colborne, Ont., May 16.—Passed up—Schooners Hartford, Oswego to Chicago, coal; D. G. Fort, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Guiding Star, Oswego to Detroit, coal; Hyderabad, Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron; Leadville, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; propeller Ocean, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Nothing.

Wind—Northeast, fresh.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Muskegon, Mich., May 17.—Clearances to-day, seven. Lumber shipments, 590,000 feet.

The schooner Eveline brought in 800 bushels of corn from Milwaukee to-day.

The Burroughs & Cobb Line of steam-barges, comprising the new freight line between this port and Chicago, appear to be doing a good business.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., May 17.—Cleared—Schooner J. H. Rutter, Chicago, light.

Charters—Schooners Johnson, coal to Milwaukee, 90 cents free; Jarvis Lord, coal, Ashtabula to Green Bay, private terms, and pig-iron back to Buffalo at $2 free.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cheboygan, Mich., May 17.—There was a large up-fleet to-day.

Cleared—Schooner Orphan Boy; propeller Nashua, Saginaw; tug Saugatuck.

Weather pleasant. Light west wind; clear.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marquette, Mich., May 17.—Arrived—Propeller A. Everett and schooner F. A. Morse.

Cleared—Propeller Republic; schooners Grace Holland, Ironton, and E. P. Bests.

Wind—East. Weather warm.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Duluth, Minn., May 17.—Arrived—Barge Thomas Palmer and consort Ogarita, with coal from Buffalo; propeller Sovereign, Sarnia, with steel rails.

Cleared—Propeller Quebec, Sarnia.

SANDUSKY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sandusky, O., May 17.—The schooner Benson is taking on coal here for Chicago. She sails to-morrow forenoon.

The schooner Ada Madora sailed from here light for Chicago this morning.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Collingwood, Ont., May 17.—Departures—Schooner Starlight, for Wearton to load for Chicago; schooner M. L. Higgie, for Grand Traverse to load for Chicago.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oswego, N. Y., May 17.—Charters to-day—Schooners Samana, Penokee, William I. Preston, coal to Chicago from here at $1.30 net.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., May 17.—Passed up—Schooner Typo, Fair Haven for Chicago, coal; schooner Oliver Mitchell, Fair Haven for Chicago, coal.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., May 17.—Arrived—Schooner Herschel.

Cleared—Schooner America, ties, Chicago.

Passed down—Schooner L. A. Burton.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Erie, Pa., May 17.—Entered—Schooner Houghton, Milwaukee, wheat.

Cleared—Scow Porter, light, Detroit.

OWEN SOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Owen Sound, Ont., May 17.—Departed—Schooner Fellowcraft, for Chicago, with ties for Hitchcock & Foster.

MEADFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Meadford, Ont., May 17.—Departed—Propeller Northern Queen, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

GONE DAFT.

Crazy Eccentricities of a Colored Man.

David Easley, one of the first colored firemen of this city, and for some time Lieutenant of Engine Company No. 21, created more of a disturbance at the Armory yesterday morning than any one had ever given him credit for being able to originate. In explanation of his conduct it may be said in police vernacular that Easley is a "dead crank," which being interpreted means that his mind is somewhat aberrated. The cause of his insanity, of which there can be no doubt, is excitement occasioned by recent conversion to belief in Catholic doctrines. Early yesterday morning he dropped in at the Central Station carrying in his hands a banjo, which he thrummed with crazy vigor. Swung on his back was a photograph of the engine company of which he was once a member. In the presence of Lieut. Currier, Stationkeeper Evans, and a bevy of reporters, he delivered himself of a rambling discourse, in which "Catholic faith," "heart's blood," and "burning words" were prominent features. He wished that he was the President "for one short hour." He would, he said, let "blood run till the Great Eastern could float down Clark street." He emphasized his delivery by violent gesticulations, some of them while on bended knees, and finally drew a cocked revolver. He laid it upon the floor and kneeled in front of it, as if preparing to offer himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of his new-found hobby. Lieut. Currier snatched the weapon and kept it. Then Easley started off playing a lively air. He went to his home, and, by the use of wild threats, forced his wife to march ahead of him about the streets to the music of his banjo. He invaded the Armory about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a man who was perhaps the lousiest specimen of humanity to be found in all Chicago. He forced his companion to divest himself of all the clothing which he could well spare, and then he conferred upon him his own hat and coat. He announced that Chief McGarigle and the Virgin Mary had entered into a holy compact which was to insure him protection. He was inveigled into taking a room (a cell) down-stairs. When once locked up he began furious demonstrations. He smashed his banjo into slivers, and with the wire strings fastened the cell doors. Then with the neck of the instrument he pried off part of a plank in the ceiling of the apartment, and laid about him with violent blows. Stationkeeper Kipley attempted to quiet him, when he threw part of a plank through the grated door of the cell and struck Kipley on the arm. Easley was in a too dangerous mood to be handled with impunity, and would not be quieted. So the big hose was called into requisition, and the refractory prisoner was given a wetting-down. A generous allowance of cold water administered in a liberal stream had a very soothing effect, so much so that the officers were enabled to put irons upon him. At noon he was quiet, and was sent to the County Jail to entertain Sheriff Mann and his assistants. Easley had up to the last few days been employed by Bradshaw & Wait. He says that he is now an employé at the grocery-house of W. T. Allen & Co.

GOLD.

Coinage and Circulation in Various Countries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, has prepared the following statement, showing the gold coinage, by periods, of countries named, and estimated gold circulation according to latest returns. It will be seen that the estimated amount of gold circulation in the United States is $520,000,000. Of this, $91,000,000 is bullion. The Government is about to coin this; and Mr. Burchard thinks that it should be coined into pieces of small denomination, in order that it may go among the people, and be less likely to be exported when there is a foreign demand. The statistics of other countries show that they have coined the most in the smaller denominations:

GOLD COINAGE.

Country.	Period.	Total.
Germany	1873—1879	$ 404,057,106
England	1861—1879	448,480,000
France	1806—1880	1,743,288,040
Spain	1861—1873	145,380,105
Portugal	1855—1879	5,832,001
Russia	1869—1878	178,780,000
United States	1850—1880	1,047,758,921
Mexico	1875—1879	3,717,974
Australia	1855—1879	286,760,000

Country.	Pieces of $20 or over.	Pieces of $10 and not over $20.	Pieces of $5 and not over $10.	Pieces of less than $5.
Germany	....	....	....	404,057,106
England	....	....	....	448,480,000
France	....	9,897,580	9,367,080	1,724,023,383
Spain	....	....	....	145,380,105
Portugal	....	464,452	4,048,396	1,319,173
Russia	....	....	....	178,780,000
U. States	919,754,480	44,273,020	40,884,385	42,822,136
Mexico	3,359,840	274,000	65,455	18,679
Australia	....	....	....	286,760,000

GOLD CIRCULATION.

Country.	Estimated gold circulation (coin and bullion).	Treasury and bank-reserves (gold).	Actual gold circulation (not in reserves).
Germany	$333,000,000	$131,000,000	$202,000,000
England	598,000,000	168,000,000	428,000,000
France	927,000,000	111,000,000	816,000,000
Spain	130,000,000	None	130,000,000
Portugal	48,000,000	9,000,000	39,000,000
Russia	No return	107,000,000	....
United States	*520,000,000	254,000,000	256,000,000
Mexico	10,000,000	....	....
Australia	No return	61,000,000	....

*May 2, 1881.

A RICH MAN'S WILLS.

Four More Wills of Eben Wright Brought to Light, Making Six in Al.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, May 17.—When the Probate Court met at Harwich to-day four additional wills and as many codicils by Eben Wright were brought in by a messenger in a very mysterious manner, who refused to allow their being seen; but the Court ruled that their having been filed rendered them open for inspection, and the six wills, four of which never have been revoked, are now under consideration. More are expected, and the disposition of the vast estate cannot be made for a long time. The new wills are all made since the close of 1877, and show the whims and temper of the testator to a remarkable degree. In one, the two daughters of T. Jefferson Coolidge are made residuary legatees. In another, the Home for Aged Men in Boston is to receive the residue of the estate. In a third, his nephew is willed the larger portion, and the fourth is badly garbled and marked "Canceled. See will of Feb. 8, 1880." No will of that date has been found, however; but one is filed dated Feb. 5, 1880, by which Eleanor, daughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge, is residuary legateee. By the latest will the wife of Gen. Whittier receives the bulk of the property, and it is this document that the family propose to contest. They have been curiously treated in the several attempts to dispose of the $2,000,000 owned by Eben Wright, their legacies varying according to the mood of the testator, and being ridiculously small in the last will.

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May 20 to June 22.